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BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 35 R ••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

ARP Rules Full text of Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety's official rules on what to do in an air raid on page 5. Other New England news, features, pictures on pages 2, 4, 5 and 11.

Navy to Return Shipyard; Singapore Threat Rises; Taxes Curb Boston Plans

The World's Day—January 6, 1942

Washington: Navy Returns Kearny Shipyard

The Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. at Kearny, N. J., under Navy management since Aug. 25, will be returned to its owners at midnight tonight, Secretary of the Navy Knox announced. [Page 3.]

Women are expected to work in factories, on farms and in stores and offices—wherever they can replace men fit for the Army or Navy, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, said in a radio address.

The House Military Affairs Committee approved by a one vote majority a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to spend up to $100,000,000 for civilian defense in the United States, its territories, and possessions.

Expenditure of $845,000,000 for shipbuilding and repairing facilities was approved by the House Naval Affairs Committee less than 24 hours after it was requested by the Navy.

Labor was given equal partnership with management in the appointment by the OPM of a joint committee to convert the auto industry to war production. [Page 22.]

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee approved without amendment legislation which has already passed the House to give the President power to take over any communication facilities during time of war.

Capt. John R. Beardall, President Roosevelt's naval aide, was appointed by the Navy to be Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. [Picture on Page 17.]

Of the 9,000,000 affected, about 1,300,000 men will be made immediately available for the armed services by the Feb. 16 registration of men between 20 and 44 not already enrolled, Selective Service officials estimated.

The Treasury announced the federal debt passed $58,000,000,000 on the eve of a record-breaking budget which may call eventually for a debt of nearly $100,000,000,000. The debt reached $58,018,-021,087 Jan. 3. That was an increase of approximately $13,000,-000,000 in the last year, it was stated.

War in the Pacific: Rising Threat to Singapore

South Pacific

Japanese capture of Kuantan and Japanese troop landings at Kuala Selangor marked further British reverses in Malaya, and a new grave threat to Singapore. [Page 6.]

New Zealand called up all single men of military age not already in the army for service in the expeditionary force.

Allied High Command in the Pacific area is to be centered in the Netherlands East Indies, it was announced from Batavia. [Page 6.]

In the Philippines

At least seven Japanese planes were hit by U. S. antiaircraft gunners during a four-hour aerial assault upon the fortress of Corregidor Island in Manila Bay, the War Department said.

U. S. Army bombers sank a Japanese destroyer and scored three direct hits on a battleship, the War Department said, in Davao Bay off Mindanao Island, about 600 miles south of Manila.

Tokyo claimed the sinking of 10 United States ships and destruction of 146 trucks in aerial attacks on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces in the Philippines since Jan. 2.

A small seaplane tender, the U. S. S. Heron, suffered a direct bomb hit during a seven-hour attack in the Pacific by Japanese planes but destroyed one four-engine flying boat, badly damaged at least one other, dodged torpedoes, and reached port safely, the Navy reported. [Pictures on Page 3.]

New England: Taxes Ahead of Boston Reforms

Increased spending and higher taxes for Boston but few municipal reforms and administrative improvements were forecast by observers today as Mayor Maurice J. Tobin began his second term. [Details, page 2.]

State surtax totaling 13 per cent explained by Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. [Page 2.]

Admiralty blue is to be most popular shade in men's wearing apparel next fall as colors take on a more somber hue. [Page 5.]

New England faced rising prices and long waits for retread tires. [Page 2.]

Americas: United War on Axis Proposed

The Dominican Republic, now at war with the Axis, will ask the Pan-American conference of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro for a joint declaration of war against Germany, Japan, and Italy, it was announced by Gen. Rafael Trujillo, Commander of the Dominican armed forces.

In Europe: Vichy's Neutrality Under Pressure

German warning that French North Africa would be occupied by the Nazis if the French did not keep more strictly to a neutral status was published conspicuously in a French paper. Marshal Pétain yesterday invited Admiral Leahy, American ambassador, to dine with him. [Page 1.]

Effect of 26-power pact, drawn up at Washington, on the French people was stated to be making Pétain's neutral position difficult to maintain.

Adolf Hitler has been steadily at his headquarters in Eastern Europe, except for one-day trips back to the Reich, Dr. Otto Dietrich, German Press Chief, claimed in a statement apparently intended to ally suspicion over the Führer's whereabouts. [Page 7.]

Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, departed for Hungary on invitation from the Hungarian Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, it was announced in Berlin.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, January 6, 1942

Aviation Column	8	Southern Travel Pages	14-16
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Sports Page	18
Daily Features Page	23	Today's Woman	9
Editorials	24	Vermont Letter	4
Education Page	10	Washington Sideglances	3
Entertainment Timetable	11	Women's Club Activities	4
Financial Pages	19-22		
Garden Column	17		
Local Arts and Theater Page	11		
Radio Timetable	4		
The Home Forum	12		
"The basis of thought and demonstration" (With Danish Translation)			

Weather Predictions

RAIN | FAIR | WARMER | COLDER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Need of Scrap Spurs Cry For 'El' Demolition

Structure on Atlantic Ave. would yield 10,000 tons — Action delayed pending case in court.

With the scrap iron shortage "acute" in New England and causing shutdowns of steel furnaces in Detroit, Mich., Johnstown, Pa., and elsewhere, there was rising demand in Boston today for arrangements to scrap the unused Atlantic Avenue Elevated structure.

Reports were circulated at City Hall that public officials and representatives of the Boston Elevated Railway were seeking to work out a plan for immediate razing of the road.

The two-mile-long elevated structure has about 10,000 tons of scrap steel, according to figures of the Boston Elevated Railway. That is enough steel to build any one of the following:

One heavy cruiser and five destroyers.

Ten thousand 16-inch Navy shells.

40,000 37 mm. antiaircraft guns.

300 medium-size tanks.

Demolition has been repeatedly urged to salvage the scrap, rehabilitate the waterfront, and lessen traffic congestion. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald and others have raised their voices in favor of action.

Not Just an Order

It is not, however, a simple matter of somebody deciding to tear down the structure and then issuing the orders. Status of the Atlantic Avenue structure is the subject of a case now before the Supreme Judicial Court and demolition has been postponed so far pending a decision. Involved in the case are the Directors of the Elevated (representing the owners of the stock), the Public Trustees (who manage the road), and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Unless some understanding can be established among these parties to permit immediate demolition and settlement of the legal tangles afterward, it appears that salvage will have to await the Supreme Court's decision.

Such an agreement has been urged by responsible quarters at Boston City Hall. Thus far, it is understood, the Directors have not favored such an arrangement because they feel their case at court involves actual physical preservation of the structure. In fact, they never approved of abandoning use of the structure in the first place. The Public Trustees made that decision.

Emergency Powers Inadequate

There appears to be serious question whether President Roosevelt or Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, under their wartime emergency powers, could intervene to force immediate action.

If they chose, these two officials might nevertheless invite the parties involved in the case to get together and work out an arrangement for immediate demolition, which the courts might be willing to authorize.

Roosevelt Sets Victory Production At 185,000 Planes in Next Two Years; U. S. Pounds Foe on Land, Sea and Air

President in his message to Congress promises triumph over Axis and says mighty offensive action is already in the making — Outlines stupendous program for war output.

[Text of President Roosevelt's Annual Message to Congress: Page 8]

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—President Roosevelt today promising Congress decisive victory over the Axis, declared that the United States would produce 185,000 warplanes during the next two years and revealed that powerful offensive action against Germany and Japan on all fronts is in the making.

Aerican land, air, and sea forces will soon take stations in the British Isles, and on other world battlefronts, the President declared during his tenth annual report of the State of the Union, delivered in person this noon before the Seventy Seventh Congress.

Applause greeted the President's disclosure of the following gigantic war program America is undertaking which he said, digressing from his prepared text, he hoped would "become common knowledge in Germany and Japan".

The United States alone will devote $56,000,000,000 to outproducing the Axis during the next fiscal year.

It will put 60,000 airplanes in the air in 1942 and 125,000 in 1943.

It will build 45,000 tanks this year and 75,000 next.

Huge Defense Production

It will construct 8,000,000 tons of merchant shipping in 1942 and 10,000,000 tons every year thereafter.

It will manufacture 20,000 antiaircraft guns in the coming 12 months and 35,000 antiaircraft guns in the following 12 months.

This is the new war-production schedule of the arsenal of democracy. The President's letter of directives calling for a complete conversion of industry capable of achieving it has already gone to the Government's procurement agencies.

On the basis of this program and on the basis of concerted war strategy of the United Nations, Mr. Roosevelt contended that now for the first time "superior forces are assembling" against the tri-partite aggressors.

Japan's Plan Failed

"These figures and similar figures for a multitude of other implements of war," the President said, "will give the Japanese and the Nazis a little idea of just what they accomplished in the attack on Pearl Harbor."

Mr. Roosevelt told Congress that, in his judgment, the purpose of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was to stun the United States and to deflect its industrial and military power away from the major menace, the militarism of Nazi Germany.

"The plan failed in its purpose," he asserted.

The consolidation of the United Nations' total war effort against their common enemies is, he affirmed, being achieved rapidly and he declared that the co-ordinated strategy assured that they would not be caught in the trap of fighting isolated wars.

The President warned against complacency but he warned no less against defeatism.

"We cannot," he said, "wage this war in a defensive spirit. As our power and our resources are fully mobilized, we shall carry the attack against the enemy—we shall hit him and hit him again wherever and whenever we can reach him."

Pledge of Redemption

Mr. Roosevelt pledged that Guam, Wake, and the Philippines would be redeemed.

He made it clear that American armed forces would be prepared to fight on every continent of the world, if necessary.

He described Britain as "an essential fortress in this world struggle" and he disclosed that American fighting power of every category would use Britain as a major base.

There will, he said, be continuous conferences and consultations among the military staffs of the Allies in order that their joint strategy may be jointly executed.

The President described the essential objective of Nazi aggression as being "the destruction of the material and spiritual centers of civilization."

He declared that "the world is too small to provide adequate 'living room for both Hitler and God.'"

The objective of the United Nations on the other hand, he said, was to establish and secure freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear everywhere in the world.

The President declared that he was confident he spoke for all the signatories of the Washington declaration when he said that "this time we are determined not only to win the war, but also to maintain the security of the peace which will follow."

Associated Press

'Fifth Column Fleet' in Hawaii?

These fishing boats tied up at Kewalo Basin, Honolulu, were taken into custody by the United States Navy shortly after war was declared. The craft may be used as naval auxiliaries. Famed Diamond Head is in the background.

Corregidor's Guns Hit Seven Planes; Spying in Hawaii: How . . (Censored)

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Hitting at least seven Japanese planes during the latest four-hour bombing attack upon the fortified island of Corregidor, the armed forces of the United States today continued to strike back heavily against the enemy on land, sea and air.

With its air arm having sunk a Japanese destroyer and scored direct hits on a battleship off the southern end of the Philippines in an operation from an unnamed base, the United States Army was still successfully meeting enemy pressure in the fighting north of Manila Bay, the War Department announced.

Due perhaps to their severe reverses of the day before in which they lost 700 men, the Japanese had considerably lessened their ground activity in Luzon although pressure is being maintained upon American and Filipino outposts, the War Department's communiqué also revealed.

Tender Repulses Planes

With the Army thus successful on land and in the air, the Navy Department told a saga of sea courage in which the small 187-foot seaplane tender Heron fought off a seven-hour attack by 15 Japanese bombing planes, sinking one enemy four-engine flying boat and badly damaging at least one more.

Although damaged, the 840-ton, Heron managed to make an unnamed port in the Far East, after having been hit by a 100-pound bomb. The Navy communique said that no less than 46 100-pound bombs were dropped by the Japanese planes and that three torpedoes were launched at the Heron's side.

The attacking force was made up of 10 four-engine bombers and five twin-engine planes.

Commanded by Lieut. William Leverette Kabler, the Heron was able to survive the ordeal "due to the very skillful handling," the communique said. Acting on the recommendation of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander in Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, the Navy Department has ordered Lieutenant Kabler promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

Battleship Hit

Confining itself to the barest possible outline, the War Department's communiqué on the battle off Davao merely announced that "a formation of heavy American bombers attacked enemy naval vessels off Davao on the island of Mindanao, scoring three direct hits on a Japanese battleship and sinking an enemy destroyer.

"Other hits were made on other enemy vessels with undetermined damage. All our planes returned to their base uninjured."

Although the Department did not say how many planes had participated in the attack, nor where they were based, the raid is seen as proof that the United States is now making good the losses sustained in the Japanese sneak attack of Dec. 7 and that American forces in the Far East are in a position to take the offensive for the first time since the war began.

Speculation is intense here as to the fate of the damaged Japanese battleship. While American communiques claim as losses only such ships as are actually seen to be in a sinking condition, it is believed that three direct hits must certainly have put the ship in question out of action for a considerable period of time.

The guess is here that the attacking bombers were of the heavy, four-engine types, which carry bombs of a tremendously destructive caliber.

"The tactics pursued by the Japanese in the invasion of Luzon contemplated crushing the greatly outnumbered defenders between two invading forces operating as pincers from the north and south. The Japanese trap was closed but American and Philippine troops were not in the jaws. To this ex-

Continued on Page 17, Column 3

MacArthur Is Praised By Italian Newspaper

(And Agency to AP)
Rome, Jan. 6

The Turin newspaper La Stampa in an editorial today commended Gen. Douglas MacArthur's "resistance, courage, energy and obstinacy" in the American commander's defense of the Philippines.

"Events have shown that, if he is not abandoned by his native troops, he will prolong his resistance," the article declared.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Dec. 30, Delayed—For years alarmists have predicted that an American-Japanese war would bring an explosion of the Japanese problem in the Hawaiian Islands.

That war has come. What about the Japanese?

There can be no doubt that the Japanese Government received extremely valuable and accurate information from agents in these islands—as Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, indicated in his formal report on the Battle of Pearl Harbor. The selective shrewdness of the Japanese attack proved conclusively that the Japanese forces knew almost everything there was to know about the islands, (12 words censored) down to the airplane hangars which contained planes and those which were empty. Empty hangars were not bombed, full hangars were.

Which means almost perfect espionage. And it is a presumption which can scarcely be challenged that this information was available to the Japanese because of Japanese agents able to operate freely within the large Japanese population here, aided presumably by

Continued on Page 17, Column 4

Nazi Pressure Shakes Vichy's Neutral Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, France, Jan. 6—After a faint glimmer of hope last week that Vichy might be able to steer Unoccupied France clear of the war, the situation has again become overcast by a warning declaration published in the Nouveaux Temps that Germany may occupy French Africa unless the men of Vichy come into closer harmony with the Nazi Government.

The warning followed close upon a somewhat bold démarche of the veteran Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Pétain, in inviting United States Ambassador William D. Leahy and Mrs. Leahy to dinner for Jan. 8, which was generally regarded as some effort at reducing the gap between Washington and Vichy in view of increasing uncertainty regarding the outcome of the war with the succession of German defeats in Russia.

Another indication of Nazi wrath at the Marshal's move came with the broadcast from Paris yesterday by the pro-Nazi Marcel Déat, who asserted that the Marshal was playing a waiting game with the Nazis to permit an increase of Britain's strength and America's entrance into the war.

For a time the main issue between the two Governments was the St. Pierre and Miquelon incident, following the recent seizure of the islands by the Free French forces. The feeling in Vichy over that episode was that the agreement between the two Governments, through their navies, to guarantee France's possessions in Martinique and the Western Hemisphere possessions generally, to which Washington gave every evidence of living up to, not only

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Clipper 'Missing' Since Dec. 7 Safe After 24,688-Mile Flight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Unreported since Dec. 7, the Pacific Clipper, of Pan-American Airways, settled down at La Guardia Field this morning bringing with it the story of a 22-day, 24,686-mile flight over almost every ocean and continent of the world.

Immediately upon landing the Clipper's flight crew, headed by Capt. Robert Ford, was closeted with officers of the military intelligence services who later released details of the Clipper's flight not considered military information. Specific schedules, the actual route followed, bases used, or word of which the crew may have observed en route were not given out.

On Dec. 7 the Pacific Clipper was midway between French New Caledonia and New Zealand on its regular California-Auckland, N. Z., flight when the Japanese launched their surprise attack on Hawaii. In accordance with prearranged procedure, Captain Ford signalled Auckland for an "all-clear," silenced the airship's radio transmitters, changed his course and altitude and proceeded into the terminal port where he landed his passengers, mails and cargo.

By "Most Practical Route"

That same night the Clipper was serviced and refueled for immediate taking off, while the crew stood by, for orders from their home base at San Francisco. Eight days later orders came to proceed to the Atlantic Terminal in New York by the "most practical route." Sections of this course had already been equipped by Pan American Airways with service facilities, fuel, and other supplies, and at other points facilities, stores, and necessary clearances were made available by the British and Dutch international air transport systems.

Leaving Auckland, the big seaplane winged its way to Noumea, New Caledonia, carrying its American staff workers in those places to a base in Australia, whence the flying boat touched or crossed the Timor Sea, the Netherlands Indies, the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, the Nile, the Congo and the Amazon Rivers, the Atlantic Ocean, South America and the West Indies. This was said to be the longest continuous trip ever attempted by a commercial transport plane, 18 stops being made in lands flying 12 different flags. The longest single non-stop jump was 3,583 statute miles

Both Singapore and the Malay Peninsula, then under heavy Japanese attack, were by-passed by the Clipper in favor of a pre-determined port of the Indian Ocean. The flight was made difficult by the necessity for strict wartime operation—no lights, no ship-to-shore radio, no forewarning of arrivals.

Repairs Made In Air

The flight crew numbered 11 and engineers were able to conduct all except major overhaul operations while the Clipper was in the air. Flying boat captains of both the Atlantic and Pacific Divisions have made detailed studies of route and harbor conditions involved in any emergency extension of flight operations. With this information and from charts and navigation handbooks carried in the Clipper's own library Captain Ford plotted his own course.

Captain Ford on arriving at La Guardia Field described the flight as "a purely routine operation."

U. S. Planes Aid Russians In Drive From Leningrad

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Jan. 6

American-made fighter planes are reported in action on the Leningrad front, where they are said to have helped Russian ground forces to recapture some 300 square miles after smashing an attempted Nazi comeback.

In the first reference to the presence of American airplanes on the Eastern Front, Russian dispatches said that four Curtiss Tomahawks, manufactured in the United States, shot down eight Messerschmitts and routed others supporting the German drive before Leningrad, which Major General Fedyunisky's Soviet forces countered with such vigor they drove the invaders from 30 villages.

Ski-Equipped Planes

The Tomahawks came through untouched. Correspondents said many Russian planes were equipped with skis and others were being fitted with them for operations at snow-blanketed fields.

"The German planes are still on wheels," a front line dispatch said, "while lacking the kind of airdromes wheels demand."

Indications that the Russians were broadening the scope of their Crimean operations were contained in a German High Command communiqué which claimed air attacks had damaged three Russian troop transports off the western Crimean Coast at Yevpatoriya.

The presence of Russian transports off Yevpatoriya apparently indicated that the Russians were attempting fresh landing operations in the Crimea in order to squeeze out the German Army which has been besieging the naval base of Sevastopol.

Yevpatoriya is about 40 miles north of Sevastopol, across a broad bay from the naval base. Soviet troops placed there, co-operating with troops advancing from the Kerch peninsula, would threaten encirclement of the Germans in front of Sevastopol.

Russian sources report progress by the landing parties in the Eastern Crimea who were now said to control the entire Kerch Peninsula.

The Berlin radio today acknowledged that the Red Army had broken "the German main line" before Moscow, perhaps referring to the vital Mozhaisk sector, 57 miles west of the Russian capital where the Russians have been carrying out encirclement operations.

Silent on Moscow Front

The Russians made no specific reference to the Moscow front today, but there was news of Soviet advances on the obscure Kursk sector. The Red forces in that area were said to be well beyond Tim, a point 280 miles south of Moscow and 40 miles east of Kursk, after routing the Germans in a heavy battle.

On the northern front, Finnish forces suddenly have launched an attack below the Svir River—admittedly after a long period on the defense during the German retreat father south—and have captured a number of Russian positions, a communiqué declared today.

North of Lake Onega, however, the war bulletin acknowledged, the Red army remained on the offensive although it said all attacks were repulsed and the Russians suffered heavy losses.

Three Per Cent Surtax for Old-Age Aid Only Major Change in State Income Tax

Blanks Sent Out for Filing Before Mar. 1

Massachusetts taxpayers, already paying the new 5 per cent tax on meals costing $1 or more, are today preparing for the additional 3 per cent surtax on incomes established by the 1941 legislature to help finance liberalization of Old Age Assistance benefits.

The new surtax levy was brought sharply to the attention of the people today as they began receiving by mail the Massachusetts Income Tax Return blanks. State income tax returns must be filed on or before March 1, the Federal return on or before March 15.

While the Federal tax has been drastically increased to finance a portion of the National Defense program, the additional 3 per cent surtax is the only major change in the State income tax law.

Becomes 13 Per Cent

Since 1935 Massachusetts income tax payers have been paying a 10 per cent surtax. Under the new change this surtax becomes 13 per cent. If a person's regular State income tax, figured at the basic rate of 1½ per cent, totals $100, the 13 per cent surtax will add $13 to his bill, making his total tax $113.

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, today issued a statement to correct the false impression among some taxpayers that the new 3 per cent surtax should be figured on the total of the original tax plus the 10 per cent surtax. Mr. Long explained that the taxpayers should figure their surtax on the basis of 13 per cent of the regular tax.

Unlike the Federal income tax law, the basic exemptions in the State law are unchanged from previous years, A single person is allowed a $2,000 personal exemption. The exemption for a married person is $2,500, plus $250 for each child.

Class Instructed

Meanwhile, Commissioner Long held a class of instruction for State tax inspectors being sent throughout the State to help restaurateurs in connection with the new meal tax. So many owners of restaurants throughout the State have sent in questions regarding the new tax and the form on which tax returns are to be made to the State that Mr. Long decided to send 30 to 40 men from his department around the State to instruct the restaurant owners and to answer any of their questions.

For the task Mr. Long is using every available person in his department including several deputy income tax collectors who at this time of year are not engaged in income tax work.

The meal tax and the increased income surtax were levied by the 1941 Legislature to provide $4,000,000 to finance increased old age assistance benefits. Mr. Long estimates that the additional surtax will yield $1,500,000 and the meal tax $2,500,000.

Whale Oil for Soap

Whale oil is used almost exclusively in the United States in making soap, according to the Department of Commerce.

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of
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By a Staff Photographer

For Want of a Tire

Mr. Dobbin said to Mrs. Dobbin: "Just as wooden sailing ships and bicycles are coming into their own once again, it looks as if we, too, are due for a comeback." And Mr. Dobbin isn't far wrong in this assumption, for many motorists, feeling the pinch of tire rationing, may turn to horse and buggy for leisurely transportation. Then, when white-sidewall tires become less in demand than the "family" horse, most of the Nation may return to "Gay Nineties" transportation.

Rising Tax Rate, Few Reforms, Forecast for Tobin's New Term

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The next four years will bring increased municipal spending and higher tax rates to Boston, but few civic reforms and few municipal economies.

That is the outlook today as Mayor Maurice J. Tobin begins his second term, as seen by some observers familiar with Boston's fiscal position, with the views of the Tobin administration, and with the text of the Mayor's second inaugural address.

The Hub's basic dilemma of having more expensive government than it can really afford to pay for will probably become much more urgent, these sources believe.

But despite this mounting pressure, the prospect for reforms which might bring economies is slight. Never since the day Mayor Tobin first took office in January 1937 has the popular and the official demand for reform been so quiescent as it is right now.

Broadly Hinted

Increased spending was broadly hinted at in the Mayor's inaugural address. He cautiously spoke of rising prices affecting living standards of City employees. Although his administration usually has been discreetly silent on the question of a pay increase for City employees, City Hall sources confirm the statement that increasing pressure, in the form of petitions and otherwise, is being brought upon the Mayor to grant an increase. With cities all over the nation taking such steps, a 10 per cent increase in the City's pay-roll costs—which constitute about half of the $40,000,000 City budget—would not be surprising in the year to come.

The Mayor spoke of spending "many times" the present $150,000 appropriation for civilian defense, and expenditure of "many millions" immediately after the war to absorb unemployment. While Federal largesse and local borrowing may meet some of these costs, Boston taxpayers cannot hope for complete immunity.

City Hall sources agree that even aside from these factors, the City budget will still go up. Food for institutions costs more. Supplies of all kinds and equipment, machinery, materials, all cost more.

Besides these factors, there is the political demand for more liberal spending. Mayor Tobin nearly lost his bid for re-election, on the issue of parsimonious spending in poorer districts.

Gained Momentum

The view has gained momentum among Tobin leaders that economy is bad politics and that loosening the purse strings is going to be necessary for the Mayor's own political future.

New reforms and economies to offset pressure on the taxpayer appear unlikely. The clock of reform, wound up by the Tobin forces in 1937, has run down. It virtually stopped ticking when the United States declared war. The Mayor turned attention from routine matters to defense preparations. Public demand for improvements was deflated in face of bigger issues.

"Here in Boston," the Mayor said in his inaugural, "our task shall be to continue to provide, as well as we are able, the essential services required by our citizens. To protect your persons and properties; to guard your health; to give aid and assistance to the unfortunate; to educate the young." Preserving the status quo has become accepted policy at City Hall.

Drastic reform in the Assessing Department, described by some of the most intimately informed, most reliable experts as "the worst mess in City Hall," and "inexcusably inefficient," seems unlikely while public attention is on the war.

Saving Proposals

Proposals to save $500,000 a year by building an incinerator and abolishing the old contract method of garbage disposal seem to have fallen on deaf ears despite the Finance Commission's activity on the question. The longer the issue is postponed, the slimmer seem the chances of real improvement.

The situation in the City Hospital laundry is bad and this fact is well known and admitted by administration leaders and others. Yet little is being accomplished in the way of thoroughgoing reorganization and reform. Inefficiency and laxity still are reported to exist there, but nobody is taking strong leadership in pushing reform.

The view that new economies are absolutely impossible is firmly held by the Tobin administration. There are still just as many streets to be repaired, just as many prisoners at Deer Island, just as many tax bills to make out, just as many policemen to pay as before, and these services must be adequately maintained, it is contended.

If the administration is correct in saying expenditures are already at the irreducible minimum—a contention disputed by informed independent agencies—then new sources of revenue appear imperative. That is the view Mayor Tobin can be expected to advocate.

DeWitt H. John

Moran Protests Pamphlet Ban

Insisting that the Boston police had "exceeded" their authority in seizing 51 pamphlets at the Christian Front meeting last night, Francis P. Moran, Boston Director of the organization, today met with Police Commissioner Joseph P. Timilty in an attempt to clarify the situation.

The pamphlets, the police said, bore the imprint of Flanders Hall, Inc., New Jersey publishing house with which George Sylvester Viereck, registered German agent, has been identified. Earlier yesterday Commissioner Timilty ordered a ban on publications of Mr. Viereck. Police were told to seize any such books they found offered for sale or as gifts.

City Choices In Cambridge Reform Step

Selection of Col. John B. Atkinson as City Manager of Cambridge and of John H. Corcoran as Mayor was welcomed today by advocates of civic reform in the University City.

One leader of the Plan E group expressed the opinion that the Plan E forces, which sponsored the City's new reform charter, were "in general pretty well pleased" with the choices made yesterday by the Cambridge City Council.

Colonel Atkinson, President of the John B. Atkinson Shoe Company of Boston, is a graduate of Boston College. He was formerly American agent for the Bata Shoe Company of Czechoslovakia and is now agent for the Bata Shoe Company setup in Canada since Hitler swallowed up Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Corcoran, head of the Corcoran Department Store in Central Square, was elected a member of the new nine-man Council as a Plan E-endorsed candidate.

This was his first entry into politics as a candidate, although he had managed campaigns for former Attorney General Paul A. Dever and former Mayor John D. Lynch. He is a member and former chairman of the Cambridge Housing Authority. He graduated from Harvard Business School.

Colonel Atkinson's selection as manager was on the first ballot and Mr. Corcoran's came on the third ballot cast at yesterday afternoon's meeting. The Councilors voted themselves the maximum salary of $4,000. The charter provides a maximum of $5,000 for the Mayor and $20,000 for the City Manager. The Council referred the question of these two salaries to its Committee on Finance.

Governor Lauds Patriotic Act Of Cambridge Boys

Four Cambridge boys today received Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's approval of their new "Junior American Patriots" club formed for the purpose of promoting the sale of United States Defense Bonds and Stamps in their neighborhood.

The four boys, James Fitzgerald, Charles Linehan, Joseph and Gerald Cullinane, wrote to Governor Saltonstall that the war situation "made us want to do something else for our country besides saving paper or number plates. We want to start a club called the 'Junior American Patriots.'"

They asked the Governor's permission to circulate a pamphlet asking their neighbor to purchase Defense Bonds and Stamps.

The Governor wrote "you certainly have my approval of your plan for helping sell Defense Bonds and Stamps. I think it is a fine idea for you and your friends to start the 'Junior American Patriots.' Spirit like that will help keep our flag flying."

Buyers of Tires Face Publicity

Names of persons obtaining certificates to purchase new tires and tubes will be published weekly in newspapers and posted on city or town hall bulletin boards.

Such publicity has been ordered by the State Rationing Board, Thomas M. Joyce, State Tire Rationing Administrator, announced. This system will help to prevent distribution of tires and tubes to persons and agencies not entitled to them under the rationing program.

Mr. Joyce indicated that publicity would be employed mainly to formulate public opinion pressure which would influence local rationing board members against careless issuance of certificates.

The first purchase certificates are being issued by local boards today. Mr. Joyce said that when a person receives a certificate he may make his purchase from any tire dealer in the State.

Meanwhile, the Tire Rationing Administrator said he would confer later this week with Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, State Police representatives and officials of the State Registry of Motor Vehicles on methods of rationing enforcement.

At the same time Mr. Joyce issued to local boards circulars distinguishing between tire sizes for light cars and heavy trucks. He warned the boards to require applicants for certificates to specify designations of the manufacturer.

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Beauty Balcony Annex Building

Retread Price Rising; Orders Weeks Behind

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Used tires that cost as much as new ones did a month ago . . . retreads costing up to $10 and $12 or twice what they were a month ago . . . these are conditions faced today by New England motorists trying to keep their car wheels rolling through 1942.

Unless you can wait seven to nine weeks for retreads, many large tire companies will not accept your order. And if you turn to the smaller businessmen, you may find the costs of retreading prohibitive. One large company today reported a backlog of 1,500 retread jobs for which it has only enough equipment to keep five men busy.

From a 16-hour work-day, this company is now going 24 hours a day. It has hired one more man this week which raises the total of new help by three in three weeks. More are needed but there is just so much machinery to work with requiring a maximum of five men.

In official tire circles, retread jobs are quoted at $6.55 to $7.55 for those who can wait. But some places are commanding prices from $10 to $12. A quicker job is guaranteed, since few motorists are in these markets.

Hundreds of new jobs are being made in tire retreading to offset somewhat the loss of jobs in the new tire sales end. But here, as in new car sales, it is the mechanical trades that benefit while the white collared salesmen is caught short.

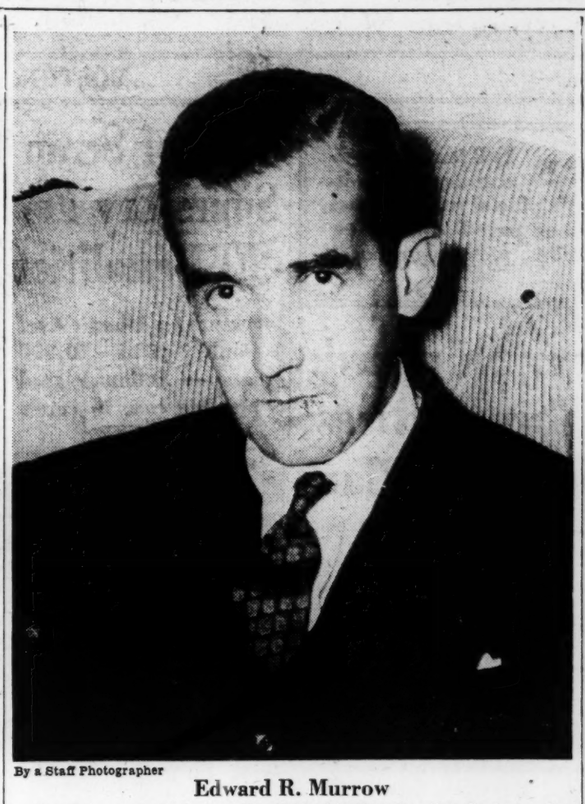
As to how long the new rubber can be obtained to make retreads, that is anyone's guess. "After all," one company head stated, "the product used for retreads is the same that goes into new tires, even though it is much less." So, to the question of how long retreads would be available, he simply shrugged his shoulders with: "Should I know?"

Used tire inventories are already exhausted in many places. A few report plenty left, although the trading is brisk. Tubes will also be looked upon as "gold nuggets" within another week or two.

So far there is plenty of rubber for retreads. With more than one-half of the car owners of New England possessing tires good for at least a full year's wear, the Boston Automobile Club today asked its members not to seek retreads if they did not need them.

Even if you get retreads, the prospects of using them under normal driving conditions are still held in official circles as somewhat remote. Gasoline rationing, it is said, is not far around the corner, although this should take the form of regular monthly allotments to all rather than a ban on all excepting emergency usage.

It is not believed likely that the requisition of private automobiles by the State would be undertaken excepting in dire emergencies of a nature that could arise from a long war. Any immediate seizures of private cars are not even considered, the dealers have learned.



By a Staff Photographer

Edward R. Murrow

London commentator for the Columbia Broadcasting System, who lectured in Symphony Hall, Boston, yesterday.

Radio Commentator Assails Hull Stand on Free French

Edward R. Murrow, the Columbia Broadcasting System's London commentator, took the American State Department sharply to account for its attitude regarding the Free French both in an interview and at his lecture yesterday at Symphony Hall, Boston.

The radio commentator, speaking of the State Department's stand upon the seizure of the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, said: "I think we have done more in the last two weeks to throw the French into the arms of the Germans than Hitler has been able to accomplish in two years.

"Just think of the effect on the people of France of what we have done." He included the failure of the democratic powers to bring the Free French into the 26-power pact against the Axis.

"They have had hope that de Gaulle gives them a place to go," he said. "We come along and apparently snub de Gaulle and what can the French say to themselves except, 'well, if there is no hope in the Free French at least we can join Hitler's New Order.'"

World Revolution

Mr. Murrow said that he regarded Vichy as an arm of the Axis powers and asked why we did not face the fact realistically. He also decried the State Department's use of the phrase the "so-called Free French." Mr. Murrow said he believed the State Department has misjudged the nature of the war. "It is a worldwide revolution as well as a war."

No hope was seen by Mr. Murrow in Vichy's attempt to resist Hitler's demands whenever he presents them. He said: "I do not like to see us make the same mistakes the British made. At first they made loans to Rumania, Turkey, and Yugoslavia—here, there, and everywhere, somehow under the impression that they could buy themselves out of the war and that diplomacy still counted."

A large proportion of Mr. Murrow's interview and lecture dealt with social and economic conditions in Britain. In this connection he had some profound reactions when he returned to the United States after three years in Europe, just about a week before Pearl Harbor was attacked.

What Impressed Him Most

He heard an unusual amount of "grousing" about taxes and rising prices at first, Mr. Murrow said, but this has disappeared. He was told that the lights of New York probably would make the greatest impression upon him after having lived under blackout conditions in London.

"But that was not it at all," he said. "The people were well dressed, but it was their healthy and unworried attitude that impressed me. That strained look of the Britishers after two and a half years of bombing raids was missing. At first I thought it was because I was in a prosperous neighborhood. Then I came to realize it was the same everywhere."

He paused dramatically here in his lecture to remark: "You know, we're the only people in the world like that today."

Masaryk Forecasts Triumph In End for Cause of Freedom

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"The people at home are all right; the Hitler regime did not break their spirit. It is the same in all occupied countries."

This was the statement of Dr. Jan Masaryk, Vice-President and Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile last night at the dinner sponsored by the Unitarian Service Committee at the Women's Republican Club on Beacon Street. The affair was given in honor of him and of Dr. and Mrs. Robert C. Dexter, who served as the Committee's Commissioners Abroad from April to October, 1941.

Dr. Masaryk looked beyond the sacrifices being made by his countrymen and the other democratic peoples to the ultimate triumph of the Cause of Freedom. He described the British as "queer people who, when things go well are not particularly interested but when things are going badly are a sight to behold. They will prove very good partners," he added, telling of their dauntless stand which he witnessed in the face of Dunkirk and other reverses in the early part of the war.

Mother Quoted

He quoted the remark of his mother to him at the time of the First World War, when his father was in exile in America and his sister Alice was in prison: "It's all right, Jan, we're in."

"In behalf of my American mother, I want to say to you now, it's all right you're in. There will not be a sudden break-up which will quickly end the war so we can return to our automobile tires and gallons of coca-cola. There will be a break-up, but don't count on it. It's a job we've got to do. It's not going to last so many years, but we've got to count on a 30-years' war.

"We've all made mistakes in this war," Dr. Masaryk continued, "and, ladies and gentlemen, we're all going to pay for them. It is going to be a very exacting Nemesis. We must prepare in order to shorten the war. I'm not thinking of Czechoslovakia, but of humanity."

Dr. Masaryk, using the term with a new significance, spoke of the sad havoc wrought by the war among "The Innocents Abroad."

"I cannot for the life of me concentrate on Czechoslovakia. This is infinitely greater than national frontiers," he declared. Referring to Russia and the fact that "things are going very well there," he pointed out that "Russia at the right moment has done a wonderful job for humanity."

Looking toward the time of peace, he said, "I believe in federation. What kind it will be, it is a little premature to decide tonight. Czechoslovakia has started with Poland," he said, greeting Count Krasicki, Polish Consul-General in New York, who was also an honor guest at the dinner, as his colleague. "We hope other nations will join us or we them, as the case may be."

"We must have a concerted plan before the war is over. We must have a set of rules and stick to them. Prussianism — the goose-stepping mentality—must disappear from international affairs. The production of armaments will have to be carefully scrutinized all over the world. The youth of Europe will need guidance. The German youth must be re-educated. We must bring truth to the eager souls of German youth and those of countries who have suffered at the hands of Germany.

"Let us hope and pray that the simple rule of loving our neighbor will get the upper hand. When this war is over, I want to get back to love. I was over 50 before I ever hated."

Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, Chairman of the Boston Committee of Friends of Czechoslovakia, presided at the dinner and William Emerson, Chairman of the Unitarian Service Committee, introduced Mr. and Mrs. Dexter, each of whom cited specific cases of aid to refugees given by the Committee while they served in Europe. Its effort has been, they said, to save the leaders in various countries, whom Hitler has tried to destroy.

Boston Gets Gift Of Trailer Pumps

Five emergency trailer pumps of the type used in fighting fires in London were presented to the City of Boston today by the Boston Junior Association of Commerce, which collected funds for the pumps by popular subscription.

The five bright-red, three-wheeled vehicles, which can be hooked onto fire trucks or automobiles, were lined up on School Street in front of City Hall for the presentation to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin by Victor MacDavitt of the Association.

Each pump weighs 2,100 pounds and costs $1,700. The vehicles are about six-by-nine feet. Each pump includes a gasoline rotary motor and 500 feet of hose. The Maxim Motor Company of Middleboro, Mass., a fire-equipment concern, is the manufacturer.

The City acquired one such device last summer and hopes to get more in the future, as they can do much of the work of a fire truck and can get through the streets during an air raid with much greater ease. Each pump is capable of pumping 500 gallons a minute.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Wake Up America" will be the topic of Mayo A. Shattuck, President of the Massachusetts Bar Association, in a talk before the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation forum at the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, at 8 p. m.

Lowell Institute begins a series of lectures on "Thucydides' History of the Great War Between Athens and Sparta," the first of which will be "The Political Background of the History." The eight lectures will be given by John Huston Finley, Jr., Associate Professor of Greek and Latin at Harvard University. Tickets are required for these talks and may be secured, free of charge, by applying by mail to the Curator of the Lowell Institute, Boston Public Library, Copley Square. Lectures are at 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Mornings of Diversion will have as guest lecturer, Margaret Webster, actress and stage director. In her lecture, "A Director at Large," she will reveal the technique through which she has accomplished her stage success. Lecture will be given in the Ball Room of the Hotel Somerset at 11 a. m. A limited number of seats are available at $3.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Christian Symbolism" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Gale Inquiry Involves Men On Dunboyne

What is said to be the first action against American seamen since the start of the war was taken at a Federal investigation now under way in Boston, for the purpose of determining whether necessary precautions to prevent damage to the American freighter Dunboyne were taken when the craft encountered a full gale offshore.

The vessel was damaged by the storm while en route from Boston to Europe with a cargo of war supplies. The hearing, which began yesterday afternoon and continued today, was before Capt. Charles M. Lyons, supervising inspector of the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, Capt. Frederick S. Walker, and James F. Rawdon of the local staff.

Charges that the deck crew of the vessel refused to carry out orders of superior officers resulted in direction being given to Capt. David W. Bailie, skipper of the freighter, "to file formal complaints against members of the ship's deck crew."

Boatswain Testifies

John Kitson of Staten Island, N. Y., boatswain, the only witness heard at the morning session today, charged that the captain of the ship was not co-operative, denied charges of disobedience by the crew and deliberate slowing-up of work, but admitted that the rule of the union against bringing liquor on board ship had been violated.

Two days before sailing, the crew were notified by the National Maritime Union, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, that no drinking would be permitted prior to or after sailing, it was testified.

Mr. Kitson admitted that he had seen men in the crew under the influence of liquor, but claimed that they were capable of performing their duties.

No fire alarm or lifeboat stations had been assigned to the crew until the S. O. S. was actually sent out, the boatswain testified. The official ship's log was introduced today and the presiding inspector read abstracts from it, describing the refusal of some of the crew to obey orders.

Thomas McGowan, agent at Boston for the N. M. U., brought out that the law required such log entries to be read to the men involved and that their answer be recorded, but that this had not been done.

Officers Termed Negligent

The degaussing system—which counteracts the attraction of the ship for magnetic mines—was flooded for three days after the boatswain had notified the mate of that condition before orders were issued to bail it out, Mr. Kitson testified.

Captain Lyons declared that if complaints against crew members are substantiated, the Bureau will take official action against them.

Charges of Captain Bailie included: that the deck crew could not be found when certain duties, on which the safety of the ship and personnel depended, were ordered to be carried out; that certain members of the deck department refused to pay or sign for articles issued to them from the ship's slop chest; that quarters were allowed to become "filthy," and that one mess boy refused to clean out the second officer's room unless overtime pay was promised.

An example of the lack of co-operation on the part of the deck crew, and their inclination to slow down activities aboard ship, cited by Captain Bailie, was that it took four hours for 12 men to swing out two lifeboats, and lash them in place.

Big Oil Tanker Test Trials Begin

Acceptance trials are being held today aboard the new 12,700 deadweight-ton oil tanker Sinclair H-C which was built at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River Shipyard, Quincy, in the world-record-breaking time of 76 calendar days (63 working days).

With Capt. Joseph I. Kemp, famed trial skipper, on the bridge the vessel is being put through speed, reverse, turning, and other tests preliminary to delivery to the owners, the Sinclair Refining Company.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | FAIR ↑ TONIGHT | WARMER | COLDER

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold this afternoon and tonight; highest temperature today near 20 degrees, lowest tonight near 12 degrees; gentle winds.

Maine: Fair south, increasing cloudiness north portion tonight, colder east portion.

New Hampshire: Fair south, increasing cloudiness north portion; continued cold tonight.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, not quite so cold tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and continued cold tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	12	New Orleans	45	34
Chicago	21	12	New York	35	12
Denver	25	8	Norfolk	39	26
Helena	—	12	Philadelphia	34	9
Kansas City	21	13	St. Louis	21	12
Los Angeles	60	46	San Francisco	50	40
Miami	83	60	Washington	36	13
Minneapolis	—	9			

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:37 p. m.: 9.7 feet.
Wednesday, 2:08 a. m.: 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:56 p. m.

Sideglances in Washington: Henderson's Spanish Slips

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Inter-American Slang:

Leon Henderson's Spanish doesn't come up to Vice-President Wallace's. When he was promising South America some of the dwindling United States stock of autos, he explained that none of them would go to "Joseph-ey Doak-ey."

That's Henderson Spanish for Joe Doakes—"The Man in the Street."

1944?:

Mr. Henderson passed lightly over suggestions that he and Secretary Wickard are competing for administration of farm price control.

"It's a question of who's going to run for President," he explained. "The man who administers this won't have a chance at the farmer vote. Wickard is trying to save me. Evidently he feels my chances for the Presidency are better than his."

Friendly Enemies:

President Roosevelt had one of his best laughs in many a day at a bit of press conference repartee the other day.

In the first place he had become quite disgusted with a question a New York Times reporter asked with regard to whether Prime Minister Churchill sang "God Save the King" instead of "America" at the New Year's Day church service he attended with the President.

Really, the President asked, was the question worthy of the New York Times?

Whereupon a New York Herald Tribune reporter impertinently inquired "is it not?" The President threw back his head and roared.

Berlin, Note:

If you could turn the Navy's new flagship upside down you'd find it is "made in Germany."

The Gunboat Vixen on which Admiral Ernest J. King's flag was raised last week was formerly the pleasure yacht of Julius Forstmann, woolen manufacturer, built in Kiel in 1929.

Harmless, But:

The capital's foremost reformer these days is the guard who has to inspect the contents of women's pocketbooks before they are admitted to the Senate Gallery.

"Lady," he told one visitor recently, "you ought to take about half that stuff out of there."

In the Tradition of John Paul Jones

International Soundphoto; Associated Press

American Naval Heroes Honored

Upper: Admiral Chester W. Nimitz awards Navy Cross to L. H. Wagoner of Bakersville, N. C., aviation machinist's mate, first class. Machinist's Mate Wagoner was a member of the crew of a Navy plane which rescued nine Army fliers from life rafts off the Hawaiian Islands. Other members of the crew are in the background. Left to right, Ensign F. M. Fisler, Ivanhoe, N. C., who was also awarded the Navy Cross; Ensign C. F. Gimber of Wildber, Pa.; W. B. Watson, aviation machinist's mate of Gore, Okla.; Radioman H. C. Cupps of Minneapolis, and Radioman W. W. Warlick of Lincolnton, N. C. Inset: Lieut. William Leverett Kabler, commander of the U. S. S. Heron, who has been awarded the Navy Cross and recommended for promotion to lieutenant commander. Lower: Lieutenant Kabler's ship, a small seaplane tender, which was damaged by a direct bomb hit during a seven-hour Japanese attack but which destroyed one enemy flying boat, badly damaged at least one other, dodged torpedoes, and then made its way to an unnamed Far Eastern port.

Japanese Bloc Guards Rights In California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Northern California

Although Japan's treacherous attack on the United States brought sudden and difficult problems to all Japanese in California, aliens and citizens alike, apparently the most serious phase of the crisis is past and conditions are being stabilized.

The Northern California Committee on Fair Play for Citizens and Aliens of Japanese Ancestry, with headquarters in San Francisco, has announced that its central object of fair play to members of the Japanese race has been observed. Californians kept calm, the Committee declared through Gen. David P. Barrows of Berkeley, Chairman. Few, if any serious denials of civil rights came to Japanese in the northern sector of the State, it was added.

In announcing the success of its main purpose, the Committee made an eight-point declaration for the guidance of community boards throughout California for the duration of the war. It is designed to prevent intolerance and hysteria toward Japanese.

Calling the local groups "committees of consultation," the Fair Play Committee declared that these would have two purposes: (1) To give counsel and relief to Japanese residents; and (2) to utilize all means to acquaint Japanese or Japanese-Americans with their status in California.

Women Must Replace Men Who Fight, Draft Head Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director, asserted last night that the Government will expect "a gradual but constant" substitution of women in industry and agriculture for men who are fit to fight.

Speaking on the Star's radio forum over NBC, General Hershey said bluntly that reasons for deferment from military service "before Pearl Harbor may not be reasons today."

Although registration of men between the ages of 20 and 44, not heretofore registered, has been set for Feb. 16, General Hershey said enrollment would be permitted earlier — possibly the preceding Saturday or Sunday—to avoid interference with production.

"It is most important," he said, "that the registration be made without in any way interfering with production. . . . It may be more convenient for many to register on Saturday, Saturday night, or sometime Sunday, preceding the day of registration."

Declaring that the size of the nation's army can only be measured by one yardstick—"it must be large enough to win this war"—General Hershey announced that local boards would scrutinize more closely the actual dependency of a wife.

Married men with dependents will continue to be deferred until the need for men becomes "much greater" than at present, he said, but added there will be closer attention "to the manner in which the home was established—and when it was established."

"Selective service will continue to defer those individuals industry must have to produce the materials necessary to equip our forces—ground, sea, and air," he explained.

"Men will be deferred to insure an adequate supply of food. Students will continue their studies when by so doing they become trained in professions in which there is scarcity. Apprentices will continue to acquire skills—skills in which there are shortages. The man with actual dependents who are supported by his earned income will continue to be deferred. The future of this nation depends upon the family.

"There will be enough man power for all purposes—provided that every man, woman, and child does his share. There must not be—dare not—be any shirking of duty. All must work. There cannot be avenues by which men evade their responsibilities. No profession—no skill—no occupation—no industry shall become the refuge of slackers."

He called upon all agencies using men to understand the "serious problems" of man-power distribution and said "it is to be expected that each of the using agencies will calculate present and future need—liberally."

"Some parts of our man power," he continued, "are more desirable than others, but all parts must be used, and each using agency must accept some part of the less desirable portions. This is no time for selfish grasping methods, of any of the numerous agencies, which needs men."

Ibanez Strengthens His Chances in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 6 (AP)—Gen. Carlos Ibanez, former President and again candidate as an independent, was conceded by observers today to have enhanced his position as a result of support by the Chilean Conservative Party.

The party, which polled 76,591 votes out of 444,000 in 1941, announced its support yesterday.

The Liberal Party, which polled 61,991 votes in 1941, will meet tonight to consider the recommendation by its Central Committee that it support Juan Antonio Rios, Radical nominee. The election for a successor to the late Pedro Aguirre Cerda will be held Feb. 1.

Doolittle Promoted

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—James H. Doolittle, noted aviator, has been made a lieutenant colonel in the Army. On active duty since July 1, 1940, Colonel Doolittle is engaged in research and engineering problems connected with airplane production with headquarters in Baltimore.

JUDGMENT

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Experts Tell How to Speed Synthetic War Materials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—Production of synthetic materials, many of them essential in the all-out effort to defeat the Axis, will be speeded by new scientific methods announced at the closing sessions here of the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

An important development in hastening chemical synthesis in the manufacture of war products was outlined by Dr. Gustav Egloff, Director of Chemical Research of the Universal Oil Products Laboratories, Chicago. He told of new ways to use catalyzers, secret chemical agents which speed production of petroleum fuels, plastics, explosives and synthetic rubber.

Dr. Egloff said magnesium, aluminum and other metals are the keys to the catalyzers. He said that toluene is essential in making high explosives and that more than one billion pounds per year of toluene can be produced from petroleum if the latest methods are employed.

Spectograph for Metals

Prof. Ralph A. Sawyer of the University of Michigan described a new spectograph which tells the exact composition of metals in a few minutes.

Utilization of the sun's energy may come sooner as the result of the discovery of additional facts about plant growth, the convention delegates were informed by Prof. Ondess L. Inman, Director of the Charles F. Kettering Foundation of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Dr. Inman said study of the new forms of chlorophyll, which he described as the coloring substance in plants that builds up plant life through sunlight, has led scientists to hope that man-made machines in the future may use the sun as plants do. He suggested that possibly sugar or starch might be produced by such means.

If machines of this type are made, they will be based on the study on chlorophyll, Dr. Inman said. Several new types of chemical substances have been found to work like chlorophyll.

One of the interesting bits of homely advice intermingled with the more profound topics at the convention was the suggestion that Americans plant hedges of tomato plants around their houses to aid the war effort.

Nearly everyone has a passing interest in Mars, and Earl Slipher of the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., made some enlightening observations about the planet. Apparently life still exists on Mars, he said, pointing out that it has water and warmth and possibly oxygen. A number of new canals have been discovered on Mars.

Indians Gain in Number

Social and economic progress of the American Indian interested many delegates to the scientific convention. It was shown that the race is now on the increase, and that the status of many tribes is greatly improved.

E. R. Fryer of the Navajo Service in Arizona reported that the reservation has been operated on a planned basis since 1933, that much erosion has been halted, wildlife replenished, forests replanted and farming revamped to fit the needs of the Indian dwellers and their families.

Developments in making three-dimensional, or stereoscopic, pictures of infinitesimal bits from the sub-microscopic world by means of the electron microscope were discussed by Dr. V. K. Zworykin and James Hillier of the R. C. A. Laboratories. A new technique adds to the length and breadth of images as they appear in the micrographs.

Dr. John A. Hipple of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories reported improvements in the mass spectrometer and told how it is used in gas analysis.

All Navy Bureaus Put on 7-Day Week

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 6

The Navy today ordered full operation seven days a week in all bureaus, boards and offices of the Navy Department, as well as headquarters of the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard.

The various bureau chiefs were instructed immediately to arrange schedules of military and civilian personnel in carrying out the edict of Secretary of Navy Frank Knox. Individual employees will continue to work a six-day 48-hour week, the seven-day schedule being effectuated by rearranging weekly schedules of the naval and civil service personnel.

Kearny Shipyard Returned To Private Owners by Navy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox announced today that the Kearny, N. J., plant of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company would be returned to its owners at midnight after 134 days of Navy operation.

The return of the shipyard, which held $493,000,000 in naval and merchant ship construction contracts when the Navy seized it on Aug. 25 after a strike by a union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was authorized by an executive order signed by President Roosevelt yesterday, Mr. Knox said.

The Navy Secretary, in a formal statement, said that "any unsettled issues between the company and the union should be settled by negotiation and agreement."

If this proves impossible, he added, the parties should take recourse to the machinery established recently by President Roosevelt for peaceful settlement of all disputes in war industries.

When Navy Took Over

The Navy took over operations at the Kearny Yards Aug. 25, President Roosevelt having ordered it Aug. 23.

A strike of the C. I. O. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers started at the plant Aug. 7. The Union, claiming a membership of 16,000 among the 18,000 workers, contended that the management refused to grant a contract including a maintenance of union clause, as recommended by the National Defense Labor Mediation Board.

As early as Aug. 11, T. H. Korndorf, President of the company, proposed that the Navy take over and operate the shipyards.

Rear Admiral H. G. Bowen, former Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Engineering, was placed in charge of operations at the yards.

Mr. Knox reported that under supervision of Rear Admiral Bowen the shipyards had laid keels for 12 vessels; had launched 10 ships including four destroyers and the fast cruisers Atlanta and Juneau; and commissioned 7 vessels, the Atlanta, 3 destroyers, 2 Maritime Commission freighters, and a tanker.

Executive Order

Mr. Knox appended to his statement a copy of the executive order which provides that the Navy's possession should be terminated under the August order by the President "as soon as he determines that the plant will be privately operated in a manner consistent with needs of national defense," and which added "and I so determine, that the plant will be privately operated in a manner consistent with the needs of national defense."

The President directed the Navy Secretary "immediately to relinquish possession" of the plant, which employs about 20,000 workers.

The maintenance of membership clause, central issue of the long dispute, requires that any union member presently employed at the shipyard, or any worker who might later join the union would be required to maintain union membership in good standing as a condition of his employment.

Under Navy operation there was no recognition of any union as such, the same situation prevailing in regular navy yards.

In proposing Government operation of the shipyards, Mr. Korndorff in August said the strike involved "no issue but the maintenance of the open shop. We are unwilling to abandon the defense of the freedom of the American worker to choose whether he will belong to a union or not."

Peter Flynn, Vice Chairman of the striking union, countered with a declaration that the company's "arrogant insistence on the 'open shop' stands exposed as merely another exhibition of the 'dollar patriotism' of the Kearny concern."

People Are Blamed For Apathy to War

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 6 (AP)—Capt. Howard L. Vickery, a member of the United States Maritime Commission, said today that newspapers had given full warning before the war that America might be attacked, but that the country had remained only partly conscious of danger and thus "partly paralyzed."

"The armed forces were not on the alert at Pearl Harbor," the naval officer told a Cleveland Chamber of Commerce audience, "but neither were the American people on the alert.

"For four years, while the armies of the Axis dictators were spreading destruction over the world, we debated whether there would be a war."

Big Saving Is Seen In Oil Well Steel

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Jan. 6 (AP)—A new method of prospecting for oil was announced today by Dr. Sylvain J. Pirson, of the Pennsylvania State College, who asserted its use would save 1,000,000 tons of steel—lost in dry well tubing—a year, "or enough to build 30 battleships of the U. S. S. Washington class."

The associate professor of petroleum and natural gas engineering called his method the "geodynamic process" and said it had been successful in 80 per cent of its tests. The process was tried out last year in the northern Pennsylvania fields. He described it as based on measuring the amount of gas escaping through the earth's surface.

WPA Seeking Ways To Ease Job Shift

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Work Projects Administration, searching for ways to provide jobs for those temporarily out of work while peacetime factories convert to munitions production, may reallocate employment quotas for various areas of the nation.

F. H. Dryden, Acting Commissioner of works propects, said the WPA, now operating under a curtailed program, would do everything within the limits of its resources to meet such problems as those originated by the curtailment of automobile and tire production.

As an initial step, WPA has arranged to provide work for about 40,000 workers in automobile plants in Michigan, half of them in the Detroit area.

The WPA has a reserve of projects in Michigan and a wide variety of these are expected to be opened to provide the new jobs quickly.

Mr. Dryden said the WPA would attempt to meet an emergency in any state such as exists in Michigan, but that the number of persons to be put to work in any locality must be determined as the unemployment problem develops.

WPA now has 1,050,000 on its rolls throughout the country. It was understood that employment quotas for various areas might be reshuffled to provide a maximum of employment where the need is greatest. The agency still has on hand approximately half its appropriation of $875,000,000 for the fiscal year which ends June 30.

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CUPLETS CUP CAKE MIXTURE

N. Y. Pupils Must Learn Last Verse And Sing 'Star-Spangled Banner'

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, today ordered all principals to "see to it" that the city's 1,100,000 pupils learn and sing in school the fourth stanza of "The Star-Spangled Banner" because of its present appropriateness.

The final verse, as reproduced from the original poem by Francis Scott Key, follows:

Oh, thus be it ever when free men shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation,
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n-rescued land
Praise the pow'r that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust!"
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

The original text of the final verse was included in the order because in some songbooks there is a difference in wording.

Oh, Say Can You Sing?

DALLAS, Texas Jan. 6 (AP)—One of Miss Marion Flagg's pupils heard too much humming, whistling and mumbling when a theater audience sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

"They didn't know very many of the words," was the child's report. "Why?"

The music teacher's answer was distribution of 20,000 copies of the words to pupils from the Fifth to Eighth Grades. They'll be used in schools and homes until a special radio program in which a 100-voice school choir will lead in the national anthem.

'Free German' Group Backs Washington Pact

MONTREAL, Jan. 6 (AP)—Dr. Otto Strasser, Chairman of a Free German movement, announced yesterday that he had advised Secretary of State Cordell Hull of the movement's adherence to the Washington United Nations declaration against the Axis.

Herr Strasser, formerly known as the leader of the "Black Front" against Hitler, is a brother of Gregor Strasser, a leftist supporter of Hitler who was killed in Hitler's June 30, 1934, purge.

Workers' Gifts Provide Five Planes for Army

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Jan. 6 (AP)—Five training planes, built by donation of a full day's work by 4,000 aircraft workers, were presented to the Army Air Force at ceremonies yesterday.

The training ships were the gift of employees of the Fairchild Aircraft Corporation who worked without pay Jan. 4 and of the Company which forewent profits and donated overhead costs.

Seized Ship Panamanian

BALBOA, C. Z., Jan. 6 (AP)—The merchantship Marconi, seized in the Atlantic on suspicion of being Italian-owned, was declared last night by United States authorities to be of Panamanian ownership properly flying the flag of Panama when overtaken on a routine coastwise run.

This was disclosed in an announcement from the District Attorney's office declaring the Canal Zone judicial authorities had dropped action to declare the Marconi a prize of war.

It was found to be a coastwise motorship owned by Domiluis Campodonico, a native of Panama, and was carrying cattle from Panama to Columbia under lease to the Compania Ganadora Nacional.

It was reported that Mr. Campodonico was of Italian lineage, which may have led to the suspicion that the ship was Italian.

The Navy Department in Washington had announced that the Marconi, "flying the Panamanian flag but reported to be of Italian ownership, was captured and brought into Cristobal, Canal Zone, and turned over to the courts."

Cristobal is at the Atlantic end of the Canal; Balboa at the Pacific.

Lloyd's authoritative register of merchant shipping lists one Italian and one British ship named Marconi, but neither of Panama registry. The Italian ship, of 1,406 gross tons, is listed as out of Genoa and was formerly named the Tove, built in Copenhagen in 1919.

Wage Dispute Hits Ryan Plane Plant

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 6 (AP)—United Automobile Workers Union officials said today that men were quitting work in large numbers at the Ryan Aeronautical Company plant because of delay in settling a wage dispute. The union is an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Postponement of a conciliation panel meeting in Washington from Jan. 7 to Jan. 12 has created a serious situation in the plant, R. J. Morkowski, U. A. W. Local Secretary, wired Government officials.

The telegram was addressed to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Sidney Hillman, co-chief of the Office of Production Management, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Dr. J. R. Steelman, Director of Federal Conciliation, and R. J. Thomas, international U. A. W. president.

The company manufactures Army and Navy training planes, and exhaust manifold systems for military aircraft.

A company spokesman said the firm had experienced a normal turnover in employees, the same as other aircraft firms, but that no serious situation existed.

Mme. Emma Calvé

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Jan. 6 (AP)—Mme. Emma Calvé, famous French opera singer whose passing in southern France was announced today, was popular with American audiences in the role of Carmen. Mme. Calvé sang at the Metropolitan for 13 consecutive years after making her début there as Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana" on Nov. 29, 1893. She appeared in every large city and had visited every state in the United States. In addition she made a world tour in 1910-1911.

The composer Massenet created the title roles in "La Navarraise" and "Sappho" for Mme. Calvé.

Issue of Double Pay Saturdays Faces Navy

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 6 (AP)—A controversy with the Navy over payment of double time for ship conversion work on Saturday will be laid before Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Fred Kruse, Secretary of the Seattle Metal Trades Council, said yesterday.

The announcement followed criticism from 13th Naval District Headquarters. The Navy charged that union leaders were preventing workers from accepting time and a half for Saturday work, classed by the union as overtime, and work was virtually at a standstill that day in two small Seattle yards.

Mrs. R. Proud of Sons Now Making 'Returns'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose four sons are in active service, said Jan. 4 she was "afraid for those I love—who isn't?" but that she would not have her children shirk responsibilities or "live in a Hitler-dominated world."

In her weekly radio broadcast she said she was proud that her children, having had much in life, were willing to make returns. Elliott is in the Army Aviation Corps, James is a Marine officer, and John and Franklin, Jr., are in the Navy.

Mrs. Roosevelt said their decision to go into active duty was their own and that their wives and children can be proud. She added that she, too, was proud but that she was not glad that such decisions were necessary.

Rejects $175 Job To 'Fight the Japs'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The case of a patriotic American chemist who turned down an offer of $175 a week for the chance to "fight the Japs" was reported here by Lieutenant Commander Frederick T. Bell, naval recruiting officer.

Commander Bell said the young man entered the recruiting office and signed up, as an apprentice seaman at $21 a month.

"He showed us telegrams from firms bidding for his services as a chemist," the officer said. "One offered him $175 per week, and the other wanted to pay him $150. He rejected both offers because he wanted to fight the Japs."

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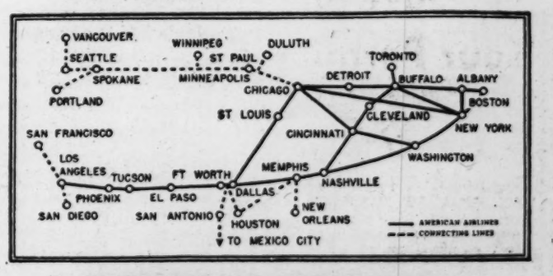

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Doll Collectors of America To Show Rare Mechanical Toys

The Doll Collectors of America have arranged, as the program for their meeting tomorrow, a round-table exhibition and discussion of unusual mechanical toys—for doll collecting seems to lead naturally to toy collecting as well.

Mrs. Earle E. Andrews of Winchester, the club's President, will show a "mechanical shoemaker" which she bought from an antiques dealer in Maine about a year ago but which was made in London. It is a clock-work toy in an old wooden case with a glass front, through which may be seen the shoemaker. His arms move back and forth as he sews a boot with real black thread, and his eyes and head move up and down in rhythm with his hands.

The toy is part of an impressive collection which Mrs. Andrews has gathered over some 21 years. She says that items in the collection have come to her from friends and relatives as well as from other collectors with whom she has corresponded. Among her dolls is an ancient Egyptian princess who stands five inches high and whose soft colors painted on her wooden face and clothing are still beautiful despite their centuries of wear.

Chinese Dolls

There are Chinese dolls of great dignity in her collection, as well as English and French and American dolls. Some are elegantly dressed in taffetas and furs, especially one gorgeous French creature who carries a white-fox scarf on one silk-clad shoulder and whose beautiful bisque-china face and large brown eyes stamp her a belle of her day.

Mrs. Andrews has several dolls dressed in the calico of early American days. Little girls of the early nineteenth century often played with dolls that had been brought from England aboard merchant ships. She also has complete groups of dolls, such as a wedding party with bride and groom and attendants. Dolls of the Civil War period wear graceful hoopskirts of silk and elaborate little bonnets.

The Doll Collectors presented their first public exhibition of dolls at the Winchester Public Library in 1938, calling it "The March of Time in Dolldom." The doll examples are as widely separated in time as an Egyptian princess of 2,000 B. C., and Charley McCarthy, all the exhibits being contributed by members of the club.

Meet Monthly

The Doll Collectors have been meeting monthly ever since the group was incorporated in 1935, under the presidency of Mrs. Louis F. Wood. Its purpose is to stimulate the study of early dolls and other toys and their origin. Its members represent 13 States and some members are necessarily active only by correspondence.

The only requirements for membership are an interest in dolls and some form of a doll collection already started. Dues are comparatively small and, according to Mrs. Andrews, are returned to members during the year in the form of booklets, reports, and useful information. Also, the club has contributed to the Red Cross, to the upkeep of the Harrison Gray Otis House, which is the headquarters for the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and to the Wenham Historical Association.

Mrs. Andrews has served the club as President since its second year. The Vice-President is Mrs. Jesse Bottomley of Andover; Treasurer, Mrs. Harry Sawyer of West Newton; Recording Secretary, Miss Helen E. Perkins of Malden; and Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Henry E. Johnson of Melrose. On the Board of Directors are Mrs. Frank C. Doble of Cambridge, Mrs. Louis T. Golding of Brookline, and Mrs. Louis F. Wood of Clinton.

The club now has the nucleus of a museum at the Westfield (Mass.) Athenaeum, where the club Historian, Mrs. Jennie L. Abbott, is in charge of the Children's Department. Other exhibits belonging to the club are housed at the Harrison Gray Otis House.

L. B. H.

By a Staff Photographer

Famous Dolls Go on Exhibition

Two dolls from the collection of Mrs. Earle E. Andrews, President of the Doll Collectors of America. On the left is a doll named after Sarah Whitney, who was a little girl born at Moscow, Maine, on Christmas Day, 1835. The doll's head is of turned wood, her body of cotton cloth stuffed with cotton batting. She wears a dark brown print calico dress, authentic to the period. Seated beside her is a doll named Sophia Smith because she belonged to a girl who married into the family of Sophia Smith, founder of Smith College. This doll was brought from England about the year 1800 on an American merchant vessel. She, also, is dressed in calico.

Total Powers Are Sought By R. I. Governor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6 (AP)—Gov. J. Howard McGrath today asked the General Assembly for "broad and extraordinary" powers giving him absolute authority to deal with war problems.

Voluntary co-operation with the defense effort is not sufficient, he said. "The Governor's authority must be made absolute, not only with respect to his emergency dealings with municipal governments, but also over private individuals and private industry."

He asked that the State Defense Council be given powers to enforce its orders.

A bill conferring the power sought by the Governor is being prepared for introduction before the new session next week.

Mr. McGrath asked that municipalities and towns take over policing of defense industry areas to relieve the state guard. Changes in the law should also be made to permit servicemen and defense workers out of the State to vote next election, he said.

Election Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6 — This is an election year, and the Republican Party has waited patiently for more than a year for this opportunity to begin its campaign. During 1941, the first year of Governor McGrath's two-year administration, the Republicans quietly stored up the ammunition they expected to fire this year. They have found issues in several of the Governor's appointments and in his administration of the Civil Service Act, and were prepared to open up this month with attacks on his record which they hoped would effect the election in November.

Thus any progress toward unity in the interest of national defense necessarily will cramp the style of the Republicans unless it is accompanied by large concessions from the Democratic administration.

This new session will find the two major parties nearly balanced. Republicans control the Senate, 25 to 19, and Democrats control the House, 59 to 41. Democrats, however occupy all the major offices from Governor through General Treasurer.

Junior Committee of Philadelphia Opera Company

Familiar songs with a new twist are employed by these members of the local Junior Committee of the Philadelphia Opera Company who sing operatic arias in English. The group is probably tongue-twisting around a difficult aria from the opera "Figaro," the first of five performances being presented by the Philadelphia company at the Boston Opera House. Clustered around the piano are: Miss Jeanette Brewer, Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. Edward Adams Loring, Boston; and Miss Jean Halladay, also of Brookline. The pianist is Mrs. Francis A. Brewer, Jr., of Sudbury, Mass.

Flat Increase Plan Urged On Freight Rates

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 6 (AP)—The Connecticut Manufacturers Association urged that any freight rate increase granted to railroads be on a basis of a flat increase per 100 pounds rather than on percentage to avoid "pushing New England farther eastward into the Atlantic Ocean."

The Association disclosed that it had filed a statement of its position with the Interstate Commerce Commission, which began hearings yesterday in St. Louis on a petition of the railroads for a 10 per cent freight rate increase.

Besides favoring a flat rather than a percentage increase, the Association made two other recommendations: That any increase be temporary and carry an expiration date which could be advanced if it was found necessary, and that increases of rates not be allowed to become an integral part of the rate structure.

To illustrate what it called the unfairness of a percentage increase, the Association said that at present Hartford firms shipping to Chicago had to pay 66 cents per 100 pounds more than their competitors in Cleveland and that a 10 per cent increase would raise the disadvantage to 73 cents per 100 pounds.

In a recent year, the Association statement continued, one Waterbury brass company paid $35,829 transportation costs for shipping its goods to a Chicago customer, whereas a Kenosha, Wis., manufacturer could have shipped the same amount for $4,814. A 10 per cent rate increase would add 6.7 cents per 100 pounds in shipping costs between New England and Chicago and only .009 cents per 100 pounds between Kenosha to Chicago, said the Association.

Clubwomen Plan Institute

Some 27 women's clubs comprising the 11th District will be represented at the District Club Institute and Departmental Conference at Concord next Monday, the Concord Woman's Club acting as hostess.

Mrs. Herbert F. French, First Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, will speak at the morning session, as will also Mrs. Walter E. Boyd of Hudson, 11th District Director. Mrs. Robert Walker, President of the Concord club, will welcome the guests and present Mrs. Boyd. Mrs. Harold R. Moulton, Vice-Chairman of the Federation's Club Institute Department, will be in charge of the morning session, at which other speakers are to be Mrs. Edgar A. Gregor, Mrs. Albert H. Chamberlain, Miss Darthea Thompson, Mrs. Dana E. Sargent, and Mrs. Raymond Calpin, Institute parliamentarian.

"In the afternoon there will be talks by Mrs. George Davis, Literature Chairman, Mrs. Earl Weidner, Music Chairman, and Mrs. Walter H. Woods, War Relief Chairman. Miss Vernice Coolidge of Hudson will be heard as soprano soloist.

Mrs. Alden Russell of 75 Elm Street, Concord, is in charge of reservations for luncheon, which may be made up to Jan. 9.

Vermont Gross Farm Income Best in Years but Costs Are Up

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 6 — Vermont farmers have just closed their best year since pre-depression days of the late '20's. When compilations are complete, it is estimated by Harry R. Varney, economist for the State Extension Service and the State College of Agriculture, that farm income for 1941 will total $48,000,000. This would compare with about $41,000,000 for 1940 and about double the depression low of $24,000,000 in 1933.

Net profits, however, have far from kept pace with the increase in income, Mr. Varney points out, because, during the year, farmers have faced a serious labor shortage which forced sharp wage increases for farm labor, and there has been a steady rise in costs of dairy and poultry feed. Dry weather, during much of the summer, also played its part in reducing radically the farmer's net financial gain from the improved price structure for farm products. Notwithstanding these handicaps, however, Mr. Varney said his figures showed that the gain in farm income had more than offset the rise in production costs.

Throughout the year the economic situation of the State's farmers has been closely allied with the national defense program. Vermont farmers have been producing increasing quantities of certain products, notably milk and eggs. Vermont's milk production during 1941 will probably prove to be about 5 per cent greater than the nearly 1,500,000,000 pounds produced in 1940. Milk prices in both the New York and Boston markets have averaged about 30 cents a hundredweight higher than during the previous year.

Egg production has been considerably higher and there are about 10 per cent more pullets in the State now than a year ago. The production per laying bird has also been increased. Prices received by poultrymen have averaged about six cents a dozen higher than in 1940.

Apple production showed about a 200,000-bushel increase over the previous year and although production of potatoes was smaller than in 1940, the 1941 yield per acre was larger.

Maple sugar producers had a short crop of sirup last spring but they received 5 to 10 cents more a gallon for their product than in 1940.

A still further step-up in farm production for 1942 has already been promised by more than 15,000 of the State's 23,000 farms. The greatest source of concern is the farm labor situation but already plans are going forward for formation of a voluntary land corps to be made up of boys and girls of high school age and other young men and young women who care to volunteer for work on Vermont farms.

Head of Home Guard

Maj. Charles S. Sumner of St. Johnsbury, has been appointed Commander of the State Home Guard regiment by Gov. William H. Wills, replacing Col. Charles N. Barber, of Northfield, resigned.

The resignation of Colonel Barber, who is State Director of Selective Service, came following a ruling received from the national director that State directors from now on will not accept any additional public responsibilities. At the same time the resignation was received of Lieut. Col. Jack B. Wood of St. Albans, executive officer of the regimental staff.

160-Hour Month For Mass. NYA

To provide as many skilled workers for war industries in the shortest possible time National Youth Administration projects today will go on a 160-hour-a-month schedule, Massachusetts State Administrator John L. Donovan, Jr., announced. This is nearly double the 90-hour-a-month previous schedule.

Paralleling the rush of young men to the armed forces since Dec. 7, Administrator Donovan said, has been the rush of young women to enroll in NYA shops in order to get work experience in mechanical projects. Several hundred young women, eager to do their bit in the war industries of the country have been put to work by NYA in the past month.

NYA machine shops working on articles for the armed forces have been put on a two and three-shift basis in recent weeks. Several are on a 24-hour-a-day basis.

Shops of NYA provide work experience in machine shop practice, operation of lathes, drills, planers and other tool machines, welding, radio repair, sheet metal work, boat building, foundry work, woodworking and several other mechanical trades.

Young women in NYA machine shops, supervisers have observed, seem to acquire mechanical skill about as rapidly as young men.

Recreation Theme At Jan. 12 Parley

The Community Service Committee of the Boston City Federation of Organizations, of which Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon is Chairman, will hold a recreational conference next Monday morning at 10:15 in the Women's Educational and Industrial Union at 264 Boylston Street, Boston.

The conference will have as moderator, Thomas Turley, Director of boys' work at the South End House Association. Taking part in the discussions will be William M. Mullen, Director of Recreation of the Park Department of the City of Boston; James T. Mulroy, Director in Charge of the Extended Use of Public Schools; Miss Julia Murphy, Director of Summer Playgrounds; Miss Ruth Miller, Assistant Head Worker at The Little House in South Boston; Lawrence Woodberry, Director of Boys of the East Boston Social Centers Council, and Duncan Russell, Director of the Community Recreation Service and Regional Director of the United Service Organizations.

Woman's Club Plans Lectures

Next week is a busy one for the West Roxbury Woman's Club. Starting on Monday with a lecture on "Home Defense" at 2 o'clock in Library Hall, it will continue with the regular meeting of the club on Tuesday afternoon in Highland Hall, where Ralph Rogers will address the members on "This Business of Broadcasting."

The International Relations Committee of the Club will present a lecture by Mrs. W. O. B. Little, of the State Federation, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, in Library Hall, on the subject "Our World of Today." Friday, the members will meet at Library Hall at 1:30 in the afternoon for a trip to the Museum of Fine Arts under the direction of Mrs. Henry P. Moore.

Lecture Planned On the Bookmobile

An illustrated lecture in color about the Bookmobile will be presented to the Daughters of Connecticut by Miss Catherine Yerxa, founder of the Bookmobile, at the club's next meeting Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street, Boston.

Mrs. Edwards H. Whittemore will preside, and Mrs. William B. Ludlow will be hostess at the tea.

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Butler Sees U. S.-British World

Britain and America jointly must dominate and police the post-war world, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler said yesterday in the first of a new "Empire Series" of radiocasts aimed by shortwave station WRUL at portions of the British Empire.

"This world will for a long time need its international police and its international firemen in order that the lofty ideals in which the friends and expounders of liberty believe may be achieved," Dr. Butler said.

His address was recorded in New York and rebroadcast from WRUL's Boston studios. His keynote in the new series was "beamed" for Australia.

WRUL, which through its regular daily shortwave radiocasts to Nazi-dominated lands has become known throughout the world as the "Boston radio" and, alternately, the "Voice of Freedom," undertook the "Empire Series" in an effort to bring English-speaking lands closer together in mutual understanding, it is explained.

Radiocasts "beamed" or directed toward portions of the British Empire will be made every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5:15 p. m., E. S. T.

Sir Angus Fletcher of the British Library of Information director of the series, has described it as a large-scale attempt to "sell" the United States to the outlying sections of the Empire.

"It is immorality which is ruling the world at the moment," Dr. Butler pointed out. "If there is to be peace, there must be in control of the world's policies, those who believe in peace, who will establish peace and who will defend peace."

The American people must join in this effort to re-establish international sanity, Dr. Butler said, "for generations to come."

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Jan. 7

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves from Boston

WRUL, 6.04 mc, 9.70mc. or 11.73mc.

6:00 p. m.—Features in French, Czech and Italian.
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—News for Brazil in Portuguese and Brazilian Program.
7:45 p. m.—News in Spaish.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
8:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
9:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Radio University Series.
10:45 p. m.—Late News and Music.

WBOS, 11.87kc., 25.26m.

3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Music.
4:30 p. m.—Press Review (Portuguese).
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:00 p. m.—American Aviation (Portuguese).
5:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
5:30 p. m.—Discoteca Victor (Portuguese).
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and Comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—String Time.
7:30 p. m.—Dance Music.
7:45 p. m.—Rhythmic Melodies.
8:00 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:30 p. m.—Classical Music.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Great Organ Works.
9:30 p. m.—NBC Symphony (Spanish).
10:30 p. m.—News in English.
10:45 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (English).
11:00 p. m.—Dance Music.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—"Your Songs."
3:45 p. m.—Jimmy Shields, tenor, organ.
3:55 p. m.—Musical Interlude
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Concert Miniatures."
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.
8:15 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
8:30 p. m.—"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Manila commentary.
9:30 p. m.—Morton Gould's Orchestra.
10.00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Twentieth Century Serenade."
10:30 p. m.—"Stars over Manhattan."
10:45 p. m.—Grand Rapids Schubert Club.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Arthur Mann, from London.
11:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.

Melrose Clubs To Meet Jointly

The Melrose Woman's Club will hold its Guest Night, as well as its annual joint meeting with the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 8:15 p. m., in Memorial Hall, Melrose.

The program which has been arranged by Mrs. Eric Wilson will include songs by Louise Beach, soprano, and reading by Anne Reid. Helen Zoe Duncan will be the accompanist.

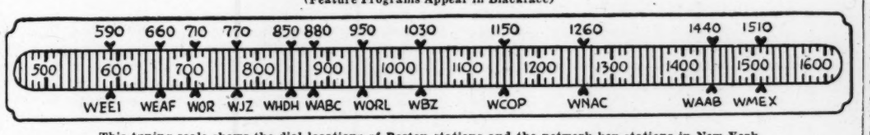
Dancing until midnight will follow the program.

Today on Short Waves

LONDON—4:45 p. m.—"Calling the World." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—News in French. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," political commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Retransmission of the NBC Orchestra's Concert, Director: Maestro George Sgell. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—"Speaking to Farmers": Talk by Prof. Scott Watson. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Music of Britain, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Operatic Selections. TGWA, 9.88 meg., 31.3 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Harry E. Burroughs	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Against the Storm"..	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music.....
3:15	Interviews	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music.....
3:30	News; "Snapshots".	"John's Other Wife"....	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Your Songs"	Sports and music.....
3:45	Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	"Your Songs"; News ..	Sports and music.....
4:00	Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Network Orchestra	Sports and music.....
4:15	Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music.....
4:30	United We Stand ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ.....
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"..	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"..	Conf: Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Portia Faces Life".....	Shafter Parker's Circus.	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk.	Horace Heidt's Orch....	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News.....
6:00	News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Dinner Concert; News .	Defense; Dance Time....
6:15	Voice of Broadway..	Gov. Saltonstall	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier.....
6:30	"Page One": Sports	Sports Digest; Music....	"Musical Rendezvous"..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Mass. Emergency Plan ..	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	Chico Simone's Orch....
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen": drama....	News of the World.....	"Here's Morgan": Sports	Five Star News.....
7:30	Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"..	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Dance Music .....
7:45	"Second Husband"	Allen; vocalist; orch.	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports".....	Alpineers .....
8:00	"Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue..	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name": quiz	"PM Reporter".....
8:15	Heir?": drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue..	vocalists; chorus	program	WMEX Drama Shop.....
8:30	"Arkansas Traveler": Bob Burns...	"The Night of Jan. 6": orchestra; songs	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent"	WMEX Drama Shop..... Romance in Music.....
9:00	"We, the People":	Famous Jury Trials....	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News..	Variety Hour .....
9:15	interviews; music.	Famous Jury Trials....	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30	Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Concert:	Fibber McGee and	"Fight for Freedom	Variety Hour .....
9:45	Report to the Nation	George Szell, conductor	Molly; guests	Rally": speakers	Variety Hour .....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or..	NBC Symphony Concert:	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing..	Boston Bruins - Chicago
10:15	Public Affairs	George Szell, conductor	soloists; orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra..	hockey game .....
10:30	Air Raid Talk	War Extra	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	Jerry Wayne, songs; or.	Boston Bruins-Chicago
10:45	News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty"...	soloist; comedian	Male Chorus	Five Star News.....
11:00	News analysis	News; Music	News Service	News; music	George Harris's Orch...
11:15	Rideout; Master	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Music	Network	Benny Goodman's Orch..
11:30	Works of Music;	"Music You Want".....	Francis Craig's Serenade	BBC News; orchestra....	Day's End .....
11:45	B. Goodman's Or.	"Music You Want".....	Francis Craig's Serenade	Dance orchestra	Music; News .....

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"..	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; news..	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	Taxes; "Fiesta"	News Service	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	News	"Good Morning"	Organ Recital	.....
8:00	The World Today..	News Roundup	News Service	Eight Bells: music.....	Five Star News.....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch: talk...	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30	Carl Moore's Or	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45	Carl Moore's Or	Toast; popular music ..	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers..
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue..	News; music	News and Rhythm.....	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15	School of the Air ..	"The Breakfast Club"..	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30	School of the Air..	"The Breakfast Club"..	Concert Internationale ..	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	"The Virginians" ..	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	Musical Early Edition..	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	Betty Crocker	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard.	Fashion talk .....
10:15	'Myrt & Marg': sk.	News; Hum and Strum..	"Bachelor's Children" ..	Australian News	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	"Stepmother": sk...	Richard Liebert, organ..	"Help Mate"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Two Men and a Girl....	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights ..	You": music .....
11:00	Popular Music	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	Pachecho Ensemble ....
11:15	"Man I Married"..	Defense Music; News....	"Right to Happiness"..	Ruth Moss Interviews...	"Leter-Quest" .....
11:30	'Bright Horizons': sk	Band; News; K. Ivers...	"The Bartons": sketch..	Melody Strings	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Music; Cowboy songs....	"David Harum": sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News.....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk...	News; musicale	"Gene and Glenn".....	John B. Hughes, news..	"Rhythm Revue"; News.
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane": sketch	Dramatized news	Civilian Defense prgrm.	The Town Crier.....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Popular music .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour: news comment;	Radio Playhouse: drama	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"..
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ...	guest speakers; orch....	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	Musical Roundup	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox"; talk
1:30	"Vic & Sade": sk..	"What's on the Air"....	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"..	Religious program.....
1:45	"Road of Life"	War news	hold talk	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Religious program .....
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Gretchen McMullen; Or.	"Light of the World"..	Cedric Foster	Military marches .....
2:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	The Mystery Man: sketch	Network orchestra	Military marches .....
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Let's Meet the Chal-	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Jubilee Four: quartet..	Organ; soloist .....
2:45	"Kate Hopkins" ...	lenge"; Rakov's Orch.	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	"School of the Air"	Five Star News.....
3:00	Swing Time	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"..	Mutual Goes Calling....	Sports and music.....
3:15	Interview	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Mutual Goes Calling....	Sports and music.....
3:30	News; "Snapshots".	John's Other Wife: sk..	"The Guiding Light"...	"The WACE Airliners,"	Sports and music.....
3:45	"Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill: sketch..	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	vocalists; news	Sports and music.....
4:00	J. Cherniavsky's Mu-	Arthur Tracy, songs....	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Network orchestra	Sports and music.....
4:15	sical Camera	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas": serial..	Sports Matinee	Sports and music.....
4:30	Landt Trio	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ.....
4:45	Press News	Matinee Musicale	"Young Widder Brown"..	Boake Carter, news.....	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ...	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Portia Faces Life".....	Shafter Parker's Circus.	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts".....	"Jack Armstrong, stories.	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Captain Midnight"	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Dinner Concert	Defense; Dance Time...
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk...	The Town Crier.....
6:30	Treasury of Song...	Sports Digest; music....	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports results .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	Dance orchestra .....
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	News of the World.....	'Here's Morgan".....	Five Star News.....
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek":	The Great Gildersleeve..	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Dance music .....
7:45	sketch	The Great Gildersleeve..	Concert Miniatures	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Tony Martin, songs.....
8:00	"Big Town": sketch	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"...	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:15	"Big Town": sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Baritone and Organ....	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	Listener's Theater: Yale	"About Today" .....
8:45	Hersholt; E. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners....	U. dramatic series....	The Alpineers .....
9:00	Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor, Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Allen, K. Baker,	Lionel Hampton's Orch ..	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album; recordings .....
9:30	Portland Hoffa,	"The End of Number	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Adventures in Melody"	Classical Album .....
9:45	guests; orchestra..	Nine"; drama	dramatic sketch; orch.	"Adventures in Melody"	George Harris's Orch ....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour..	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing..	Five Star News.....
10:15	Great Moments in	American Melody Hour..	Musical Knowledge	Jan Garber's Orchestra.	Local sports .....
10:30	Music: 'La Boheme'	News Commentators	Kay Kyser's College of	Jerry Wayne, songs.....	Local sports .....
10:45	News; Sports	Meet the Band; Defense	Musical Knowledge	D. Cheskins's Or.; songs	Local sports .....
11:00	News Analysis	News; music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Local sports .....
11:15	Weather; Master	"Music You Want".....	Local news; orchestra..	Bernie Cummins' Orch..	Local sports .....
11:30	Works of Music; or,	"Music You Want".....	Serbian Singing Society,	BBC News; Dick Stabile's	Day's End; music.....
11:45	Vaughn Monroe's Or.	"Music You Want".....	Alexander Savine, con..	Orchestra	Day's End; news.....

R. I. Town Holds High Safety Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE COMPTON, R. I., Jan. 6—Little Compton in Newport County has taken its place among the group of safest cities in the United States.

For as many years back as Chief of Police Charles E. Petty can recall, 33 to be exact, the town has never had an automobile fatality, a record of which few towns or cities in the nation can boast.

Newport County communities did not do so well last year, Portsmouth having four motor fatalities, Middletown three and Tiverton two, as compared with one apiece for 1940. Newport went through 1941

Do's and Don'ts in Air Raids Stressed by Bay State Committee on Public Safety

Rules for Civilian Conduct Are Issued

Based on lessons learned in the battle of Britain, a list of instructions for civilian conduct in time of air alarm was made public today by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The instructions have been approved in substance by the Regional Office of Civilian Defense and by the Defense Councils of all six New England States, the Committee announced.

Declaring that nothing is so important as to keep calm, the Committee advanced these rules:

Get to Know Your Warden — You should know by sight and by name the air raid warden in your block at home, and in the building where you work. Be prepared to help him by resolving that you and every member of your family will do exactly what he tells you to do in case of a raid. He has been trained and is still being trained to protect you. He will be your best friend if bombs drop.

If You Are At Home—Get your family together in the safest room in the house—Shut off your gas stove, gas refrigerator and other gas appliances. Turn out the lights in rooms not blacked out—and above all, stay away from windows. It is a good idea to open the windows if the weather is warm. If you hear bombs nearby, open windows anyway. Don't go outdoors.

If On The Street—Go home if you can walk there in a few minutes. Otherwise, get off the street and into the best shelter you can find. Get into or close to a large building—but be sure to avoid large windows, particularly plate glass show windows. Don't join any crowd you may see. If it is dark, don't light matches and don't smoke.

If At School—You will have to do no more than you usually do at a fire drill. Do exactly what your teacher tells you to do.

If In A Street Car or Bus—The operator will try to stop near a good shelter. Go into it and stay there until the all clear sounds.

If In An Automobile — Drive into a side street if you can. But wherever you stop, park at the curb, shut off lights and ignition and seek shelter. Above all things, don't speed, and don't drive toward a congested area.

If In A Church Or Other Public Gathering—Stay where you are unless you are told specifically to do something else. You will be safer where you are than on the street.

If At Work—Walk to the safest part of your building, usually the middle floors. Stay away from windows and elevator wells. Turn out the lights if there is a chance they can be seen from the street.

If You Are Not Near Shelter and hear bombs falling—Lie face down on the ground with your head on your arms. Cover your head with your coat.

In General—Use your common sense. Locate shelters wherever your daily routine takes you. Remember that direct hits are few, that the greatest danger is from shattered glass and flying debris, and that with a little forethought, you can avoid these. Remember that everyone will help during a raid and that you will not need an introduction to seek shelter from a householder or in a business building.

Civil Defense

Basic insignia, with varying embellishments for different activities.

Don'ts

Don't lose your head. Panic hurts more people than bombs.

Don't try to get very far from where you are when an alarm sounds.

Don't delay in taking simple precautions to protect your house from fire.

Don't invent special rules of conduct for yourself and your family. Those listed here have come out of real experience in England. Others make for confusion and panic.

Don't go into a Boston subway for shelter, they are not safe from bombs.

Don't make telephone calls.

Don't get the idea that Civilian Defense is the job of someone else. Find a job for yourself, even if it is no more than making your own home secure . . . and do it, Now!

Other Precautions

A Word About Blackouts—When air raids come, you must expect a blackout order, either by radio or from your Air Raid Warden. It is not too soon to think about what you must do.

Unless you think you will want to sit in the dark, prepare one room in your house for general air raid and blackout purposes. Blanket the windows or cover the glass with opaque paint. Stage a rehearsal. Be sure that not a single gleam of light can be seen from the outside. Then have whatever you plan to use to hide your lights ready to go into place at an instant's notice.

Things to Check — Have you cleaned out your attic, and taken your Warden's advice about sand and water for fire protection?

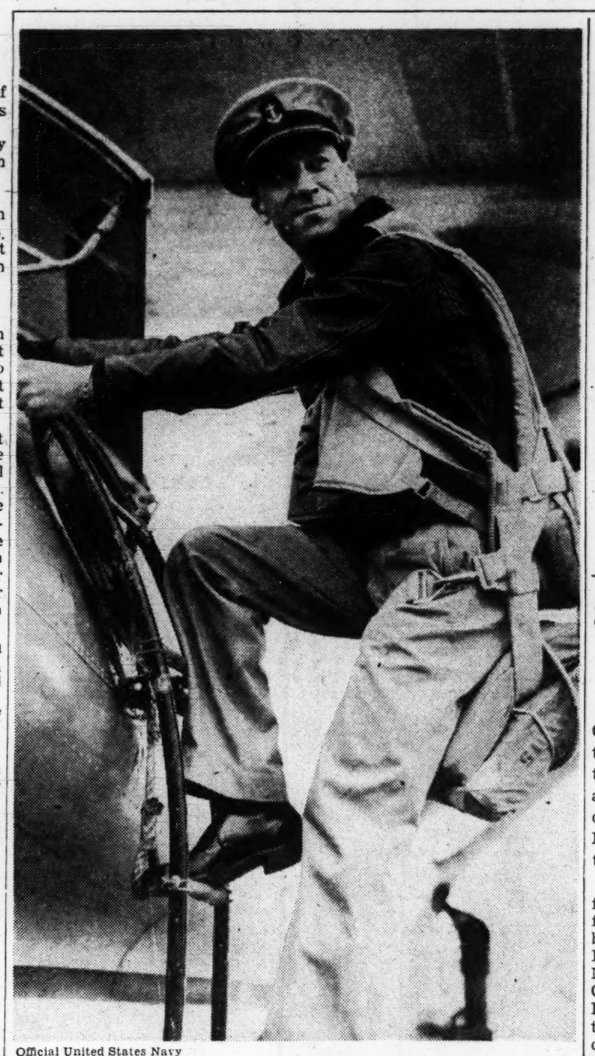
Do you know how to shut off your gas and electricity?

Have you got a flashlight?

Has your warden helped you pick out the safest place for your family?

Have you set aside a jug to hold drinking water to use if your main bursts or is shut off?

And Family — Have you gone over and over with every member of your family what to do when a raid alarm sounds?



Official United States Navy

Ensign Alton W. Davis

This Massachusetts boy was awarded his Navy wings and a commission as Ensign in the Naval Reserve after succesfully completing a training course at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie B. Davis of North Westport, the newly-commissioned Ensign joined the Navy in Squantum and went through elimination training at the Naval Reserve Air Base there.

N. E. Industry Ready to Meet Challenge

N. E. Industry Ready—A flood of telegrams to Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, from New England industrial leaders, gave notice that the men who make the materials of war are ready to meet the challenge of an all-out effort. The wires were in reply to a message from Secretary Knox which read, "The Navy at Hawaii is undaunted. The Marines made history at Wake. Will you accept the challenge?"

Some of the replies follow:

"Employees and management ready and willing to do their part to complete this project ahead of schedule to meet the challenge." T. Stuart & Sons Co., contractors for the new Naval Ammunition Depot, Hingham.

"We are prepared to meet the challenge and will multiply our efforts on U. S. Navy projects. Call on us for total effort." Crandall Engineering Co., Boston employees and management.

Defense News in Brief

"Our organization ready 100 per cent to meet challenge. Copy of telegram posted on bulletin at Navy Yard job. . . ." W. H. Ellis Sons Co., East Boston.

"We are meeting the challenge of Navy and the Marines. Our chins are up. We are sparing no effort to furnish materials to help our boys to avenge a dastardly outrage." National Fireworks Company, West Hanover, Mass., employees and management.

"Challenge accepted. Dispatching construction work with full speed ahead." S. H. Zitter, Treasurer, Platt Contracting Co., Inc., Cambridge.

"More power to the good right arms of the Navy. Will co-operate to the full extent of ability." The Aberthaw Company, A. B. MacMillan, Vice-President, Boston.

Saugus, "Open City"—This Massachusetts town's civilian defense committee has received an urgent plea from an excited woman that Saugus be declared an "open city." She said she was disturbed because the call for 200 volunteer air-raid wardens had brought only 25 responses.

"One-a-Day Club" Grows—Spontaneously organized in the Boston office of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics as a tribute to the 365 Marines who defended Wake Island, the "One-a-Day Club," its members pledged to purchase a defense stamp each day, reported rapid expansion today. Three branches have been founded in neighboring offices and a fourth has been launched in a big jewelry store. Each day a member of the various staffs is delegated to call at the Post Office to obtain the stamps.

241st Honored—The 241st Coast Artillery Regiment, under command of Col. William D. Cottam, won the commendation of Brig. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood, Commander of the Boston Frontier Subsector, for being the best reigment of the month. The 241st has won every award of the month but one since the practice began several months ago. The October award went to the 9th Coast Artillery Regiment.

Enlistees May Choose Branch—Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, First Corps Area Recruiting Officer, has announced that men registered under the Selective Service Act are eligible to enlist before they receive their final induction orders. Those enlisting may still choose their branch of the service, Lieut. Colonel Rice said.

$500 Week Payment by Curley Is Being Considered by Court

An order to compel James M. Curley, former Mayor of Boston, to pay the City $500 a week, until the more than $42,000 judgment against him is liquidated, is under consideration today by Judge Burt E. Holland of West Roxbury District Court.

Decision on the City's request for a weekly payment by the former Chief Executive is expected before the end of the week. Judge Holland has notified Edward F. McClennen, Special Corporation Counsel for the City, and Wendell P. Murray, Counsel for Mr. Curley, that he will reconvene the Court on the case Thursday, Jan. 8, at 4 p. m. The lateness of the hour, a time at which most courts have completed their business for the day, indicates to many observers that the jurist does not expect to receive evidence or hear arguments.

The $500-a-week order was asked for at a session of the Court in Judge Holland's Tremont Street office yesterday, from which newsmen were barred because of "lack of space." In answer to questions today, Mr. McClennen revealed he had repeated the request for weekly payment made at last December's hearing.

At that hearing, the request was followed by a conference of the parties with Judge Holland in the latter's West Roxbury Courthouse chambers. No action was taken, and the case was continued until Jan. 5 to allow Mr. Curley to prepare an itemized list of expenditures for 1941.

The judgment the City seeks to enforce is based on settlement of a land damage case brought against Boston while Mr. Curley was Mayor.

The Supreme Judicial Court sustained a finding that Mr. Curley "improperly authorized" the settlement, and the City last June began the current proceedings in the District Court. Seven hearings have been held; their purpose was to determine Mr. Curley's ability to pay the judgment.

Mr. Curley, and his personal secretary, Maurice W. Costello, yesterday testified the former Governor had received $53,700 in 1941, and paid bills totaling $46,000. Mr. Curley concluded his testimony with the statement he was living "on borrowed money."

Considerable evidence has been introduced about a $125,000 quicksilver mine in Nevada owned chiefly by Mr. Curley. Government loans totaling several thousands of dollars have been applied for to finance the mine, Mr. Curley has stated. He said he looked for a net profit of $300 a day a year after the mine was in operation.

State Expects to Register 300,000 to 350,000 Feb. 16

Massachusetts' 173 local draft boards will be responsible for registering between 300,000 and 350,000 men in the nation's third Selective Service registration on Feb. 16, Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, Assistant Director of Selective Service for the Bay State said today.

Actual machinery for handling the registration, expected to be between 60 and 75 per cent of the first draft registration on Oct. 16, 1940, has not been worked out pending further instructions from Washington, but it is anticipated that thousands of volunteers will be necessary to handle the job.

Lack of adequate accommodations at most of the local draft boards will probably result in registration tables being set up in

At the time of the first draft registration, school teachers were used in many communities to assist in the work and these may be called upon again. Many teachers will not be available until after school hours but can be used in late afternoon and evening. Registration places will be open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. throughout the State.

Men working in defense projects away from their home community may designate which address they wish to make their official one for draf purposes, the Assistant Director of Selective Service explained. Men eligible to register who may be out of the country on registration day must register within five days after returning to the United States, Colonel Smith said.

Shipyard Unions Form Alliance

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—The East Coast Alliance of Shipyard Unions, a national organization whose stated purpose is to coordinate efforts of all independent unions in east coast shipyards between Bath, Maine, and Newport News, Va., was formed yesterday.

E. H. Petersen of the Peninsular Shipworkers Union, Newport News, Va., was elected President. Other officers chosen were: Vice-Presidents, George Ferris, Quincy, Mass.; Milton Schleider, Bayonne, N. J.; J. W. Harkins, Bath; F. N. Beebe, Groton, Conn., and G. Yeaton, Bath; Secretary-Treasurer, Milton Friedlander, Bayonne, N. J.

It was announced that the national union would have no jurisdiction over local unions, but would concentrate largely on furthering national labor policies as they affected independent unions.

Men: It Is Admiralty Blue For Your New Suit Next Fall

Admiralty blue—a shade lighter than Navy blue—will be the most popular color in men's wearing apparel next fall, with a sharp curtailment in many of the brighter shades and a drastic limitation on fancy fabrics, it was predicted today at the annual convention and merchandise exhibit of the New England Clothiers and Furnishers Association at the Parker House.

Styles for men, which have been quite colorful during the last few years, will continue to be bright through the spring and summer months, because of stocks already on hand. The biggest sellers during these months will be items in "suntan"—the same shade as the summer uniforms in the Army.

But, with the approach of cooler days, fall styles will switch to darker colors with blues predominating, it was stated. Patterns will be limited, with the mills turning out staple lines. There will be a possible serious shortage of worsteds before the year is over, it was added, with more of the softer fabrics taking their place.

When it comes to furnishings, there will be no repetition of $20 silk-shirt buying among highly paid workers, as was apparent during the first World War. There just won't be any silk available for such splurging. Neckwear will continue colorful through the summer, with a change from silks to rayons, woolens, and other fabrics later in the year. The range in shoe styles also will be limited next fall.

Tonight, a Men's Wear Style Preview, presented by Collier's Magazine, will be staged in the main ballroom of the Parker House.

A forum on boys' and students' wear merchandising will be held Wednesday noon, with I. Friedlander, manager of Kennedy's boys' and young men's departments, presiding. The annual banquet for Association members will close the convention Wednesday night.

Court Eases Patent Rights

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—In a decision which the Justice Department said would affect enforcement of the Federal Antitrust Laws, the Supreme Court ruled yesterday that a company which uses a patent monopoly to suppress competition in unpatented articles may not obtain legal relief against infringement of the patent.

Chief Justice Stone delivered the 8-to-0 decision on a suit brought by the B. B. Chemical Company of Boston against Elmer A. Ellis and the Magic Tape Company of Medford, Mass.

A similar decision also was delivered by Chief Justice Stone on a patent infringement suit by the G. S. Suppiger Company of Belleville, Ill., against the Morton Salt Company. In both cases the court line-up was 8 to 0, with Mr. Justice Roberts not participating.

Chief Justice Stone said that it appeared that the Suppiger Company "is making use of its patent monopoly to restrain competition in the marketing of unpatented articles, salt tablets, for use with patented machines, and is aiding in the creation of a limited monopoly in the tablets not within that granted by the patent.

"A patent," the Chief Justice continued, "operates to create and grant to the patentee an exclusive right to make, use, and vend the particular device described and claimed in the patent.

"But a patent affords no immunity for a monopoly not within the grant, and the use of it to suppress competition in the sale of an unpatented article may deprive the patentee of the aid of a court of equity to restrain an alleged infringement by one who is a competitor."

The Chief Justice concluded that the maintenance of such suits "to restrain any form of infringement is contrary to public policy" and that Federal District Courts had acted correctly in dismissing the two cases.

The Chemical Company charged the defendants with infringing the former's patent on a process for reinforcing insoles used in shoes. Mr. Ellis and the Magic Tape Company replied that the Chemical Company permitted use of its patented process only by shoe manufacturers who purchase the necessary materials from the Chemical Company or its licensees.

ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods
at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Mechanics Building
7 Other Cafeterias Located in Boston
1553 Washington Street
1136 Washington Street
704 Washington Street
632 Washington Street
7 School Street
10 Scollay Square

Maritime Board Begins Work On Wartime Labor Compact

Machinery set up to settle differences that may arise between seagoing personnel and operators of American merchant ships was set in motion in Washington recently, when the new Maritime War Emergency Board considered testimony and evidence presented in recent hearings on war-bonus payments, according to word reaching Boston waterfront labor circles.

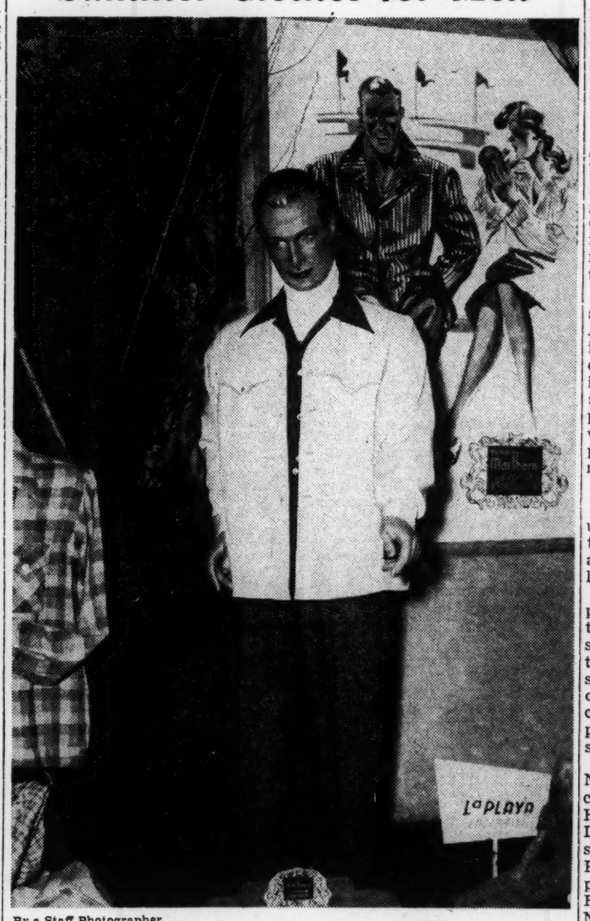
Personnel of the new board, appointed by President Roosevelt and made public by Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, follows: John R. Steelman of the Department of Labor, Capt. Edward Macauley of the Maritime Commission, and Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina.

The Board was set up as a result of a petition to the President by the Maritime Labor Conference on Dec. 19, and is empowered by agreement reached between employers and employees in the American merchant marine to settle differences that may arise in their relations.

Establishment of war areas, determination of a proper uniform basis for payment of war-risk insurance for crew members, and war bonuses to be paid to crews of ships operating in the war areas are other functions of the Board. Decisions on war-bonus payments will be retroactive to Dec. 7, 1941, date of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, it has been announced. War-risk insurance in the amount of $5,000 for each man, has been effective since Dec. 22.

In addition to asking the President to appoint the Board, the Maritime Labor Conference between employers and employees, which was called jointly by the Maritime Commission and the Department of Labor, agreed there would be no strikes or lockouts during the war. It also agreed that all rights guaranteed to labor and industry under collective bargaining will be retained and all agreements and obligations in existence will in no way be violated.

Summer Clothes for Men



By a Staff Photographer

Sport Natty Colors While Ye May

By next fall, colors in men's wear will take a decidedly somber trend, but, while supplies last, woolen jackets, as shown above—so light in weight as to be barely noticeable—will be worn over sharkskin slack suits of bright hues.

Civilian Air-Patrol Units To Aid Armed Forces in N. E.

Formation of Civilian Air Patrol units in New England to co-ordinate civilian aviation activities for national defense duty was started when Maj. Gen. John F. Curry, National Commander, conferred with New England State Wing Commanders at the Hotel Bellevue.

Prior to the conference yesterday, General Curry called on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the State House to outline the national program to the chief executive. Governor Saltonstall immediately offered his full co-operation with the movement established by the national Office of Civilian Defense.

General Curry, who has been assigned to the Patrol by the Army Air Corps, explained that the service is being established so that civilian aviation may be kept flying during the war emergency by serving the armed forces. The patrol, he said, could take over various tasks to relieve pilots and planes of the armed forces for more important duties.

Could Tow Targets

For instance, he added, CAP units could be called upon to tow targets for antiaircraft practice and to give experience to searchlight and sound detection units.

The organization will be composed entirely of volunteers from the 90,000 private pilots and 90,000 student pilots throughout the country. In Massachusetts, the General said, there are 2,300 private pilots, of whom 500 have commercial licenses. A total of 560 private planes are also available in Massachusetts.

The Wing Commanders in the New England states are: Massachusetts, Gordon C. Prince of South Hamilton; Connecticut, Thomas H. Lockhart, Connecticut Commissioner of Aeronautics; Maine, Guy P. Gannett, of Portland, newspaper publisher; New Hampshire, Russell Hilliard, member of the New Hampshire Aeronautics Commission; Rhode Island, Willard M. Fletcher, of the Theodore Francis Green Airport, Hillsgrove; and in Vermont, Frederick W. Shepardson of Montpelier.

Fiorello H. La Guardia, National Director of Civilian Defense, in a call issued recently, asked all persons in civilian aviation to enroll and otherwise assist "in this important contribution to our national defense."

Booklet for Pilots

The civilian defense organization is sending to civilian pilots and aviation ground workers a booklet outlining the organization, purpose, program and enlistment of the CAP. In this booklet is an application form for enlistment in the patrol.

The CAP has been given priority on aviation equipment and material as a defense organization.

One of the big jobs of the patrol, General Curry told the Governor, will be the formation of an inventory of pilots, planes, ground workers, and every potential facility for maintenance and repair of civil aircraft. This inventory will be available to the armed forces so that these forces may be able to call upon the patrol to do necessary jobs.

570 Units Ordered In Defense Housing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt has found that an additional 570 homes were needed in three Massachusetts communities, the Defense Housing Co-Ordinator's Office announced yesterday.

At Springfield, 100 homes are to be built by the Defense Housing Corporation. Two hundred and fifty units are to be constructed at Chicopee and 220 at Holyoke by local housing authorities with aid from the United States Housing Administration.

Statler TISSUE
44% Softer and Whiter

WRUL Drive Nets $21,000 in Boston

More than $21,000 has been contributed in the current drive for funds to the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation and its short-wave outlet WRUL, "The Boston Station," according to announcement by David C. Crockett, Executive Secretary of the Foundation.

This represents money contributed during the past three weeks by persons who believe that WRUL is doing greater work than perhaps any other individual agency in this territory toward the winning of the war.

The goal of $75,000 for the Boston area has been set, and a total of $500,000 is to be raised nationally, of which Nelson Rockefeller, the Co-ordinator of inter-American affairs, has provided $200,000. Assistant Secretary of War Patterson recently said that the work of WRUL is worth two divisions of troops on the front line.

For the present, the greater part of activity and fund raising is confined to the Boston district, but soon suburban towns and areas will be organized; chairmen will be named to select their committees in all districts of the State.

Workers' Tax Club In Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 6—An employee's "Tax Club," believed first of its kind in the United States, to help workers meet new and increased Federal taxes effective in March is announced here today by Roe S. Clark, Treasurer of the Package Machinery Company.

The Club is initiated particularly, Mr. Clark says, to help those workers who will be called upon to make Federal tax payments for the first time. To date, the Club has 150 members out of a total of 500 employees who have authorized salary deductions amounting to $24,000 for tax purposes.

In making the announcement, Mr. Clark urged all United States business concerns to form similar tax clubs as a wartime service to workers and the Government. It should ease greatly, he said, both the workers' and the Government's tax problems under the new law.

.....now open
the CABANA SHOP
slacks
shirts
jackets
swim suits
prints
play suits
pastel suits
spectator sports
a cheery resort collection for Southern jaunts and summer wear later on...
new side-buttoned drape patio pajamas 22.95
two-piece chambray swim suit 7.95
chambray play suit with dirndl skirt ... 10.95
travel coats
Fredleys
Wellesley and Providence, Mass.
350 Boylston Street.... Boston

British Take Drastic Steps To Meet Rubber Shortages

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Jan. 6 (AP) — Canada faces such an acute rubber shortage the Government plans to ban all tire manufacture save for war purposes and essential transportation facilities, A. H. Williamson, Supplies Controller of the Department of Munitions and Supply, said yesterday.

Mr. Williamson said sufficient rubber would be made available for repairs and retreading.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 6—Britain is taking steps to meet the rubber shortage with which the Allies are faced as the result of the Japanese invasion of Malaya.

The Rubber Control Board of the Ministry of Supply met today to consider various proposals for averting a grave rubber crisis. The world's main source of raw rubber is British Malaya which is already partly in the hands of the Japanese and the remaining plantations there are seriously threatened. Supplies from the Dutch East Indies are also menaced by the difficulties of maintaining communications as well as by the possibility of invasion.

A solution of the problem is being sought here in several ways, chiefly by a big rubber salvage campaign. A leaf has been taken from the United States' notebook. For while America reclaims more than 35 per cent of its used rubber, in Britain only 7 per cent has hitherto been saved by reclamation process.

U. S. Methods Studied

A member of the rubber Control Board has just returned from America where he has been studying American methods, and he is expected to advocate the setting up of additional Government factories for reclaiming rubber as well as the development of a synthetic rubber industry.

There has been some criticism of the Government's rubber control system here. This has now been met by an expanding control system. This Rubber Control Board was recently established on which, for the first time, there is a representative of the rubber reclamation industry.

Until just before the Japanese invasion of Malaya the Government's policy was to discourage efforts of independent firms engaged in rubber reclamation to build additional plants. This policy is now expected to be reversed and a big campaign started for saving more rubber.

War Supplies Pooled

On the new basis of pooling all British and American war supplies it is estimated by authorities here that sufficient reserve stocks of rubber exist, especially in the United States to avoid running short for war purposes. It will be necessary, however, to ration rubber for civilian uses in both countries even more severely than has already been done here.

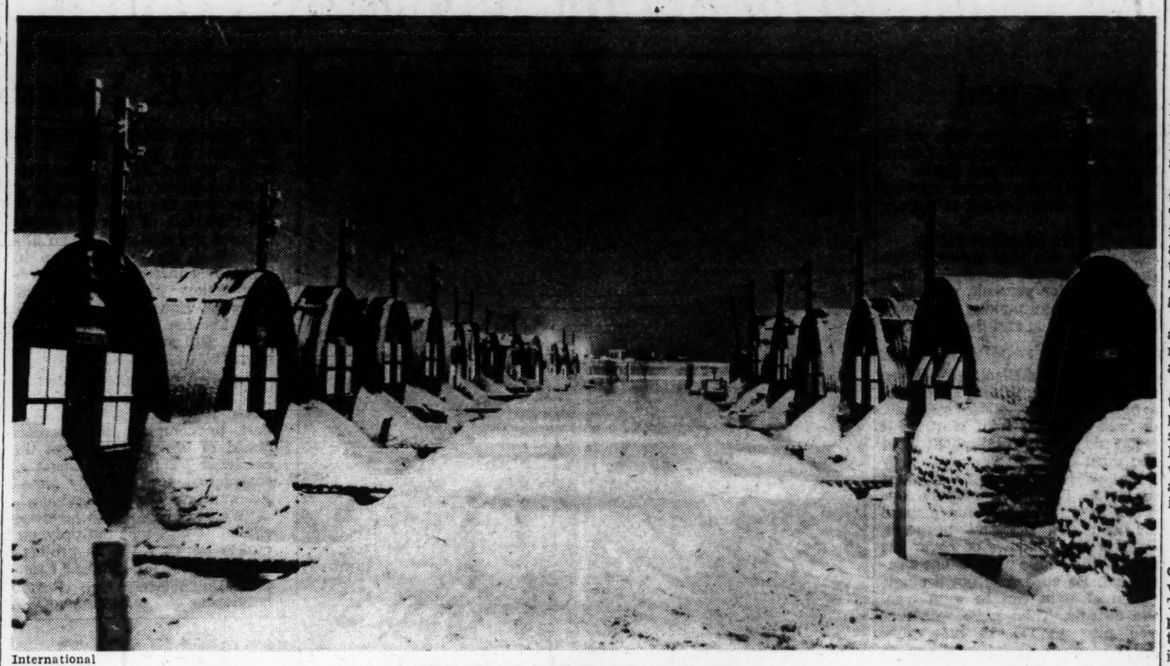
Automobile tires have been hard to get for more than a year, while a recent Government order put a complete stop to the manufacture of nearly all other kinds of domestic rubber goods ranging from garden hose to hot-water bottles.

Viewing the rubber situation in perspective, the best available estimates here are that by systematic salvage, severe restrictions on civilian consumption, and by the building up of the synthetic rubber industry, Britain and the United States can make their existing stocks suffice for war purposes during the next two years even if supplies from Malaya and the Dutch East Indies cease completely.

Before that time is up, however, it will be necessary, as comments in the British press today put it, for the armed forces to reconquer the main sources of supply in Malaya and the East Indies if war is to be continued thereafter. For though reclamation and synthetic manufacture could ultimately go a long way toward replacing the natural product, it will be four or five years at least, according to estimate here, before war needs could be entirely met in this manner.

In the meantime "save rubber" is expected to match "save paper" as a popular war economy slogan.

Christmas in Iceland Was White



International

U. S. Troops Make Merry Inside

Wherever they are, Americans always have a good time on Christmas, and the army of occupation somewhere in the rugged island in the bleak North Atlantic was no exception. Here is a company street in a camp, with lights shining from the dome-shaped shelters which house the soldiers. Each one of the huts has a big stove and is insulated against the cold.

Brunt of Work in Iceland Is Done by Army Engineers

WITH U. S. ARMY ENGINEERS IN ICELAND (AP)—United States Army combat engineers are the hardest workers among regiments of hard workers in Iceland, building huts, laundries, food-storage plants and roads in a cold land.

"It's a big job," they say—and give the impression that no job is too big for them.

These engineers work on under lights in the long Arctic night.

Weary officers sit around after dinner with slide rules and papers to plan the next day's work, a work which involves the safety and comfort of thousands of men. Traditionally, the engineers draw West Point's top scholars. Non-commissioned officers are schooled to serve as foremen.

Armed as infantry, although without some of the infantry's heavy weapons, the engineers must build or destroy bridges, roads and railways under fire in war.

Some other Army and Marine units in Iceland are assigned to labor under the direction of engineering surpervisors.

One Marine unit boasts that it built 18 sectionalized Nissen huts in a day.

Nissen huts are sectionalized and round-topped metal structures used in place of tents or wooden barracks in Iceland. They are named for the inventor, the late British Lieut. Col. Peter Norman Nissen.

Dotted on the snowy landscape are Nissen huts, cold storage plants, laundries, dry-cleaning buildings, water testing and pumping stations, huge storage warehouses and recreation halls for this defense zone in the North Atlantic.

Rear Admiral James L. Kauffman, veteran of World War convoy battles against submarines, commands the Iceland base.

Reykjavik's recreations and those offered by company and regimental orderly rooms are getting attention as the Arctic winter broods over British and American soldiers, sailors and airmen in the Iceland garrison.

As the nights grow colder, more and more American soldiers are staying in camp. There they have movies, comfortable orderly rooms and the inevitable card games.

Darts is catching on in the American camps.

Officers of both armies are amazed at the amount of reading that goes on. The American libraries are well stocked and there are plenty of English and American books in Reykjavik bookstores.

A surprising percentage of the books sold to soldiers deals with world affairs. It is common, especially among the Marines, to meet privates and non-coms who have read and thought deeply on the present world situation.

British Yield More Ground In Defense of Singapore

SINGAPORE, Jan. 6 (AP)—The tide of battle, rolling down the Malayan Peninsula, crept nearer to Singapore today as hard-pressed British forces yielded further ground at both ends of the ill-defined front under fresh Japanese attacks by land and sea.

On the eastern side of the peninsula, a communiqué disclosed, British troops were forced to withdraw yesterday from Kuantan, only 190 miles from Singapore.

On the Perak front on the opposite coast, the bulletin said, the Imperial forces made their second withdrawal in three days to meet a threat to their left flank—apparently resulting from Japanese troop landings in the rear of the British lines.

A communiqué last night disclosed a sea-borne thrust at Kuala Selangor, 240 miles from Singapore, threatening the communications of British forces battling farther to the north to halt a Japanese push down the coast.

British Retirement Sought

Today's war bulletin said there had been no landings south of Kuala Selangor, however.

Kuala Selangor is the Capital of Selangor Province, just south of Perak State where the British have been attempting to make a stand against a Japanese overland drive that has forced them to yield bit by bit approximately 200 miles of the Malayan coastline.

The city is connected by rail with Kuala Lumpur, 35 miles to the southeast, through which runs a railway linking the Perak front with Singapore.

The thrust at Kuala Selangor was disclosed in a communiqué which said the move apparently was executed in an attempt to force the British to abandon their present defense lines to the north.

[The communiqué failed to say whether the Japanese had made a new landing at Kuala Selangor or whether the drive was launched from the mouth of the Bernam River, about 40 miles to the north where London advices said yesterday the invaders had effected a landing.]

Front's Position Unclear

The exact position of the front in southern Perak State was not clear, but it appeared that the British lines were established on the south side of the Perak River, the mouth of which is approximately 60 miles north of Kuala Selangor.

Although the front in Central Malaya was ill-defined, it appeared that the British were in possession of a salient which extended well north of the points reached by the Japanese on both coasts.

The communiqué announcing the thrust at Kuala Selangor told of continued widespread Japanese aerial activity over Malaya, but reported destruction of two planes at Kluang, near Port Swettenham on the West Coast. A third was listed as probably destroyed.

Singapore Raided Again

Announcement of the British retreat from Kuatan was the first British news from that area since late last week, when a communiqué acknowledged that the Japanese had entered the outskirts of the town.

British headquarters failed to disclose the extent of either of the new withdrawals.

As the battlelines drew gradually nearer to Singapore, the city was again attacked overnight by Japanese air raiders, but they kept at a high altitude and an official announcement said they had done only slight damage to non-military targets. One casualty was reported.

The Japanese raiders also stabbed at nearby Johore, where antiaircraft guns were credited officially with downing one plane and damaging another.

Airdrome Valuable

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—A British military commentator said today Japanese capture of the Kuantan Airdrome would permit the invaders of Malaya to send fighter escorts with bombers in their raids upon Singapore, 190 miles to the south.

It was acknowledged that British troops had withdrawn from the vicinity of the airdrome, permitting Japanese occupation of a base, the closest to Singapore of any yet yielded by the British.

The commentator said he lacked information as to whether the British left it in a usable condition. He also was not advised as to whether the British had other fields below Kuantan.

Definite word was lacking as to whether the Japanese held the airdrome at Bokpyin, Burma, 90 miles north of Victoria Point and about a quarter of the way down the Malayan Peninsula.

"A small force of Japanese went there," the commentators said, "but we do not know whether they remained."

Some sources expressed fear the loss of Kuantan would permit the invaders to spread an aerial umbrella over further landing forces along the eastern coast of Malaya, thus further jeopardizing the defenders from the rear.

Dutch Sub Missing

BATAVIA, N. E. I., Jan. 6 (AP)—A Dutch submarine operating with the British Fleet in East Asian waters has not returned to its base and is feared to have been lost, the Netherlands Naval Commander in Chief announced today.

The Aneta News Agency said that word from the submarine, which had been operating in an area closely patrolled by the enemy, had been lacking for some time.

It was the second submarine whose loss the Dutch have announced since the beginning of the war in the Pacific.

Borneo Wells Burn

TOKYO, Jan. 6 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Difficulties of the Japanese in extinguishing fires set in the oil fields of northern Sarawak, Borneo, by retreating British were reported today by Nichi Nichi.

The Domei News Agency said, however, that Japanese forces occupying Sarawak on the island of Borneo already were operating 80 of the 100 oil wells which had been damaged there by withdrawing British troops.

Malayan Puppet

BERLIN, Jan. 6 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—German dispatches quoted the Tokyo newspaper Nichi Nichi today as saying that Prince Regent Tong Abdur Rahmam of the Malay State of Kedah, son of the Sultan, Sir Abdul Hamid Halim, would be the future leader of a united Malaya after Japanese conquest.

The dispatch said the Prince Regent was freed from prison after Japan's capture of Penang. He had been imprisoned because of his activities "in the Malayan movement of independence," the dispatch added.

Czechs to Get U. S. Aid

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Provisional Government of Czechoslovakia has been added to the list of governments eligible for American lend-lease aid.

British Push On in Libya

CAIRO, Jan 6 (AP)—Mobile British columns, supported by bombing planes, successfully engaged large concentrations of Axis mechanized forces in the Agedabia area yesterday, British headquarters announced today.

The announcement failed to give details of the operations, but said the First British Tank Brigade had "played a most important part supporting infantry in an attack on formidable positions defended by numerically superior forces."

In the meantime, headquarters reported, the Royal Air Force continued intensive attacks on Axis forces isolated at Halfaya Pass some 300 miles to the east.

Mopping-up operations in the vicinity of Bardia, Libyan frontier post which fell to the British Jan. 2, have yielded a total of 7,992 prisoners, the daily war bulletin said.

The prisoners, exclusive of wounded, were said to include 1,804 Germans, of whom 28 are officers. Italian prisoners numbered 145 officers.

[London dispatches said weather conditions in the Agedabia sector of the Libyan front have been "absolutely frightful" in recent days and there has been no news of further major operations against Axis forces in that area. It was declared that during January the weather in Libya usually is the worst of the year, with constant rains which generally ease up in February.]

British sources said the patrols operating west of the Agedabia area so far were only raiding Axis lines of communication with Tripolitania and were not strong enough to face the enemy's main forces.

Thus, they said, they have been unable to close the coastal highway and cut off Axis supplies.

Newsmen Cited

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Newspaper correspondents and photographers who faced the dangers and privations of the desert alongside Britain's fighting forces in order to tell the story of the Second Battle of Libya won the praise of the War Office for a dangerous job well done.

"It will be realized," said the tribute, "that both correspondents and photographers have to be as fit as combatant troops and it is clear that on this, the first time it was possible to give them a real chance, they and everybody connected with them did their jobs well."

Three Associated Press correspondents, at various times, were in the thick of the fighting.

English-born Godfrey H. P. Anderson was captured in November by the Italians and still is their prisoner.

Edward P. Kennedy, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., was with the British forces which made the Axis garrison at Bardia hoist the white flag Jan. 2.

Preston Grover, native of Farmington, Utah, accompanied the British at the occupation of Barce.

Journalistic tactics were prepared as carefully by the British as their own military plans. As a result, newspapermen were in the thick of much of the fighting. One truck bearing correspondents and photographers, in fact, was blown up by a land mine.

Axis Raids Malta

ROME, Jan. 6 (Andi Agency to AP)—Italian officials said today that Axis air forces are carrying out a night-and-day offensive against British air and naval bases on the Island of Malta since "it is from Malta that the British formations set out to attack Axis shipping across the Mediterranean."

"Because of the present vital phase of the Libyan battle," they added, "it is essential that the British bases be pounded."

RAF Bombs Base

CAIRO, Jan. 6 (AP)—Royal Air Force raid on the German submarine base at Salamis, Greek port west of Athens, was reported by the RAF Middle East Command today for the second successive day.

The Greek Peninsula is directly across a narrow neck of the Mediterranean from the hump of Libya and, therefore, in a strategic position for German U-boats menacing British ships supplying the armies pushing westward in North Africa.

Allies Co-ordinate Publicity in China

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, Jan. 6

Formation at Chungking of a United Information Committee of the powers fighting the Axis to co-ordinate all matters of publicity is announced.

Representatives of British, United States, and Dutch diplomatic missions will serve on the committee to be headed by Wang Shih-chieh, Chinese Minister of Information.

Similar bodies are being established at Washington and London.

Plight of Poles Grows Worse As Burden of War Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Fighting in Russia has brought some marked changes in the situation in Poland, according to information reaching Polish sources here.

Vast numbers of new German troops have been brought in. Terroristic methods have been less frequently used by the German authorities in occupation, while there has been a sudden and widespread increase of poverty and general wretchedness.

To house the numbers of soldiers, all buildings of any size were requisitioned—schools, churches, and public buildings of all kinds.

Building materials were requisitioned and for all except military purposes were unobtainable. Great supply bases of oil were prepared. Private automobiles, no matter to whom they belonged, were taken; a good many Italians who are now in Poland lost their cars.

Terrorism Lessens

For the Poles there was a welcome lessening of the terror under which they have lived so long. There were fewer arrests on political grounds, fewer seizures on the streets, and in general an easing of the situation. Religion and the church were permitted more freedom.

On the other hand the presence of this immense number of troops in Poland has brought great physical suffering to the Poles. The German soldier must be fed and clothed and as much as possible of these necessities must come from the territory the armies occupy, So there is little left for the Poles.

The daily food allowance on the ration card of an "Aryan" is equivalent to about what 40 groshy, approximately 7 cents, bought in pre-war times; for Jews, to 15 groshy. It is not easy to subsist on such amounts and buying on the "black market" is almost necessary. On this market the prices have soared to unheard of heights.

Coal Shortage

The coal shortage is having its effect upon the electricity users. Many had taken to using electrical cooking appliances, thus getting around the coal problem, and machines in certain shops also used electric current. Now their allowance is cut to half of what it has been and excess must be paid for at an enormous increase in rates.

Despite the decrees forbidding the raising of prices and engaging in free selling, illegal trade not only continues but grows. Everybody either sells or buys something on the black market, if not directly then through a second party. Arrests occur and the punishment is severe, even in some cases the capital penalty.

It is against the law to raise wages, although the majority of those employed receive between 200-350 zlotys a month (a zloty is 100 groshy). Such wages are only for skilled labor and the higher office workers, and at their highest equivalent to the price of about eight pounds of butter.

The conditions in the ghettos are exceedingly bad. In the Warsaw ghetto there is no open square or park, the average number of people in a room runs from 8 to 12. In consequence the mortality rate there is higher than any Warsaw has ever before known.

40,000 Japanese Soldiers Reported in Chinese Trap

CHUNGKING, Jan. 6 (AP)—Forty thousand Japanese troops are caught in a Chinese trap on the plains between the Laotao and Liuyang Rivers northeast of Changsha in Hunan Province and Chinese forces are confident of wiping out most of them, a Chinese spokesman said today.

Estimating that the Japanese had suffered 30,000 casualties in the battle before Changsha, the spokesman said only 30,000 of the original force of 100,000 had escaped toward their jumping-off point at Yochow, 100 miles to the north.

The spokesman's estimate of 30,000 casualties was a reduction from previous estimate of 52,000.

The Japanese had retreated more than 10 miles from the Hunan Province Capital, dispatches said.

[A Hankow dispatch of Domei, Japanese news agency, asserted that Japanese forces had occupied Changsha, after four days of street fighting.]

The third major Japanese defeat at Changsha in three years was attributed to their inability to move heavy armament south of the Milo River because of water-filled rice fields and obliteration of the roads by Chinese forces who, for the first time, were able to concentrate superior artillery fire upon the foe.

Yale-in-China University at Changsha was used by the Japanese for headquarters before their retreat and was shelled by the Chinese, the spokesman said. This damage was not serious, he declared, but before retiring the Japanese set fire to the premises.

Japanese planes, however, bombed Changsha again during the day and also attacked districts on the opposite side of the Siang River.

The Chinese claimed, meanwhile, that their troops in western Hupeh Province had slain approximately 700 Japanese in a series of successful counterattacks in the vicinity of Ichang.

Bridges to Seek U. S. Citizenship

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6 (AP)—Harry Bridges, waterfront labor leader, will seek American citizenship immediately, his office said, after the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington had recommended cancellation of deportation proceedings against him.

The Bridges' Defense Committee, which represented him in two deportation actions, issued a statement declaring Mr. Bridges "will seek citizenship as quickly as is permitted." He was unable to do so earlier, the statement said, "because of the long persecution which began during the 1934 Pacific Coast maritime strike."

"Now that he has been twice found innocent," the Committee said, "we trust there will be no further delay in permitting him to take his rightful place in American life."

Mr. Bridges, however, is convinced that efforts to deport him will continue regardless of whether Attorney General Francis Biddle approves the Board of Appeals recommendation to drop proceedings against him.

The Appeals Board's decision reversed the recommendation of Judge Charles B. Sears, who presided at Mr. Bridges' deportation hearing last spring.

Red Cross Helps U. S. War Prisoners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—The American Red Cross has begun to send food packages to 100 Americans, now prisoners in German-occupied France, Norman H. Davis, Chairman, announced today.

The 100 Americans, whose names were not given, have been interned at Compiegne, France.

The American Red Cross is making plans for weekly food packages to be supplied to every American internee held by Germany and Italy through the International Red Cross. Until the entry of the United States into the war, the American Red Cross had been furnishing food parcels to Allied prisoners of war in German-held territories.

A standard food parcel includes a can of evaporated milk, a package of hard tack, a package of cheese, a tin of instant cocoa, a can of sardines, a pound of butter, a tin of corned beef, two bars of sweet chocolate, a four-ounce package of sugar, a can of powdered orange concentrate and a package of prunes.

32,144,201 Pieces Of Fur for Germans

BERLIN, Jan. 6 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Two weeks of collecting warm clothing for the German forces at the front brought in by Saturday a total of 32,144,201 pieces, including a fur hunting muff from the family of the late President and World War Field Marshal, Paul von Hindenburg.

Relatives of the World War ace, Immelmann, donated his flying furs, while fur coats also came from nurses in field hospitals on the eastern front. In all 1,511,079 fur coats and fur-lined waistcoats were contributed.

Wavell Expected to Set Up Headquarters in East Indies

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Aneta News Agency said it was officially learned today that headquarters of the unified Allied command under Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell would be located somewhere in the Netherlands East Indies.

Aneta News Agency said the exact location of the headquarters from which General Wavell will direct the war against Japan has not been chosen, but the official Batavia radio broadcast that "definite and gratifying announcements have reached us that Java has been chosen the seat of the unified command."

Java is the most highly developed of the Dutch Islands and contains Batavia, the capital, and Surabaya, chief port and naval base.

A further indication of stepped-up Allied co-operation in the Pacific was the presence in Australia, for conferences with Prime Minister John Curtin's Government, of the Indies' Lieut. Governor-General, Dr. H. J. Van Mook.

Netherlands East Indies newspapers meanwhile approved the establishment of a unified command in the Southwest Pacific under General Wavell but expressed regret that no Dutch officers had been included in its composition.

"The Netherlands East Indies public does not think that the one-sided Anglo-Saxon composition of the Supreme Command corresponds with the prominent part the Netherlands East Indies forces are expected to play in the common battle," said the newspaper Javabode.

"The exclusive appointment of British and United States officers to posts where at least one Dutchman was expected looks like discrimination. Nevertheless, the composition of the united command is defensible. The N. E. I. forces are too small to play a decisive part for victory.

"The Anglo-Saxon democracies must give the final blow."

Portugal Puts Curb On Lisbon Shipping

BERLIN, Jan. 6 (Official Broadcast recorded by AP)—Dispatches from Lisbon, Portugal, reported that Portuguese military authorities had decreed no ships would be permitted to enter or leave the port of Lisbon without special permission from the Portuguese Navy. The dispatches pointed out the order was issued shortly after a British patrol boat, damaged at sea by German air attack, had put in to Lisbon Harbor for repairs at night.

The decree, according to these reports, said any ship attempting to enter the Tejo River without permission would come under the fire of the Fortress Sao Juliano.

French-Canadian Army Plan Drawn

OTTAWA, Jan. 6 (AP)—A temporary plan for selection and preparation training of French-Canadian civilian candidates for commissions in the Canadian (Active) Army was announced by the Defense Ministry yesterday.

It said the new plan was not a substitute for promotion of French-Canadian soldiers from the ranks in the ordinary manner but a supplement to increase the number of French-Canadian officers in the Army.

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London Subway Dwellers: A Safe Bed for Nothing a Month

11,000 Britons still avail themselves of comfortable accommodations provided by Transport Board.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 6—Nightly lodging is obtainable in London now on a monthly basis at the popular price of nothing a month. Eleven thousand subway sleepers are availing themselves of it right now—representing more than one-tenth of the 100,000 persons who formed the nightly population in the London Passenger Transport Board's subway stations during the height of the Nazi air blitz on Britain.

Joining up with this big family of voluntary troglodytes is merely a matter of application at the ticket office of any underground railway station which provides sleeping bunks and happens to have one free stop, as there are 79 such stations on this not particularly difficult stop ticket.

A London Transport Board report said that during the past year the company had given shelter to 16,000,000 persons (including repeaters). It installed eight and a half miles of three-tier bunks—beds for 7,600 persons—and served 11 tons of food and 221,000 gallons of beverages nightly during the peak of the German bombing.

A ticket entitles a holder to regard a specified bunk as his or hers for one month with the option of renewal at the end of that period. The right is reserved, however, to let somebody else take possession for a night if the ticket holder is not on the spot by 11 o'clock.

Divided Into Two Classes

Eleven thousand people who have taken up residence in this way can be divided roughly into two classes—those who are there because they prefer it, those who have no place else to go.

Some people it in both categories and the general impression I obtained in conversation with the London Transport Board's guests is that, considering the price they don't pay, they are doing very well.

Local civic authorities supervise subway conditions in regard to cleanliness and sanitation and there is a food supply service which enables the residents of these strange hotels to obtain supper in their dormitory by the simple process of purchasing it very cheaply from waitresses installed on the premises with equipment for furnishing soups, hot pies, buns, popcorn and hot beverages. In this matter the L. P. T. B. acts as agent for the Ministry of Food and the patrons get excellent value without the trouble of preparing refreshments.

Thanks to the American Red Cross, the residents of some subways go to bed to music from donated gramophones working with amplifiers. These gifts are part of America's contribution to the solving of British shelter problems—which involved the provision of entertainment, although this is possible to only a limited extent on subways where trains rattle past the sleepers' bunks until midnight.

The subway dwellers are ordinarily a quiet well-behaved community and their welfare is looked after by paid shelter marshals in the employ of local authorities in areas where L. P. T. B. underground stations happen to be.

Pathetic Spectacle

In many respects the subterranean sleepers provide a pathetic spectacle. For it is a grave reflection on the social system that so many people should actually choose such a mole-like environment to their normal one when more than eight months have passed without the spur of actual danger to drive them underground. At the same time, one cannot help feeling glad that their previous plight has been brought by inference to the observation of the general public traveling past their new bedsides—much in the same way that deplorable living conditions were brought to light in the early days by the war by Government evacuation plans that took the lid off certain sections of the community and shocked observers who were unaware of what lay beneath.

In the daytime the London Passanger Transport Board's guests go about their lawful occasions, most in humbler phases of city work, some on national service. They have to leave their subway bunks by eight a. m. and they reassemble in the latter part of the evening to read, chat and have a snack before turning in.

Accustomed to Noises

They have become so accustomed to the rattle of trains and the marching feet of passengers that some of them told me these noises don't interfere with their sleep at all. The report of medical authorities on these and other shelter dwellers is that the situation from the physical health angle is eminently satisfactory—in fact, that Britain's health is better now than it was in peacetime. Shelter conditions as a whole today represent an enormous advance on those of a year ago.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., has been in particular charge of the introduction of welfare amenities, many of which were quite unknown in the homes from which the shelter dwellers came.

I spent a fair amount of time with the refugees in what are now termed facetiously "L. P. T. B. Hotels" when the blitz was at its height and when the atmosphere below ground, though far from fresh, afforded an agreeable contrast to that above ground where bombs were crashing, guns thudding, shell fragments rattling down and Nazi planes droning angrily.

One of the great factors in the maintenance of morale in that difficult time was the sense of companionship people obtained when they got together in apparent safety below the ground. And that sense of neighborliness is picked out by residents of the underground stations today as one of the features of the present setup they appreciate most. Obviously, however, major problems of various kinds will have to be solved before shelter dwellers in general, homeless ones in particular, can be restored to a more normal routine of living.

Wide World, Col. E. H. Cooper

London's War 'Moles' in Subway Night Quarters

1. Equipment in London's subway bomb shelters usually includes a dart game for the amusement of the inhabitants. 2. Londoners who are accustomed to going upstairs to bed can still do so in this subway station. From 3,000 to 4,000 persons sleep side by side in tiered bunks. 3. And so to bed. 4. A little girl and her mother in a shelter. 5. Knitting occupies a great deal of the time of women shelter occupants.

F. D. Roosevelt, Jr. Is Lieutenant Now

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., has been promoted from the rank of ensign to that of lieutenant (junior grade), Navy officials disclosed today.

Young Mr. Roosevelt, a Naval Reservist, was eligible for promotion last July, a Navy source said, and "no favoritism has been shown in advancing him." He is on active duty at an undisclosed place.

The promotion is on a temporary basis, it was said, but will be permanent when his number is reached in the Navy's regular promotion routine.

Nazis Urgently Seek Skis for Soldiers

By Overseas News Agency

Geneva, Jan. 6

Appealing urgently for skis to be used by the Germany Army, the Nazis are turning to sports organizations and the general public to surrender their equipment.

A radiocast from Frankfurt carried an appeal from the Reich Sport Leader to all skiers, while a program originating in Bohemia declared that a pair of ski boots in good condition when handed in would entitle the owner to a ration card for a pair of shoes.

A report from Prague said that the Nazi Commissioner Reinhard Heydrich had ordered the confiscation of all skis and skiing equipment in Czechoslovakia, threatening severe punishment for failure to comply.

Where Is Hitler? Press Chief Reports Him on Russian Front

The following German account of an official Nazi article extolling Adolf Hitler and urging the German people to rally around him is particularly interesting in view of numerous recent reports concerning Hitler's whereabouts and the state of German morale.

The Moscow Radio and other quarters have said Hitler was suffering from exhaustion. In announcing on Dec. 21 that he personally had taken supreme command of the Army due to an inner call, Hitler admitted Germany was on the defensive on the Russian Front; and British dispatches on New Year's Day said he had flown directly to the Moscow sector to try to stem the retreat.

Although he returned from his field headquarters to declare war on the United States on Dec. 11, he generally has absented himself from Berlin, and his doubtful New Year's message was read for him on the radio.

The disclosure that Hitler did not spend Christmas on the front lines differs somewhat from a German, radiocast of Dec. 26 which said he spent Christmas, as usual, among his troops.

BERLIN, Jan. 6—(Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Adolf Hitler has been at his headquarters in Eastern Europe since the Russian war started last June 22, "devoting his life entirely to the solution of the gigantic tasks confronting the German nation in connection with the necessities of war," Dr. Otto Dietrich declared in an article in all German papers today.

"The enormous burden of work resting on the Führer's shoulders made it even impossible for him to spend this Christmas amid his troops in the foremost front lines as was the case the past two years," the Nazi Press Chief wrote.

"As Commander-in-Chief of the German Army, the Führer is unable to leave headquarters for more than a single day. Even the short hours which the Führer spends at mealtimes, together with his closest military and political collaborates, are cut down in accordance with pending conferences.

"I wish the German people could listen in on the conversations with the Führer, because then they would realize the feeling of strength and absolute confidence in victory which the Führer has in these winter weeks."

Dr. Dietrich continued with praise of Hitler's will power and declared, "in the present world-wide battle, the laurels of victory will only be won by the nation whose heart has been steeled in the fire of relentless resistance and hardened in trials.

"Anyone who realizes this and concentrates his energies to the highest achievements, the same as brave soldiers do, is able to have calm confidence in his strength and complete trust in victory."

He concluded: "The Führer once has given National Socialism (Nazi-ism) the strength to make Germany rise out of the deepest humiliation. With eyes on the Führer, the whole German people today is rising to the highest development of all its power."

Weather Reports Curtailed in West

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 6 (AP)—The 2nd Interceptor Command announced last night that revised regulations on publication of weather information probably would apply some type of restrictions in Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and Arizona.

The Command said the restrictive regulations would be promulgated "in the near future," as the result of new instructions received by the Command.

Meantime, weather bureaus still were under the instructions issued by the Interceptor Command Jan. 3, banning weather reports and forecasts in 11 northwestern and midwestern states, although earlier last night it had been indicated that the restrictions would be modified sharply.

U. S. Pleases Egypt by Its Offer of Aid

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 5, Delayed (AP)—The Egyptian Cabinet drafted today a formal message of thanks to President Roosevelt for offering Egypt aid under th elease-lend program—aid which was expected here largely in the form of food and other supplies.

The President's action was interpreted by observers as a reflection of Washington's keen interest in the Middle East, where it is felt that a food shortage affecting civilians might impair the conduct of the war.

Egypt at present is faced with the imperative necessity of importing some 80,000 tons of wheat before the next crop is harvested, they said. While most of this wheat probably will be obtained from less remote nations than the United States, it is expected that America will supply a large amount of chemical fertilizers required to assure good crops this year.

In addition to drafting the message to President Roosevelt the Cabinet decided on a third meatless day weekly for the nation.

Egypt Cuts Ties

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 6 (AP)—Egypt, Britain's non-belligerent ally, decided today to break off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria and Finland, on both of whom the British have declared war. The same decision also has been taken concerning the Vichy French Government.

Peru Doesn't Like Plan Of Mediators on Border

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 6 (AP)—Peruvian Ambassador Oscar Raimundo Benavides was reported reliably yesterday to have informed the Argentine Government that his country considers unacceptable the mediating powers' plan for settlement of the border dispute between Peru and Ecuador.

The mediating powers are the United States, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.

Mr. Benavides was said to have informed the Argentine Foreign Minister that one of Peru's chief objections is a clause requiring Peruvian troops to withdraw temporarily beyond a line fixed in a 1936 agreement.

It was said that Peru planned to submit a counter proposal.

Information Made a Pleasure As Canada Produces War Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The war has brought the Canadian Government actively into the film production industry.

As with all governments at war the Dominion finds it necessary in its public relations plans to do part of the job via the silver screen. Canadian Government departments had prior to the war released various films on their own work to theaters across the Dominion, but not in any national plan. The outbreak of war brought the formation of a National Film Board and a co-ordinated method to make of Government film information an entertainment feature which would reach the theater audiences as dramatic public information geared to the normal needs of the Canadian entertainment world. This is the job it is doing today.

The National Film Board decided that whatever films it might ask the theaters to carry in the way of public information would have to measure up to the normal standards of interest, entertainment and emotional stimulus. The Board stated to the film industry from the first that if these films were up to normal entertainment standard, they would not be given away, but would be rented to the industry in the usual manner. The National Film Board is not interested in films which are not good enough to sell commercially, the Dominion Film Commissioner emphasizes.

The series of films of public information go under the title of "Canada Carries On," are issued once a month in single or two-reel subjects, and are going commercially to more theaters than any series ever did before, in fact to about 90 per cent. The series is also shown elsewhere throughout the British Empire, but has not appeared very widely in the United States because of a Government policy of not wanting to appear to propagandize the United States into the war.

The series started off with local subjects of Army and Navy and Air Force, children from overseas, heroes of the Atlantic, and so on, playing up the human interest, keeping the Canadian people in touch with their boys in the line. Recent issues have reached out to world subjects, to show how Canada's war effort reached out across the Atlantic and Pacific, to show how deeply laid are Canada's international relations and responsibilities. These films include one on the strategy of the Battle of Britain, called "Churchill's Island." Another, starting off from the local business of gasoline rationing, told the whole story of the "Battle for Oil." Others have been done on the battle of metals, another is planned on the strategy of food. In the very month that Japan attacked the United States and Great Britain, the National Film Board released its "War Clouds in the Pacific," which apart from staging the whole strategic scene from San Francisco and Vancouver to Hong Kong and Singapore, had the advantage of "hitting the news on the nose."

The National Film Board's activities are not confined entirely to this series. It has to co-ordinate film demands from all Government departments and issue special free releases for various Government campaigns. Because no French newsreels come to the Dominion now, it has to provide newsreels for the large French-speaking theater audience in the Dominion.

Canada Has No "Hollywood"

Campaigns covered so far include war savings, war loans, salvage campaigns, oil conservation campaigns and the like.

While trailers have been used as little as possible, when they have been used, the Film Board took the view that the only way to get these three or four minute campaign items on a program was to make such novelties out of them that the theater would use them for their intrinsic interest and entertainment. One of the first was the final speech in Charlie Chaplin's "The Dictator," which was lent to the Dominion Government for its war loan campaign. It played right across the country while the feature picture was in its first stages of distribution, and it is thought that no trailer ever had such a reception.

Another such novelty is the current series produced by the Walt Disney studios in Hollywood for the Canadian Government's war savings campaign, showing the famous Disney characters after an adventure rushing to buy war savings stamps and certificates. To impress the need for mailing Christmas gifts to relatives and men in the armed services overseas, cartoon trailers were used in all Canadian theaters.

In 1942, it is estimated that the Canadian Government, through its National Film Board, will show in various films up to seven hours' screen time, and may issue as many as 100 items of essential interest to the Government. The average audience will be somewhere in the region of 2,000,000 persons.

Canada has no film production center such as Hollywood, nor such brilliant talents as are available there, it is pointed out. Most of Canada's film production industry is centered in small studios accustomed to make commercial films in Montreal and Government films out of Ottawa. What few companies are in existence have been mobilized for the Government's war effort, and work with the National Film Board. This Board consists of two cabinet ministers, three senior civil servants and three members of the public chosen for their interest in the film as an instrument of creative national policy. The executive officer is the Film Commissioner. No member of the film industry sits on the Board, but the Board has an advisor in the film industry who keeps the Film Commissioner posted on views of the film trade.

Methodist Missionaries Stay At Posts in Asian War Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 — Methodist missionaries at Penang, Ipoh and Singapore in the Malay Peninsula are remaining at their posts despite the war danger, according to a cable dispatch received by the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church here from Bishop Edwin F. Lee of Singapore.

The Methodist Church has central schools and churches in more than a score of the larger communities of the peninsula and smaller schools and chapels in more than 100 villages, the Board of Missions said.

At least 1,700 American Protestant missionaries remain in service in the war areas of Asia despite the fact that several hundred have been withdrawn from Japan, Formosa, Korea and Manchuria during recent months, the Rev. J. J. Mickle, Assistant Secretary of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, said. In addition, there are several hundred Protestant missionaries in the Far East sent out from Europe and the British Isles. Most of the Evangelican denominations and missionaries in the United States and Canada are represented in the North American contingent, he added.

"So far as our information goes, missionaries in Japan proper are being treated with consideration," Mr. Mickle added. "From the dependencies and occupied areas within Japanese control the reports thus far are reassuring. In some cases missionaries are believed still to be permitted to carry on the work of their institutions and in other instances they are understood to be detained within their own homes.

"There are evidences that the Japanese authorities propose to exercise the same consideration in treatment of North Americans which our governments are said to be showing the Japanese within our borders."

American missionary workers, according to the Foreign Missions Conference's latest information, are now serving as follows: 82 in Japan, 29 in Korea, 862 in Japan-occupied China, 56 in Indo-China, 83 in Thailand, 69 in British Malaya, 59 in the Netherlands East Indies, 424 in the Philippine Islands, while 47 more are known to be on the high seas en route to or from the United States. In addition, there are more than 2,000 American Protestant missionaries in various sections of Free China, 300 in Burma and several in the islands of Oceania.

1,600 in Far East

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—More than 1,600 United States missionaries are in war areas in the Far East, the Committee on East Asia of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America reports.

The Rev. J. J. Mickle, Secretary of the Committee, said the best available information placed these missionaries as follows: Japan 82, Korea 29, penetrated China 862, Indo-China 56, Thailand 83, British Malaya 69, Netherlands East Indies 59, Philippine Islands 424, and 47 en route to or from the United States.

In addition, he said, there are more than 2,000 missionaries scattered throughout Free China, 300 in Burma and a few in Oceania who may become involved.

"So far as our information goes," he said, "missionaries in Japan proper are being treated with consideration.

"From the dependencies and occupied areas within Japanese control the reports thus far are reassuring. In some cases missionaries are believed still to be permitted to carry on the work of their institutions, and in other instances they are understood to be detained within their own homes."

Canada Restricts Export of Autos

OTTAWA, Jan. 6 (CP)—James MacKinnon, Canadian Trade Minister, announced yesterday automobiles had been added to the list of products which could be exported only under permit after Jan. 15.

Authorities previously had ordered the manufacture of non-military cars virtually to stop March 31 as Canadian industry moved toward a full war economy.

The new export permit requirement covers automobiles, trucks, buses, engines and chassis.

Mr. MacKinnon said rags and waste of all kinds, rayon, cotton, silk or wool, also would require permits before export to any country after Jan. 12.

Cartoons of War Shown in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — The "free-for-all" against Hitlerism by cartoonists of the British Empire has been featured in an exhibition recently shown at the National Gallery here and scheduled to tour Canada and the United States.

The exhibit is representative of the art of cartoon and caricature as it has appeared in the daily press and current periodicals since the outbreak of war.

It is apparent from the exhibit that the political cartoon has weathered the present war far better than the caricature, although the latter still enjoys some circulation. The shortage of paper is held to have virtually closed the market for the caricature.

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President's Message to Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress follows:

Mr. Vice-President, Mr. Speaker, members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

In fulfilling my duty to report upon the State of the Union I am proud to say to you that the spirit of the American people was never higher than it is today—the Union was never more closely knit together—this country was never more deeply determined to face the solemn tasks before it.

The response of the American people has been instantaneous. It will be sustained until our security is assured.

Exactly one year ago today I said to this Congress: "When the dictators are ready to make war upon us, they will not wait for an act of war on our part . . they—not we—will choose the time and the place and the method of their attack."

We now know their choice of the time: a peaceful Sunday morning—Dec. 7, 1941.

We know their choice of the place: an American outpost in the Pacific.

We know their choice of the method: the method of Hitler himself.

Scheme of Conquest

Japan's scheme of conquest goes back half a century. It was not merely a policy of seeking living room: it was a plan which included the subjugation of all the peoples in the Far East and in the islands of the Pacific, and the domination of that ocean by Japanese military and naval control of the western coasts of North, Central, and South America.

The development of this ambitious conspiracy was marked by the war against China in 1894; the subsequent occupation of Korea; the war against Russia in 1904; the illegal fortification of the mandated Pacific Islands following 1929; the seizure of Manchuria in 1931; and the invasion of China in 1937.

A similar policy of criminal conquest was adopted by Italy. The Fascists first revealed their imperial designs in Libya and Tripoli. In 1935 they seized Abyssinia. Their goal was the domination of all North Africa, Egypt, parts of France, and the entire Mediterranean world.

But the dreams of empire of the Japanese and Fascist leaders were modest in comparison with the gargantuan aspirations of Hitler and his Nazis. Even before they came to power in 1933, their plans for conquest had been drawn. Those plans provided for ultimate domination, not of any one section of the world, but of the whole earth and all the oceans on it.

Axis Aims Unified

With Hitler's formation of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Alliance, all these plans of conquest became a single plan. Under this, in addition to her own schemes of conquest, Japan's role was to cut off our supply of weapons of war to Britain, Russia and China—weapons which increasingly were speeding the day of Hitler's doom. The act of Japan at Pearl Harbor was intended to stun us—to terrify us to such an extent that we would divert our industrial and military strength to the Pacific area, or even to our own continental defense.

The plan failed in its purpose. We have not been stunned. We have not been terrified or confused. This reassembling of the Seventy-seventh Congress is proof of that; for the mood of quiet, grim resolution which here prevails, bodes ill for those who conspired and collaborated to murder world peace.

That mood is stronger than any mere desire for revenge. It expresses the will of the American people to make very certain that the world will never so suffer again.

Admittedly, we have been faced with hard choices. It was bitter, for example, not to be able to relieve the heroic and historic defenders of Wake Island. It was bitter for us not to be able to land a million men and a thousand ships in the Philippine Islands.

Pledge to Philippines

But this adds only to our determination to see to it that the Stars and Stripes will fly again over Wake and Guam; and that the brave people of the Philippines will be rid of Japanese imperialism; and will live in freedom, security, and independence.

Powerful and offensive actions must and will be taken in proper time. The consolidation of the United Nations' total war effort against our common enemies is being achieved.

That is the purpose of conferences which have been held during the past two weeks in Washington, in Moscow, and in Chungking. That is the primary objective of the declaration of solidarity signed in Washington on Jan. 1, 1942, by 26 nations united against the Axis powers.

Difficult choices may have to be made in the months to come. We will not shrink from such decisions. We and those united with us will make those decisions with courage and determination.

Plans have been laid here and in the other capitals for co-ordinated and co-operative action by all the United Nations—military action and economic action. Already we have established unified command of land, sea, and air forces in the Southwestern Pacific theater of war. There will be a continuation of conferences and consultations among military staffs, so that the plans and operations of each will fit into a general strategy designed to crush the enemy. We shall not fight isolated wars—each nation going its own way. These twenty-six nations are united—not in spirit and determination alone, but in the broad conduct of the war in all its phases.

For the first time since the Japanese and the Fascists and the Nazis started along their blood-stained course of conquest they now face the fact that superior forces are assembling against them. Gone forever are the days when the aggressors could attack and destroy their victims one by one without unity of resistance. We of the United Nations will so dispose our forces that we can strike at the common enemy wherever the greatest damage can be done.

The militarists in Berlin and Tokyo started this war. But the massed, angered forces of common humanity will finish it.

Destruction of the material and spiritual centers of civilization—this has been and still is the purpose of Hitler and his Italian and Japanese chessmen. They would wreck the power of the British Commonwealth and Russia and China and the Netherlands—and then combine all their forces to achieve their ultimate goal, the conquest of the United States.

Victory for Freedom

They know that victory for us means victory for freedom.

They know that victory for us means victory for the institution of democracy—the ideal of the family, the simple principles of common decency and humanity.

They know that victory for us means victory for religion.

And they could not tolerate that. The world is too small to provide adequate "living room" for both Hitler and God. In proof of that, the Nazis have now announced their plan for enforcing their new German, pagan religion throughout the world—the plan by which the Holy Bible and the cross of mercy would be displaced by "Mein Kampf" and the swastika and the naked sword.

Our own objectives are clear; the objective of smashing the militarism imposed by war lords upon their enslaved peoples—the objective of liberating the subjugated nations—the objective of establishing and securing freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear everywhere in the world.

We shall not stop short of these objectives—nor shall we be satisfied to gain them and then call it a day. I know that I speak for the American people—and I have good reason to believe I speak also for all the other peoples who fight with us—when I say that this time we are determined not only to win the war, but also to maintain the security of the peace which will follow.

But modern methods of warfare make it a task, not only of shooting and fighting, but an even more urgent one of working and producing.

Victory requires the actual weapons of war and the means of transporting them to a dozen points of combat.

Superiority of Production

It will not be sufficient for us and the other United Nations to produce a slightly superior supply of munitions to that of Germany, Japan, Italy and the stolen industries in the countries which they have overrun.

The superiority of the United States in munitions and ships must be overwhelming—so overwhelming that the Axis nations can never hope to catch up with it. In order to attain this overwhelming superiority the United States must build planes and tanks and guns and ships to the utmost capacity to produce arms not only for our own forces, but also for the armies, navies and air forces fighting on our side.

And our overwhelming superiority of armament must be adequate to put weapons of war at the proper time into the hands of those men in the conquered nations, who stand ready to seize the first opportunity to revolt against their German and Japanese oppressors, and against the traitors in their own ranks, known by the already infamous name of "Quislings." As we get guns to the patriots in those lands, they too will fire shots heard 'round the world.

This production of ours in the United States must be raised far above its present levels, even though it will mean the dislocation of the lives and occupations of millions of our own people. We must raise our sights all along the production line. Let no man say it cannot be done. It must be done—and we have undertaken to do it.

Production Program

I have just sent a letter of directive to the appropriate departments and agencies of our Government, ordering that immediate steps be taken:

1. To increase our production rate of airplanes so rapidly that in this year, 1942, we shall produce 60,000 planes, 10,000 more than the goal set a year and a half ago. This includes 45,000 combat planes—bombers, dive-bombers, pursuit planes. The rate of increase will be continued, so that next year, 1943, we shall produce 125,000 airplanes, including 100,000 combat planes.

2. To increase our production rate of tanks so rapidly that in this year, 1942, we shall produce 45,000 tanks; and to continue that increase so that next year, 1943, we shall produce 75,000 tanks.

3. To increase our production rate of anti-aircraft guns so rapidly that in this year, 1942, we shall produce 20,000 of them; and to continue that increase so that next year, 1943, we shall produce 35,000 anti-aircraft guns.

4. To increase our production rate of merchant ships so rapidly that in this year, 1942, we shall build 8,000,000 deadweight tons as compared with a 1941 production of 1,100,000. We shall continue that increase so that next year, 1943, we shall build 10,000,000 tons.

What Is to Come

These figures and similar figures for a multitude of other implements of war will give the the Japanese and Nazis a little idea of just what they accomplished in the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Our task is hard—our task is unprecedented—and the time is short. We must strain every existing armament-producing facility to the utmost. We must convert every available plant and tool to war production. That goes all the way from the greatest plants to the smallest—from the huge automobile industry to the village machine shop.

Production for war is based on men and women—the human hands and brains which collectively we call labor. Our workers stand ready to work long hours; to turn out more in a day's work; to keep the wheels turning and the fires burning 24 hours a day, and seven days a week. They realize well that on the speed and efficiency of their work depend the lives of their sons and their brothers on the fighting fronts.

Production for war is based on metals and raw materials, steel, copper, rubber, aluminum, zinc, tin. Greater and greater quantities of them will have to be diverted to war purposes. Civilian use of them will have to be cut further and still further—and, in many cases, completely eliminated.

Cost of War

War costs money. So far, we have hardly even begun to pay for it. We have devoted only 15 per cent of our national income to national defense. As will appear in my budget message tomorrow, our war program for the coming fiscal year with cost $56,000,000,000 or, in other words, more than one-half of the estimated annual national income. This means taxes and bonds and bonds and taxes. It means cutting luxuries and other nonessentials. In a word, it means an "all-out" war by individual effort and family effort in a united country.

Only this all-out scale of production will hasten the ultimate all-out victory. Speed will count. Lost ground can always be regained—lost time never. Speed will save lives; speed will save this nation which is in peril; speed will save our freedom and civilization—and slowness has never been an American characteristic.

As the United States goes into its full stride, we must always be on guard against misconceptions which will arise naturally or which will be planted among us by our enemies.

We must guard against complacency. We must not underrate the enemy. He is powerful and cunning—and cruel and ruthless. He will stop at nothing which gives him a chance to kill and to destroy. He has trained his people to believe that their highest perfection is achieved by waging war. For many years he has prepared for this very conflict—planning, plotting, training, arming, fighting. We have already tasted defeat. We may suffer further setbacks. We must face the fact of a hard war, a long war, a bloody war, a costly war.

Guard Against Defeatism

We must, on the other hand, guard against defeatism. That has been one of the chief weapons of Hitler's propaganda machine—used time and again with deadly results. It will not be used successfully on the American people.

We must guard against divisions among ourselves and among all the other United Nations. We must be particularly vigilant against racial discrimination in any of its ugly forms. Hitler will try again to breed mistrust and suspicion between one individual and another, one group and another, one race and another, one Government and another. He will try to use the same technique of falsehood and rumor-mongering with which he divided France from Britain. He is trying to do this with us even now. But he will find a unity of will and purpose against him, which will persevere until the destruction of all his black designs upon the freedom and safety of the people of the world.

We cannot wage this war in a defensive spirit. As our power and our resources are fully mobilized, we shall carry the attack against the enemy—we shall hit him and hit him again wherever and whenever we can reach him.

We must keep him far from our shores, for we intend to bring this battle to him on his own home grounds.

American armed forces must be used at any place in all the world where it seems advisable to engage the forces of the enemy. In some cases these operations will be defensive, in order to protect key positions. In other cases, these operations will be offensive, in order to strike at the common enemy, with a view to his complete encirclement and eventual total defeat.

American armed forces will operate at many points in the Far East.

American armed forces will be on all the oceans—helping to guard the essential communications which are vital to the United Nations.

U. S. Forces for Britain

American land and air and sea forces will take stations in the British Isles—which constitute an essential fortress in this world struggle.

American armed forces will help to protect this hemisphere—and also bases outside this hemisphere which could be used for an attack on the Americas.

If any of our enemies, from Europe or from Asia, attempt long-range raids by "suicide" squadrons of bombing planes, they will do so only in the hope of terrorizing our people and disrupting our morale. Our people are not afraid of that. We know that we may have to pay a heavy price for freedom. We will pay this price with a will. Whatever the price, it is a thousand times worth it. No matter what our enemies, in their desperation, may attempt to do to us—we will say, as the people of London have said, "we can take it." And what's more, we can give it back—and we will give it back—with compound interest.

Heroes of Wake Island

When our enemies challenged our country to stand up and fight, they challenged each and every one of us. And each and every one of us has accepted the challenge—for himself and for the Nation.

There were only some 400 United States Marines who in the heroic and historic defense of Wake Island inflicted such great losses on the enemy. Some of those men were killed in action; and other are now prisoners of war. When the survivors of that great fight are liberated and restored to their homes, they will learn that 130,000,000 of their fellow citizens have been inspired to render their own full share of service and sacrifice.

Our men on the fighting fronts have already proved that Americans today are just as rugged and just as tough as any of the heroes whose exploits we celebrate on the Fourth of July.

Many people ask, "When will this war end"? There is only one answer to that. It will end just as soon as we make it end, by our combined efforts, our combined strength, our combined determination to fight through and work through until the end—the end of militarism in Germany and Italy and Japan. Most certainly we shall not settle for less.

That is the spirit in which discussions have been conducted during the visit of the British Prime Minister to Washington. Mr. Churchill and I understand each other, our motives and our purposes. Together, during the past two weeks, we have faced squarely the major military and economic problems of this greatest world war.

Tribute to Churchill

All in our nation have been cheered by Mr. Churchill's visit. We have been deeply stirred by his great message to us. We wish him a safe return to his home. He is welcome in our midst, now and in days to come.

We are fighting on the same side with the British people, who fought alone for long, terrible months, and withstood the enemy with fortitude and tenacity and skill.

We are fighting on the same side with the Russian people who have seen the Nazi hordes swarm up to the very gates of Moscow, and who with almost superhuman will and courage have forced the invaders back into retreat.

We are fighting on the same side as the brave people of China who for 4½ long years have withstood bombs and starvation and have whipped the invaders time and again in spite of superior Japanese equipment and arms.

We are fighting on the same side as the indomitable Dutch.

We are fighting on the same side as all the other governments-in-exile, whom Hitler and all his armies and all his Gestapo have not been able to conquer.

But we of the United Nations are not making all this sacrifice of human effort and human lives to return to the kind of world we had after the last world war.

Fighting for Security

We are fighting today for security, for progress and for peace, not only for ourselves, but for all men, not only for one generation but for all generations. We are fighting to cleanse the world of ancient evils, ancient ills.

Our enemies are guided by brutal cynicism, by unholy contempt for the human race. We are inspired by a faith which goes back through all the years to the first chapter of the Book of Genesis: "God created man in his own image."

We on our side are striving to be true to that divine heritage. We are fighting, as our fathers have fought, to uphold the doctrine that all men are equal in the sight of God. Those on the other side are striving to destroy this deep belief and to create a world in their own image—a world of tyranny and cruelty and serfdom.

That is the conflict that day and night now pervades our lives. No compromise can end that conflict. There never has been—there never can be—successful compromise between good and evil. Only total victory can reward the champions of tolerance, and decency, and freedom, and faith.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
January 6, 1942

Daylight Saving Power Approved

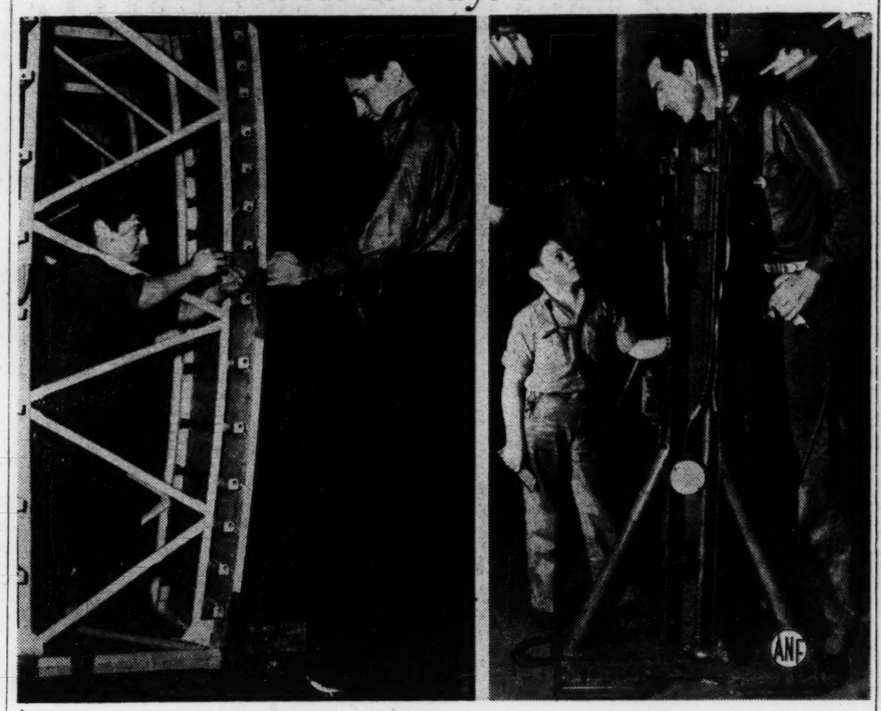
By the Associated Press

Washington Jan. 6

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee approved today legislation which would authorize the President to establish daylight saving time in any part of the United States during the war.

The President could advance or retard the time by proclamation but in no event could an advance of more than two hours be made.

Sometimes It Pays to Be Short



Acca

Little Men Prove Valuable in Airplane Making

Several aircraft companies now employ unusually short men who are able to get into the tight places in wings and fuselages. Above are shown (left) John Giovanco bucking a rivet for the wing of a Brewster fighter, while (right) Earl Wallace, a "bucker," gazes up at riveter Gordon Morrison at the Lockheed factory.

Roosevelt Highlights

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 6

Highlights from President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the state of the Union:

Japan's scheme of conquest goes back half a century. . . . It was a plan which included subjugation of all the peoples in the Far East and in the islands of the Pacific, and the domination of that ocean by Japanese military and naval control of the Western coasts of North, Central and South America.

Similar policy of criminal conquest was adopted by Italy.

But the dreams of empire of the Japanese and Fascist leaders were modest in comparison with the gargantuan aspirations of Hitler and his Nazis. . . . Those plans provided for ultimate domination . . . of the whole earth and all the oceans on it.

Our own objectives are clear: the objective of smashing the militarism imposed by war lords upon their enslaved peoples—the objective of liberating the subjugated nations—the objective of establishing and securing freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear everywhere in the world.

This time we are determined not only to win the war, but also to maintain the security of the peace which will follow.

Our war program for the coming fiscal year will cost $56,000,000,000 or, in other words, more than one-half the estimated annual national income. . . . In other words, it means an "all out" war by individual effort and family effort in a united country.

We must keep him (the enemy) far from our shores, for we intend to bring this battle to him on his own home grounds. American armed forces must be used at any place in all the world where it seems advisable to engage the forces of the enemy . . . in the Far East . . . on all the oceans . . . in the British Isles.

Large Class of Allied Cadets Graduate as Wartime Pilots

News of Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New Allied air strength for the United States and Great Britain was released over the week end with a record graduation of pilots from the Southeast Air Corps Training Center, Montgomery, Ala.

At advanced flying schools throughout the Center, cadets were awarded the commissions and wings for which they have been in training for many months. Many British cadets will become pilot officers in the Royal Air Force while others will be sergeant pilots in accordance with British customs and regulations. For obvious reasons the numbers graduated could not be disclosed though it was officially announced that it ranged in the hundreds.

Assignments of the new officers were not disclosed, but in many instances they will be sent to combat units, while others will proceed to training posts where they will serve as instructors for new cadets, according to Southeast Air Corps Training Center officials.

Wartime Ceremonies

Wartime ceremonies for the graduation at the various schools were brief, but colorful. In most cases the pilots were addressed by their commanding officers and welcomed to the ranks of full-fledged pilots. The class was graduated several weeks ahead of schedule though none of the training of any of the pilots was neglected.

A job the Center has cut out for it is shown by the disclosure that enrollments in the next class of primary school cadets will break all records. Additional increases are expected as rapidly as expanding facilities at the Center will permit.

Bern New Line Official

Edward G. Bern, formerly national director of publicity for American Airlines, Inc., has been elected regional vice-president of the company with headquarters in Chicago, it was announced over the week end by C. R. Smith, President.

A veteran of 24 years in aviation Mr. Bern organized and was first President of the Kansas City-Wichita Airways, one of the pioneer air lines. After selling this company Mr. Bern became associated with a "flying circus" and took it on tour into Yucatan and South America. Later, he was President of Columbia Airlines, operator of a Detroit-Toledo-Dayton-Cincinnati-Louisville-Evansville and St. Louis route, some of which today is part of the American Air Lines System.

In addition to his aviation activities Mr. Bern was branch manager for the Mack Truck Company in Minneapolis-St. Paul and Chicago.

He joined American Airlines in 1936 as director of publicity on the Pacific coast and a year later was appointed national director.

Loening Appointment

Development of the pickup and delivery of heavier and larger loads of mail and express "on the fly," both military and commercial, is expected to be forthcoming by the appointment of Grover Loening, aeronautical designer and manufacturer, as engineer adviser to all American Aviation, Inc., it was announced by Richard C. du Pont, President.

All American operates a nonstop pickup and delivery service using single-engined planes on a number of routes out of Pittsburgh, Pa., to the adjoining States of New York, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky and Delaware.

At the same time the resignation of James G. Ray, pioneer autogiro pilot, as Vice-President in charge of operations and as a member of the board of directors of All American, was announced by Mr. du Pont. Mr. Ray will be associated with Southwest Airways, Inc., of Fort Worth, Texas.

Mr. Loening, an aeronautical pioneer, is designer of the Loening amphibion and the strut-braced monoplane. He also designed a two-seater fighter plane. Mr. Loening was founder and first president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce and is a writer of many authoritative textbooks on aeronautics.

Canada's 'Draft' Plan: Every Man in a War Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 5—The Canadian Government is now planning the largest economic experiment in the history of the Dominion—or perhaps it would be more accurate to call its future plan the logical completion of its present absolute control of wages and prices.

"Selective National Service" is the phrase given to the Government's final step into total war.

The Government, said Maj. C. G. Power, Minister of National Defense for Air, intends to put every man into the job where he can do the most good during the war.

How is the revolutionary program of compulsory service to be worked out? Eagerly the people of Canada await the answer.

The program cannot be understood apart from the political history of Canada, or apart from the attitude of French Canada toward the war. The Government of W. L. Mackenzie King was elected in 1940 on a promise not to invoke what was called "conscription," which meant, as the Government later interpreted it, conscription of soldiers to serve overseas. This promise was made in the interest of national unity and in the belief that Quebec would never accept conscription. Indeed, all the French-Canadian members of the Government promised to resign rather than to agree to such a policy, which in the last war had split Canada on the racial line of the Ottawa River for about 20 years.

Chief Political Factor

But the pressure for conscription has become the chief political fact in Canada. That is not to say that conscription has the support of a majority of Canadians, for that fact cannot be ascertained except by an election or a referendum. The Government evidently believes that a majority of Canadians are still opposed to overseas conscription, and is certain that Quebec is overwhelmingly against it. Yet it is clear that the Government cannot resist and does not wish to resist the demand that the principle of compulsion be used much more drastically than ever before in the prosecution of this war.

The Government's formula thus is the new policy of selective national service within Canada. It still refuses to accept conscription for overseas service—not on any basis of abstract principle, but on the ground that it would split the country. Up to now the Government has not been ready to conscript men for war work—though it conscripts them for home defense—because it has been able to get sufficient labor without compulsion. Now the normal labor supplies are drying up and there are no reserves left except in the actual reduction or closing of civilian industries or in the use of women. Both these reserves must now be tapped, by compulsion where necessary.

Meanwhile, the decision of where workers are needed will be altered by participation of the United States and pooling of the Canadian and United States economic machines for war purposes.

This may well mean that the United States will seek in Canada large new supplies of certain Canadian products, particularly minerals. To produce them, more workers will be needed.

Again, the pooling arrangement may well cause Canada to reduce the production of some of the war products which it undertook to make before it knew whether it would have the full economic cooperation of its neighbor—products which the United States can make more efficiently. This also would alter the Government's man power demands.

Blueprint First Needed

Until the Government knows precisely what products it is to make and what raw materials its neighbor will need, it cannot make a complete man power plan. Its first job thus is to lay down a blueprint of production—including the vital production of agriculture—and to estimate man power needs. Then, presumably, it will use whatever compulsions prove necessary to get men or women from their present occupations to the jobs awaiting them.

The process necessarily will be gradual. There will be no use in closing down civilian industries until there is work for their employees elsewhere. It is expected, however, that the Government will need a very large number of workers, probably over 100,000, for its new war plants in the next few months. If they can be obtained without compulsion, it will be unnecessarily disturbing to use compulsion, but they must be obtained in one way or the other. For the defense of Canada many more young men must be obtained and they will be recruited both by the voluntary and the compulsory method already used. For overseas service the Government is committed to heavy enlistment but so far has secured the men needed by the voluntary method. For agriculture men also must be obtained to relieve the plight of farmers who find their hired men seeking relatively high wages in the city.

To balance all these needs—to decide how many men Canada can afford to put into the fighting services, how many it must keep for war industries, how many it must supply to agriculture, how few it can afford to use in civilian industries—is the largest problem of administration ever undertaken in this country and, by long odds, the most delicate in human terms.

Canada Organizes Farm War Boards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto, Jan. 5

Organization of Agricultural War Committees in the 53 counties and districts of Ontario, to co-ordinate production and mechanization and tackle the labor distribution problem, was recently announced by P. M. Dewan, Minister of Agriculture.

Surveys have shown that mechanized equipment is available in every section, but in much greater numbers in some counties than in others, due to the nature of crops produced. Increased farm production is expected to be the result from an intensive field and laboratory study of the surface soil to determine what fertilizers or particular crops are required for maximum production in the 25 different surface classifications.

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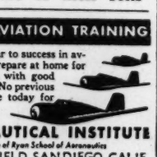
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Today's Woman

Ethiopian Women Throw Off Centuries-Old Seclusion To Serve War-Torn Land

By Alison Settle
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Shocked out of their sheltered existence by the fierce necessities of modern warfare, Ethiopian women, who never before appeared on a street, may be seen today moving swiftly and surely on errands of mercy among the women and children and wounded of their war-torn land.

From Addis Ababa to London come letters and photographs and telegrams that bear witness to the social revolution war has brought to Abyssinian women. These messages come to Princess Tenagne Worq, elder daughter of Emperor Haile Selassie, who is now working in London, and to Lady Barton, whose husband was British Minister to the Ethiopian Court until 1939.

Princess Tenagne Worq, whose name means "Raining Gold," told me she would like to send a message to the women of America. Not in her own name, but in the name of the Ethiopian Women's Work Association, the organization which took these Eastern women at one step out of their secluded life and turned them into workers for their country.

Message to Americans

"It is the example of the wonderful women of America which we keep before our eyes—their public spirit, their unity, their generosity when there is suffering to be relieved. The women of Ethiopia greet them, for we are now learning to do the things which American women have done for long."

This is the message the slender little Princess asked me to send to America. She herself is working in London because her native country is no place to take her six young children at the moment. Her younger sister, Princess Tsahai, however, is at home in Addis Ababa, carrying on with the work that is so new to Ethiopian women. She is Vice-President of the Ethiopian Women's Work Association, which was organized at the request of the Empress Manen, and with the full approval of the Emperor, soon after the Italians invaded Ethiopia.

Until the war emergency called them forth, these women had lived strictly inside their homes, and their interests had been narrowly domestic. Even the embroidery and the gardening which lightens the monotonous existence of many secluded women were denied them. To see them setting forth to work, riding on mules, wearing their traditional white cotton dresses and lovely white shammas, or shawls, and carrying tiny parasols mounted on long sticks, was a revolution for Addis Ababa.

Assisted by Lady Barton

Lady Barton, who was in the Abyssinian capital at that time, gave them all the help she could, telling them how the women of England, America, Canada, Australia, and other lands would, in such an emergency, devote themselves to preparing hospital supplies and getting them to the front. She raised a fund in Great Britain to aid their work.

But from the start, Lady Barton determined that the Ethiopian women should depend on themselves alone for the way the work was carried out. As the war drew closer to the capital and doctors arrived with urgent requests for supplies, Lady Barton urged the Empress to let the women interview the doctors direct. This was indeed a break with tradition.

There was also the language difficulty, for the doctors did not speak Amharic. The older women could read, but few could write. Many of the young women, however, had been educated at the school founded by the Empress and had learned French. It was in French therefore that the medical needs were made known.

Empress Selected Badge

The Empress decided to give a badge and a motto to her women. After much thought she selected the rampant Lion of Ethiopia surrounded by these words: "The Queen of the South shall rise up." All the Ethiopian women recognized the reference to the Queen of Sheba and King Solomon, for their faith is taken direct from the Bible, which they know through and through. Lady Barton will tell you that all the time they were working they talked about the Bible characters just as we might speak of our friends.

Princess Tsahai was in the capital in 1936 during the terrible weeks when the Italian invaders were closing in, when bad news and rumors of worse came in daily. One day when she was working as usual at the Palace, making bandages and other much-needed medical supplies, the Emperor came in suddenly. For a fortnight no news had been heard of him, save that he was at the front. Quietly he told his daughter that everything was lost, that they could not hope to hold the enemy any longer.

That same night the Princess left her beloved country and sought refuge in England. She spent three years in London, preparing for the return, training at the Great Ormond Hospital for Children. Then she went to Guy's Hospital and trained to nurse women and the wounded.

Early in 1941 she joined an ambulance unit leaving for Abyssinia under the leadership of an Australian surgeon.

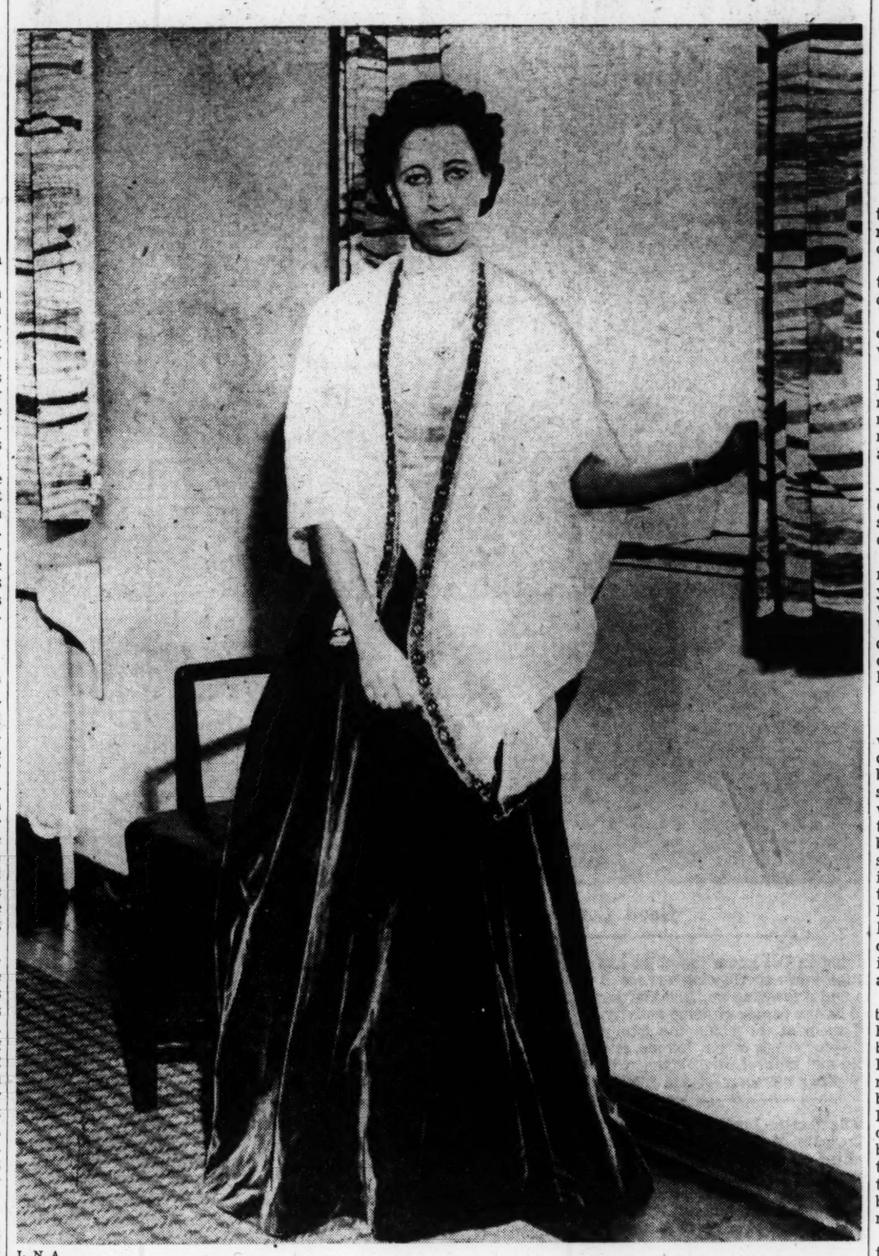
Gift From American Women

Princess Tsahai, who is the Emperor's second daughter, recently presented to the Red Cross at Addis Ababa three superbly equipped ambulances—the gift of American women. She wrote with gratitude about them to her sister in London.

Letters received here also tell of the search for an undamaged house to be used as a big orphanage. "For, you know," Princess Tenagne Worq explained, "the Italians have left us in Addis Ababa orphans without count."

These letters tell, too, of women who have been for long periods in Italian prisons, women who are now returning to the work that Lady Barton helped them to start. To their hospital work Ethiopian women have added mothercraft, a skill formerly totally unknown. They thrill to the thought of young Ethiopia growing up strong, healthy, and self-reliant.

They rejoice to have the Empress and her younger daughter back with them in Ethiopia. And they beg Lady Barton to return to them, but she needs all the time and energy she has to raise the urgently required funds for the orphaned and maimed, the wounded and widowed. There is a vast work to be done in Abyssinia and vast sums are needed to aid these women who have leaped the centuries at their country's call.



L. N. A.

H. H. The Princess Tsahai Haile Selassie, second daughter of the Emperor of Ethiopia. During three years of exile in London, the Princess trained to become a nurse, and she is now back in her country serving in that capacity and as Vice-President of the Ethiopian Women's Work Association. She is seen here wearing the native shamma, or shawl, with a skirt of heavy velvet.

Sharing Interests in the Home and Outside It Forges Firm Ties in Marriage Partnership

By Dorothy Hunt Smith
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Modern Wife—1

"Why is it that the most attractive women I meet are always married women?" a young bachelor once said to me.

"Because the attractive ones are those that men want to marry, of course," I answered him.

"No, it's not as easy as that, because you'd think that eventually I would see one of them first. . . .

"No, I don't believe it's that. Lately I've been wondering if it mightn't have something to do with marriage. Maybe being happily married makes any woman more attractive."

And I believe he had the answer—one which puts on the shoulders of the husband part of the responsibility for his wife's charm or lack of it.

No two persons who have been married 10 years, 20 years, 30 years, are the same persons they were when they were married. What each has become depends to a considerable extent upon what the other one has wished and helped him to be.

He Can Help Her

The husband naturally wants his wife to keep up with him and he can help her do it. Housework can be stultifying if it isn't spiced with some other activity, so, unless a wife is mentally lazy, she's eager to have other interests. Her husband, sharing his interests, can supply these. This good companionship business is hard work, though; it's not just an accident. It takes time and patience and loving effort for a man to share his own work with his wife. Whatever it is, he can share it if he wants to and if the wife wants to learn.

An eastern couple we know, of the so-called "intellectual class," inherited a farm out west. The husband knew and loved farming and looked forward to spending summers there. The wife was terrified by what she supposed would be the loneliness of the place and the lack of congenial friends. But her husband was eager to introduce her to this new experience and she determined that if this farm was to be part of her husband's life, it must be part of hers, too.

When they first arrived at the farm he let her feel her way into the situation. He didn't throw it all at her at once. He took her with him and showed her how to do things about the farm whenever she showed a desire to learn. In the evenings he talked to her about the business management of the place. The following winter he even went through the year-end accounts with her patiently and slowly. It took him twice as long as if he had done it alone. But all these things gradually built up in her mind a picture of the enterprise they shared, and in succeeding years they were both rewarded by the enjoyment of one more common interest.

Same Rule for Both

We all talk best when we're discussing a subject with which we are familiar. That's why most of us enjoy talking about ourselves so much. After all it is a subject upon which we can speak with authority. So when the man of the house comes home at night, if he'll just spend the supper hour discussing the pleasant aspects of his day with his wife, he will encourage her to understand and share the hours he spends outside the house.

The same rule applies to the husband's interest in the home. Many household decisions that have to be made can be used as an opportunity for joint action. A husband may think that he's helping his wife by making family decisions for her, but he isn't. The home is a joint enterprise. Paternalism, no matter how benevolent, does not bring out the best in her. It does not call upon her intelligence but rather cheats her out of the opportunity to use it. As a husband encourages his wife to think for herself by sharing the responsibilities which should be the concern of both partners, he'll find her growing year by year a happier companion and a more interesting woman.

But there are men who think they don't want such a partnership.

"I'm all for the doctrine of separate spheres," a young professor said, "I don't want to take care of the children and I wouldn't expect my wife to know about geology."

"I think that's a short-sighted policy," the older woman answered "You'll know your children much better and they'll love you more when they grow up if you share the baby-tending part of the job now."

"But baby-tending bores me."

"Has it ever occurred to you that it might bore your wife, too, sometimes?"

"Well, perhaps I should help her more, but I still don't see why I should expect her to know about my job."

For Future Companionship

"Partly for her sake—to give her something beside household activities in which to be interested. Partly for your own—as an investment in future companionship, as a step in the direction of a sharing habit of mind."

Such men as he think of home as a relaxation and a change from work and don't want to mix the two. They are content with a second-best relationship when they could have something richer, and they are storing up loneliness for themselves and their wives later on.

No doubt every man also becomes, to a certain extent, the person the predominant woman in his life helps him to be. So if you want to be living with a good companion and a useful citizen 10 years from now, begin the day after you're married to consider yourself the wife of a good companion and a useful citizen and act like one yourself.

A boy's boarding school in a small New England town was an object lesson to me in this field. When I first knew the place, practically all the young masters were unmarried and I innocently supposed that their future usefulness depended entirely on their own efforts. But it didn't. In succeeding years they almost all married. Within a few years their relative position changed. One young man who had seemed intelligent enough but colorless and unsocial married a charming young woman who warmed his life and drew friends to him. He had grown much more important in the local scheme of things. Another youngster with a brilliant mind and excellent contacts married a woman with the wrong sort of attraction for others and his usefulness was definitely curtailed.

Boarding school atmosphere is probably an extreme case, but the same general trend is noticeable in other fields. In the world of affairs the contribution is less direct, but many a man from Macbeth to Benedict Arnold and on up to our time has been pushed by an over-ambitious wife into ways of conduct that he afterward regretted. And many a nobody has matured into an active, useful somebody because the right sort of woman went along with him.

Many men enjoy household things. They want to help with the dishes or dress the children while you get breakfast. And the ones that don't enjoy it at first will eventually, if given a chance. This is the home they are working to support and they'll know more about how it functions if they share a certain amount of the pleasant part.

If a husband has a tendency to be quick-tempered, your equanimity will gentle him. If he's moody and temperamental, your steady good humor will settle him. If he's wholly wrapped up in business, your appreciation and participation in the artistic life of the community may draw him in. If he's too ardent a sportsman, your interest in intellectual things will open new fields to him. Or if he's too booky, it's up to you to arouse his interest in some outdoor activity.

Both husbands and wives can share the little things and the big things. They can cultivate and encourage the sports and pastimes that bring them together. Golf or tennis or swimming, walking or riding, movies or bridge or reading, can be pleasant ways to pass some leisure hours together. Not that they need spend every waking hour together. Far from it, individual activities send each one home enriched to the family circle. But the more work and the more play they do together, the more common bonds they will be forging.

And then, of course, most of all both need unselfishness and flexibility. Unselfishness which will make each think first of the other's needs and desires and try to fill them. Flexibility of mind means steady growth, it will enable husbands and wives to make retrenchments quickly and gracefully when they are necessary and to know how to expand as graciously when that becomes right and proper. Unselfishness makes them try their best to understand each other's opinions and actions and to have tolerance and sympathy.

This mutual aid society which we envision can be achieved only when there is understanding and kinship as the original basis of the marriage, with husbands and wives both willing to broaden their interests and merge them so that their experiences will draw them ever closer together.

First of six Tuesday articles

Courageous Spirit Carried 'Lady Sourdough' Through Hardships of Early-Day Alaska

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Anger will never again gain an upper hand and keep me from using common sense—not anger, nor panic nor disillusionment nor pride. Nor will I ever again complain or cause anxiety over conditions beyond everyone's control. From now on I'll show every man in Alaska that I can take it without whimpering or wanting to run home."

This was the vow made by Fanny Ella Fitz years ago as a member of a prospectors' camp in the frozen wastes of Alaska. Now she was entertaining in her New York midtown apartment, her book, "Lady Sourdough," recounting her adventures, just off the press.

Everyone Came Early

I had come early so that I might chat with Fanny Ella. She greeted me warmly, and motioned me to a chair near the fireplace. The lady in the Copley portrait above the mantel looked down with a benign glance on the exquisite orderliness of the scene below. From the grand piano standing open in the corner to the odd little china dogs on the hearth, everything was in readiness.

The kettle was singing. Trays of dainty canapes, made by the clever fingers of a newly-arrived Austrian refugee, were covered mysteriously, awaiting the arrival of the other guests, Fanny Ella, Lady Sourdough, moved with sprightly grace around the room, her brown eyes sparkling, her soft hair as white as the fragile piece of rose point lace snugly fastened at her throat with an antique brooch.

The doorbell rang. Everybody was coming early, it seemed. She looked at me, a little dismayed. But apparently this coming early was a habit with those who knew Lady Sourdough. And it was easy to understand why. Just talking with her on the telephone had made me want to hurry over and find out for myself if the adventures she lived through in Alaska in those dizzy gold rush days were really true. She was first a stenographer and bookkeeper, then a United States Deputy Recorder, owner of the Council City News, and finally owner of her own company, which in one mad week took out nearly $40,000 in gold. Her account of these experiences is given in "Lady Sourdough" (Macmillan, New York, $3.00)—a book full of human touches, fine characterization, and humor. It is her own story as told to Jerome Odlum.

As I sat on her hospitable divan, I found myself all but snowed under with packets of faded letters, manuscripts, yellowed copies of the Council City News, and an amazing collection of delightful old photographs. These portrayed a young woman who looked so much like Katharine Hepburn that they might have been of that glamorous film star herself. They were, however, of Fanny Ella—Fanny Ella when she was known as "Fan El Fitz," acknowledged roller-skating champion of the United States; Fanny Ella as she looked before she left New York; as she looked in her parka in Alaska; as she looked when she won two or three typewriting championships and could take down 83 words a minute directly on the typewriter.

Gave Her Wings

It was the new-fangled typewriter, and knowing how to run it, that gave wings to Fanny Ella's desire to get to Alaska. It gave her confidence to tackle the piled-up correspondence of the enigmatic Mr. Rowe, who headed a co-operative mining company, and persuaded him to take her and her faithful black spaniel, "Faust," along with his wife and a company of prospectors, to that fabulous land of gold and adventure.

As "Whiskers," one of the grimiest prospectors in Council City remarked, "Look at this chit of a Manhattan stenographer who dreamed mighty dreams of a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, then went out and found it!" That was Fanny Ella Fitz, "Fizzy" to the prospectors, and now Mrs. John Scott Sanger.

In my hand I held a curious old photograph—the interior of "Fizzy's" log cabin in Council City. It was so gaudy, and withal so homey, I couldn't help asking her about it.

"Though the walls were of rough logs," she explained, "I covered them with bright blankets, and hung them with many of my Eskimo curios. A tiny wooden Eskimo boat, suspended from the center of the cabin roof, served as both lamp and decoration. Portieres hung with cork and round pieces of tin, which the commissioner salvaged from the saloons, livened the interior.

"When I left it," she recalled as she pictured the little cabin in its wilderness wastes of snow on the banks of the Niukluk, "I didn't even lock the door."

Explaining the word, "Sourdough" in the title of her book, she said, "Alaskans felt that the large amount of baking powder needed for a winter's cooking was not wholesome, so rather than use baking powder, they made a heavy batter of flour, salt, water, potatoes, etc., and allowed it to form a yeast. This mixture was called sourdough, and each day a portion of it was used for bread, biscuits, or flapjacks, after which enough new batter was added to the original mixture to keep it going. Because this mixture played so important a part in the lives of the people, anyone who spent a winter in Alaska was known as a 'sourdough.'"

Most Exciting Adventure

"What was your most exciting adventure?" I asked.

Her positive little mouth took on an even firmer line. "I didn't tell about that in my book," she admitted. "It was a day when something happened to one of my legs and I had to lift it up and put it down with my hands with each step for seven miles—then burned my rubber boots to keep from freezing."

Dainty, wearing a 3½ shoe and a 5½ glove, completely feminine, it seemed quite incredible that this little New England woman, born in Medford, Massachusetts, 76 years ago, could possibly have been through so many rough and tumble experiences.

There seemed to be little that Fanny Ella couldn't do when she set herself to accomplish it, from playing the banjo as a soloist with Victor Herbert's orchestra in Pittsburgh, in 1899, to cooking a Thanksgiving dinner for six half-frozen prospectors and herself with a single pot and one frying pan. The dinner included creamed chicken, cranberry sauce, beans and plum pudding with sauce made from canned milk. Most of it came from cans, of course, but when you think that everything had to be thawed out, and that the only firewood available was willow switches—you just naturally take off your hat to Fanny Ella.

People have been doing this most of her life, I judge, and never have I heard a more interesting and human raconteur than the heroine of "Lady Sourdough."

When the Family Comes First, It Makes The House a Real Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Mary's house is terrible," said Claire, who has decided ideas on interior decoration.

Loving Mary as I do, I bristled.

Claire's house is correct, so terribly correct that you are afraid to sit down, lest you be the inartistic note in a perfect setting. You hesitate to lean against the cushions on the davenport, for you know Claire will plump them up before you are out the door. The lights in her house are soft and pretty, but you have an awful time finding one strong enough to read by. Her little tables have useless gadgets on them; never a book lying there as if she had just put it down, or a piece of sewing.

Yes, Claire's house is correct, and I suppose Mary's isn't, but I had never thought of calling it terrible. That may be because Mary is always in it, and I can never think of the house as separate from Mary.

It is John's House, Too

The living room is big and the windows let in lots of sunshine, but the light also shows up the faded rug. It's funny, but only now do I recall how ugly that great big Morris chair of John's is. Claire would not have given it house room, but Mary said once, "I'd like to get a new lounging chair for John, but he won't sit in anything except that old Arms of Morpheus where he falls asleep every night. So if he's that attached to it, I couldn't ask him to give it up."

"But it spoils the decorative scheme of your room," protested Claire.

Mary just laughed. "It's John's room, too," she answered.

The dining room. It is not much to look at. The chairs are rather battered, and the sideboard certainly has too many things on it for beauty. But every article has a story. Mary tells about the blue cup that Lincoln drank out of, the old yellow bowl that her grandmother carried out to California in a covered wagon, the glass pickle dish her mother started housekeeping with, when she really needed pots and pans, and the pink candlesticks that Sally and Jack bought with the first money they ever earned. Mary's dining room wouldn't be the same without these stories on the sideboard.

The table is just an ordinary round table. The legs have plenty of scratches. It has an embroidered cover on it that would not take a prize in a handicraft exhibit, but Lupe, the Mexican girl who helps with the cleaning every week, made it for Mary; and Mary says it would hurt Lupe's feelings if she didn't use it.

A Matter of Taste

"But suppose people think it is your taste," I said, the first time I saw it.

Mary just said, "Well, the president doesn't call very often, so I won't need to worry."

We've all eaten lots of lemon pie around that old table, and big pans of Mary's baked beans, and her famous beaten biscuit and chocolate cake. And what fun we always have! Mary is not only a marvelous cook, but she never seems tired and always enjoys her parties as much as her guests.

The living-room table is littered with books and magazines, Jack's Chinese checkers, Sally's post-card collection, and the sweater that Ruth is knitting.

A Living Room to Live In

Alice Martin, who is so orderly, said one day, "Good gracious, Mary, why don't you make the children keep their junk in their own rooms?"

Mary looked surprised. "Why, Alice, they do," she said. "But these are things they are using. They live here, not in their bedrooms. I couldn't stand it if they stayed upstairs; it would be so lonely."

Well, they certainly live all over the house. Mary's children, and all the other children in the neighborhood, too. If there was ever a house that was used, every inch of it, it is Mary's.

An artistic house? No. But a terrible one? No, decidedly not. Comfortable, and something more—human and understanding, and generous, like Mary, and it belongs, not to Mary alone, but to the whole family. It is their house too.

I. M.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

'Tall-Willowy' Makes Two Pleas

Chicago, Illinois

My first plea is to the manufacturers of women's apparel. It goes like this: "Please remember the tall, slim girl!"

In the last few years, much has been done for "stylish stouts," but practically nothing for us "tall willowys." All the teen-size dresses refuse to reach our knees (and have no hems to speak of), while the size 40's, which must be adjusted in everything but the length, look as if they had been borrowed from grandma's wardrobe.

Extra-length stockings have always been hard to get, but now they are almost non-existent! And shoes! Ah, there is the unkindest cut of all! Three wails and a gulp! Many shops carry shoes up to size 8 only and those in B to E widths. Occasionally you will find an A width in the lot, but what if A's fall off your feet, and you need a triple or a quadruple A? You probably trudge from shop to shop, as I do, and finally order from a catalogue—a most unsatisfactory procedure.

My second plea is to "Shorty" and her tiny friends. Please, Shortys, don't complain. It is almost more than we tall girls can bear. You may have a little inconvenience in reaching the top shelf, but don't you realize that you are the world's darlings? I find myself joining others in saying, "No, she isn't pretty, but she's so petite!" Or, "She's such a wee mite; how did she ever manage all that?" And again, "She may be exasperating, but she's such a cute little thing!"

Long live the Soapbox! I feel better already, and I'm sure many others do, too, who "get it off their chest" even though their articles may not appear in print.

Tally

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Chocolate Chip Cream Pie

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The men in the family will like this chocolate cream pie with its chocolate snap pie shell.

Blend together thoroughly
1½ cups chocolate snap crumbs
½ cup butter (soft)
1 tablespoon water. Pack firmly into the bottom of a deep eight-inch pie pan. Chill thoroughly. Prepare
1 pint cooked vanilla pudding (1 package). Cool to lukewarm. Add
⅔ cup chipped semi-sweet chocolate. Pour filling into crust and chill until firm. Garnish with
½ cup cream, whipped, and a scattering of chocolate wafer crumbs. Serves 6.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, January 6, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Informal Singing and Dancing Belong to the American Home, This Family Declares

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ever since I can remember, I heard someone singing at home. It was my father. He sang from an abundance of high spirits and for the love of music and drama he possessed. When I married and had my own family, music was a natural part of me. I used to sing to my children when they were babies and dance with them in my arms. My husband discovered he had a good baritone and a wonderful sense of rhythm.

As soon as the children were old enough to walk we had parades to music. It was fun. I'd begin by playing anything that came to my mind. Usually it was a march. I could do right well by a march, even though there were occasional wrong notes. Around and around the first floor they would go, into the dining room and through the kitchen. Herb, miraculously producing a gun in the form of broom or poker, would lead the procession in military fashion. Natali, attached to her father by shirt-tail-clutched-fist, followed. Jim, just a toddler, brought up the rear in sparkling fashion with a series of mad hops and an occasional somersault. Bedtime always came too soon.

And that's the manner in which we used music in our home to begin with. It didn't come via the radio and it didn't come through any stranger who came in once a week and taught it. It came, just as my father brought it to us, through an abundance of high spirits and as an expression of happiness.

As we grew older, we sang more and marched less. We didn't have very much money, so we availed ourselves of the adequate collection of song books in our Public Library. We used everything except the "old favorites." I don't know exactly why we preferred all other songs to the "old favorites," but I have a sneaking suspicion that both Herb and I sang the alto in grammar school to "Old Dog Tray," and that must have finished us for a long time to come.

Stuck to Easy Material

We kept the material easy for all of us to read, play, and sing. I can remember that we started out with nursery rhymes—but they were Dutch ones. We used that beautifully illustrated book, "Old Dutch Nursery Rhymes," by H. Willebeek Le Mair, and "Little Songs of Long Ago," by Moffett, illustrated by Le Mair.

Then we discovered Hendrik Van Loon. We discovered him, as many people do, by finding his wonderful book called "Christmas Carols" with arrangements by Grace Castagnetta. The colors and satisfying composition of his illustrations give us all something to glow about as we sang.

I think, for beginners, song books with beautiful and spirited illustrations add an interest and richness to the singing. To interpret, as have Willebeek Le Mair and Van Loon, the essence of the song through line and color, enriches the material.

And so, we grew from nursery rhymes and Christmas carols to folk songs. We started with a collection called, "Around the World in Song," by Dorothy Gordon and illustrated by Alida R. Conover. It is an unusual collection of folk songs from different countries, which are seldom heard. The accompaniments were over my head and made me resolve to take up piano lessons some day.

So Lessons Followed

That day came about two years later. I studied enough to be able to play well on sight. The quality of our singing improved with the quality of my playing. It was a real joy for all of us not to have to give up the singing of a lovely song because of the difficulty I had playing the accompaniment.

About this time we discovered Van Loon's "Songs America Sings." Herb, always a lover of Negro songs, came forth with some mighty fine renditions of "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," and "Deep River." The music to these songs is beautifully harmonious and Van Loon's magic with the brush brought us a deeper feeling for the songs.

Recently Natali has learned to play the piano and dance. She's no child-wonder at the former, but her lessons have given her skill and understanding necessary for her to carry on. Now it's up to her to use these lessons to advantage. Just at present we're having a picnic playing duets and accompaniments to the songs we sing together.

Both Herb and I are good dancers. We love to improvise and work out different steps to dance music. Many times we've danced through a whole evening. The children have always enjoyed watching us, but this year Natali asked us if we'd teach her ballroom dancing. They are beginning to have dancing in school. In five evenings she learned to dance beautifully and can follow Herb in almost any rhythm.

Jim can play three instruments well enough to carry tunes on them. He taught himself to play an old bugle a friend of ours gave him—also a mouth organ and a simple xylophone.

He's only seven years old now. I wouldn't have him take lessons if I could. He's having much too good a time learning to play the things we have at home. Lessons would probably take the fun out of music for him just now. Later, if he's interested in learning more about the mastery of some instrument, we'll try and give him the benefits of instruction.

Thanks to the wonderful new collection in book form called "A Treasury of Gilbert and Sullivan," edited by Deems Taylor, arrangements by Dr. Albert Sirmay, illustrations by Lucille Corcos, we are enjoying these tuneful operettas. Almost any evening will find us gathered around the piano working out a new song. The accompaniments are difficult in some instances, so I take time out in the day to do a little practicing.

I think we're going to have some grand times ahead with it. Everyone who comes over sings with us. Next week one night, five couples are going to come over for a singfest of Gilbert and Sullivan.

I feel this way about singing and dancing. They should be as free and natural in the home as reading, eating, or conversation. They belong in the American home. Instead of listening to hours of war reports over the radio, why not spend some of this time in the enjoyment of our national birthright—the birthright of a free and happy people.

E. R.

Courtesy M. Steinert & Sons Co., Boston

Good Companions

If music is a real part of daily living in the home the child has before him or her the priceless opportunity of experiencing a sense of companionship with great composers and a growing appreciation for some instrument. The piano may well be the center of home activity. Mother and Dad can attract around them at the piano the family group, and whatever guest happens in—for songs, carols, hymns, and musical games. If it is all kept simple and natural, the playing will gradually be taken over at times by other members of the family, everybody singing, with enjoyment. Music in this way is a homemaking experience, enriching and bringing joyous, and sweet expression into the life of the family together. And it takes less effort to get started than most parents realize. Sometimes practicing will enable Mother or Dad to brush up. Sometimes a few lessons will be needed. But starting is worth while, and persistence will help build the habits one looks forward to having as part of family living. In these days of all-too-stressful living, many are finding home music a blessing.

Through the Editor's Window

The Little Red Schoolhouse of Yesteryear

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many famous Americans once conned the 3 R's in some Little Red Schoolhouse; and despite memories of the hickory stick and the chilliness of one's anatomy on the side away from the stove, they look back on those days with a nostalgia that intensifies more with the years. America's educational roots in truth go deep down into the soil. The rural school at some country crossroads is its educational heritage, its secret sentimental loyalty.

It is this aroma of reminiscence that Della Lutes has captured in the pages of her "Country Schoolma'am" (Boston, Atlantic Monthly Press, Little, Brown & Co., $2). This most recent of her homely folk records of the American social scene is fit comrade for that earliest and perhaps most widely loved of her volumes, "The Country Kitchen." Autobiographical, it takes us along with "Delly Thompson," aged sixteen, from the day when her father drives her to a neighboring district to see the Moderator in applying for her first job, on through "fall term" at the Grove School, and around the year to summer again.

* * *

"Boarding around" was the lot of the country school teacher of that day, and Delly's experiences and personal adjustments to her "family"—different each term—give an absorbing and probably accurate picture of rural homelife of the time. Along with this the school life unfolds: the wide age-range, the inconvenient little buildings, the odd assortment of textbooks from farm homes perforce put to use, the young teacher's secret nagging fear of arithmetic, the "problem" pupil, and with winter term long—the Big Boys. "Big Boys" was always written with capitals denoting secret awe. But success with even these difficult pupils is indicated by the fact that this little sixteen-year-old girl was next hired by Higgins School to teach "winter term"—a position usually given only to men teachers because of the Big Boys, now in from the fields. Delly's gradual winning of the Big Boys, their awkward chivalry and awakening eagerness, is the most precious thing in the book. But her remarkably modern approach to teaching—she is innocent of pedagogical traditions—and the resulting family comradeship in the schoolhouse with its inevitable influence upon the countryside, form a second delightful thread running through the narrative.

* * *

Homespun scenes in abundance are here. The spelling matches between country schools, the jingle of sleighbells and drift of flying snow, the country fair, the Lyceum, young people singing sentimental songs around the wheezy little harmonium in some parlor, the rivalry of the farm women for the reputation for serving the best pies or cakes or fried chicken, the lingering romantic lines of verse being inscribed in some autograph album. This gift of detail is a secret of Mrs. Lutes' art. Combined with a simplicity of tone, it enables her to recapture the period to its smallest everyday experience, recreating the homely folk life of a half-remembered American countryside.

Several characters emerge with clarity from the tapestry of folk background. Delly's father, autocratic, silent, kind, proud of his smart young daughter; Christopher, the ambitious, eager young fellow, much more mature than she, who somehow meant more to Delly than anyone, and who provides a restrained note of tenderness throughout the book; Link and Hawk, two of the Big Boys; Gene Wiley and his sister, two young people running their own farm. Then there is Julia, a picture of frustration, drawn with compassion and understanding.

* * *

Clearest of all, however, is the little school teacher herself, as Mrs. Lutes, looking back through the years, sees her now. She was so young and so earnest, so filled with humility at her areas of ignorance, so original in her ability to awaken the children's interest, and so endearing in her love of people.

Too few first-hand records giving intimate pictures of the schools of yesteryear have been made. One welcomes so readable an account of this half-neglected chapter of American life.

A Tuesday Column

Harmony as the Grammar of Music

Harmony is the grammar of music, and is essential to the equipment of every well educated musician. Through its study, you learn about the formation and individual character of chords, which are the elements for correct composition. You learn the fundamental principles of correct chord connection. You also learn how to analyze composition, that is, to identify the chords used and thereby get an intimate knowledge of the intention of the composer. You get at a real understanding of the basis of phrasing and accent, which is interpretation, through a knowledge of the chords used. A knowledge of Harmony helps to satisfy the natural curiosity of every player, which is, "How did the composer write it?"

To Correct Errors

By the study of Harmony you learn to correct errors in notation, which occur even in the best editions of music; also to know what apparent discords are correct.

Harmony will also help you to memorize more readily and more permanently because you understand the reason for the progression of chords used, and are able, therefore, to carry it better in mind.

These are only a few of the benefits to be derived from the study of Harmony by the average musician. Harmony is absolutely necessary to the composer because it deals with chords, which are the necessary elements of composition. He must have a large musical vocabulary in order to compose successfully. A composer with only a half dozen chords at his command finds himself in the same situation as a writer who attempts to write a book and has but few words with which to express his thoughts.

As a Teacher Of Music

The teacher of piano must have good knowledge of chord formation in order to instruct his pupils intelligently in phrasing, accent, pedaling, and interpretation, as well as in the harmonic side of the composition, in tracing the chords used, the modulations, etc. It is necessary for the player to know Harmony thoroughly in order to play well. It is of more importance for the teacher to be able to teach the subject to his pupils in order to produce good players. Harmony is today an indispensable adjunct for the up-to-date piano teacher.

Players of the violin and cornet become much better musicians through a study of Harmony as it increases their sense of phrasing and thus makes their playing more musical. It helps also their knowledge of rhythm and accent and makes their playing vastly more interesting, both to themselves and to others. They also need a knowledge of Harmony because, generally speaking, the violinist or cornetist is a leader in the orchestra or band and it is essential that they should be able to arrange music.

Another large class of people who get almost the greatest benefit from the study of Harmony are those music lovers who study music for culture and to learn to appreciate music and so to enjoy it more keenly. A knowledge of Harmony helps these people to listen more closely and understandingly, also to analyze the music they hear and so add immensely to their enjoyment.

From an article published by the University Extension Conservatory.

Practice Defining These

Basic English

Twenty-ninth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In today's article I have arranged two exercises with the idea of showing that although there may be a number of different ways of defining a word, that number is limited. I have talked a lot about definition routes, those paths or classifications which we use for explaining our words, and in the past articles I have found it convenient to use 25 routes, although I have taken care to say that these 25 by no means cover the possibilities of definition. They will, however, suffice for today's exercises; but should the reader wish to supplement his answers with a route of his own which he considers helpful he will probably be giving a more exact description of the words.

The first exercise is similar to the one in article 28. Its purpose here is to supply the contrast necessary for the full understanding of the second exercise. The task of the exercise is to name the appropriate definition route one would use to describe the meaning of the word in italics.

The 25 definition routes we have been using are as follows: Direct symbolization; Similarity; Translation; Part and whole; Whole and part; Opposition by cut; Opposition by scale; Place Where; Place Whence; Age; Period; Form; Size; Degree; Substance; State; Causation Emotive; Causation Mental; Causation Sensory; Causation Physical; Behavior; Sex; Use; Family relations; Legal relations.

The first exercise is worked out as an example. Remember that only one meaning of the word in italics is to be given, that being the meaning made clear in the sentence. The idea is to have at hand a quick and systematic method for explaining the meaning of the word as it comes up in discussion.

1) The child put a pin into a wire and caused a *fuse*. Physical causation.
2) Everyone had the impression that the young man was a *fool*.
3) The heavy *fog* softened all the noises of the street.
4) We decided against the apartment because of the inadequate *kitchen*.
5) She had her pencil hidden in her *left* hand.

The other exercise is an attempt to show what chaos would come about if our choices of these definition routes were not appropriate. One of the 25 routes is suggested to explain each word in italics. The catch is that it might not be the best route or even a route that could possibly give an explanation of the word in question.

I ask the reader to think out a possible means of explaining the word by the route given, and if he finds this impossible then to supply a route that would be adequate.

1) An *eclipse* of the sun took place at noon on the twenty-fifth day of the month. (Part and whole relationship.)
2) A *hush* came over the company with his dramatic words. (Sex.)
3) The little white *doe* ran over the hill. (Form.)
4) It is said that his father was a *mulatto*. (Substance.)
5) He went out to the snowy path with a *shovel*. (Family relations.)

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

We Need Faith

We do not know how world peace is to be achieved, but we know we need faith in the universal law of God and the brotherhood of all men. We need to steel ourselves against any attempts to disregard the basic religious ideas in any new world order which may develop out of the present crisis in world affairs.

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'Mr. and Mrs. North' at Plymouth—Midweek Radio Prospectus

Comedy Melodrama Derived From Lockridge Stories

By Edwin F. Melvin

One of the unbreakable rules in writing about murder mystery plays is that none of the essential secrets of the plot must be revealed. But it is violating no confidence to remark that in "Mr. and Mrs. North," which came to the Plymouth last evening, the best part of the entertainment is to be found in Mrs. North rather than in the crimes in which she became innocently entangled. Owen Davis has fashioned a workable melodramatic comedy plot combining suspense and humor from the stories by Frances and Richard Lockridge, which originally appeared in the New Yorker. He has enough surprises up his sleeve to hold the attention of an audience. And he has concealed the identity of the guilty man until the final curtain so well that you might wonder even then if there were enough evidence to secure a conviction. But it is Mrs. North who gives the play its flavor.

* * *

She is not completely unfamiliar to the stage. There is a little of Dulcy about her, and a suggestion too of the lack of logic which marked Caroline on the screen in "My Life With Caroline." In fact, research would probably disclose a good many predecessors to Mrs. North. But she does have a way of her own as she talks inconsequentially about her activities during the time when the first of the crimes was committed and then proceeds by a series of nonsequiturs to unearth the facts which lead to the final solution.

It seems that both she and Mr. North had been away from their New York apartment for a little while before the curtain rose. He had been in Philadelphia in connection with his publishing business and she had been visiting her mother. Both of them were shocked when on their return they found a murdered man hidden in one of their closets.

* * *

The rest of the evening is given to discovering how it happened to be there. In and out of the apartment troop the police—a courteous lieutenant, a waggish detective, an irascible inspector, and one or two patrolmen. The Norths are a gregarious couple with an abundance of friends, who wander into their hospitable living room. How good friends they may be is open to question before the play reaches an end, for one of them, all the clues seem to show, must have been the murderer. A Fuller brush man pays a call and exhibits his wares. Even the janitor and the mail man have something to do with the story.

The narrative is loosely told, with abundant room for digressions by Mrs. North on why cars are parked near fire hydrants, on her shopping expeditions, on winking, on the painting by an unknown artist which she selected to decorate their home, and on her adventures as an automobile driver. The dialogue of the play for the most part is in character, but here and there is some profanity which might have been omitted.

* * *

The company which Alfred de Liagre, Jr., has brought to Boston is capable rather than distinguished. Lois Hall, who is now Mrs. North, plays the role agreeably in a wide-eyed breathless manner as she hurries from one topic to another. Owen Davis, Jr., as Mr. North manages to combine a lack of understanding of her changes of mood with an admirable constancy of affection. Harold J. Stone is an excitable janitor. Coburn Goodwin as the imperturbable police lieutenant and Ross Hertz and his good-natured assistant are among the other conspicuous members of the cast. Horace Cooper has a brief but amusing bit as the brush salesman.

'Mr. and Mrs. North'

At the Plymouth—Play by Owen Davis, from the stories by Frances and Richard Lockridge, presented and staged by Alfred de Liagre, Jr., with a setting by Jo Mielziner. The cast includes:

Mr. North	Owen Davis, Jr.
Bruno	Harold J. Stone
Mrs. North	Lois Hall
Claire Brent	Gerry Carr
Louis Berex	Don Haggerty
Jane Wilson	Virginia Barton
Ben Wilson	Blair Davies
Clinton Edwards	Ernest Woodward
Miss Brooks	Bettina Prescott
Cooper	Joseph Sullivan
Lieut. Weigand	Coburn Goodwin
Medical Examiner	John Waltz
Detective Mullins	Ross Hertz
Fuller Brush Man	Horace Cooper
Inspector O'Malley	Tom Tempest
Timothy Barnes	Russell Morrison
Gordon	George Spelvin
Stanley Brent	Leonard Grimes

NBC

Jarmila Novotna

Czech soprano, to sing the role of Pamina in the Metropolitan Opera's radiocast matinee of Mozart's "The Magic Flute," Saturday, NBC-Blue-WBZ, at 2 p. m.

CBS

Suzanne Sten

Metropolitan mezzo-soprano to be one of the singers of "Great Moments in Music," beginning Wednesday, CBS-WEEI, at 10:15 p. m.

Szell to Lead Dvořák Music On the Air

The Midweek Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

George Szell, Czech conductor, has scheduled a Dvořák program, including the Overture "Husitska" and the Symphony No. 4, in G major, for the first of two concerts with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, tonight, NBC-Blue-WBZ, at 9:30.

Columbia's "Report to the Nation" poses the question, "Can America Take It in 1942?" CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Two programs which have coasted along without sponsorship will be launched commercially this evening. The popular quiz, "What's My Name?" with Arlene Francis, who has long been associated with this program, and John Reed King, will be heard over the MBS-WAAB combination at 8 p. m..

Xavier Cugat's Rhumba Revue moves this evening to the NBC-Blue Network, WBZ, 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Debut of "Great Moments in Music" is scheduled for this day, with highlights from Puccini's opera, "La Bohème" programmed, sung by a permanent singing cast including Jean Tennyson, soprano; Jan Peerce, tenor; Robert Weede, baritone, and Suzanne Sten, mezzo-soprano. The latter three are members of the Metropolitan Opera. CBS-WEEI is the local outlet at 10:15 p. m. This new series will offer the main arias, concerted numbers and orchestral excerpts from a number of popular scores. George Sebastian conducts the orchestra.

Risé Stevens, Metropolitan Opera singer, is to be the special guest of Eddie Cantor's program, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9 p. m. Andy Devine is to be Fred Allen's guest, and Leon Rabinowitz, student of Penn State, is to be his collegiate guest, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Thursday

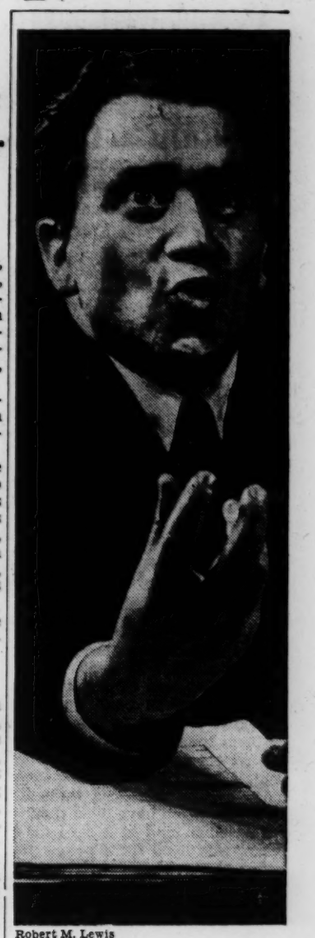
"Groucho" Marx will participate in a session of nonsense regarding an African safari with Rudy Vallee, John Barrymore, and Joan Davis, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 p. m.

America's Town Meeting of the Air is to discuss "How Can We Speed Up War Industries?" NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Al Pearce is to be heard in a new program series on the NBC-Red-WNAC combination at 7:30 p. m., featuring on his première the "stooges" who help to create laughts but who do not often get credit.

Debut Concert Program

The program for the debut concert of the Boston String Orchestra, Jules Wolffers, conductor, in New England Mutual Hall, Sunday evening, Jan. 11, will include the Overture, "The Power of Music," by the eighteenth-century composer William Boyce; Vivaldi's Concerto Grosso in D minor; Henry Cowell's Suite for piano and strings (first performance); Bloch's Concerto Grosso for string orchestra with piano obbligato, and Holst's "St. Paul's" Suite. Mr. Cowell will be soloist in his suite, and assisting artists will be Florence Owen, contralto, and Gloria Shain, pianist.



Robert M. Lewis

Sylvan Levin

Conductor of the Philadelphia Opera Company, which comes to the Boston Opera House Wednesday night.

New Van Druten Play To Open in Boston

Dwight Deere Wiman will present John Van Druten's new play, "Solitaire," from the novel by the same name by Edwin Corle, for a 10-day engagement at the Shubert Theater beginning Thursday, Jan. 22. The play, staged by Dudley Digges, is in 10 scenes, with settings by Jo Mielziner Victor Kilian, screen actor, and Patricia Hitchcock, daughter of Alfred Hitchcock, will take the leading roles. Others in the cast are Ben Smith, Sally Bates, Frederick Tozere, Howard Smith, Tony Albert, Harry Gresham, Anna Franklin and Joan McSweeney.

At Twentieth Century

At the Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street, paintings by Maren Thoresen are to be on view through Jan. 15.

The pictures include still-lifes, landscapes, and floral themes. Miss Thoresen paints all the subjects of her choice with clarity of design and with abundant color. Uppermost is consideration of decorative features. In addition to the oil paintings there is an interesting textile embroidered after a Scandinavian design.

News of the Screen

New York

Tyrone Power, who is at present engaged in making "This Above All," is scheduled to appear next in "Son of Fury."

* * *

Announcements continue to arrive concerning war and defense films. M-G-M's "The Bugle Sounds" is to have its world premiere on Jan. 14, in Louisville, Ky. "Joe Smith, American" is also due soon from the M-G-M studios. Columbia is making "Camp Nuts," a comedy with an army background. At the same studio, "Destroyer Man" has been revised and brought up to date by its author, Lieut. Commander Frank Wead. "Powder Town," a drama about munitions production by Vicki Baum, will be made at RKO. Republic has just begun production of "Remember Pearl Harbor."

* * *

Dorothy Lamour is spending her vacation as a touring saleswoman for Defense Bonds.

* * *

Production began last week at Republic studios on Judy Canova's next starring picture, "Sleepytime Gal." The supporting cast includes Tom Brown, Skinnay Ennis, Jerry Lester, Fritz Feld, Harold Huber, Elisha Cook, Jr., Mildred Coles, Jay Novello, Ruth Terry, and Billy Gilbert.

* * *

Warners announce that Errol Flynn's next film will be "Desperate Journey," an original screen play by Arthur Horman, with Karen Verne, Raymond Massey, Jack Carson, Arthur Kennedy, and Alan Hale in leading roles.

* * *

Walt Disney's "Dumbo," now being nationally released by RKO Radio, is also being prepared in Spanish and Portuguese versions for Latin-American audiences.

* * *

Camera work has been completed at Warners on the filmed Ellen Glasgow story, "In This Our Life," starring Bette Davis, Olivia De Havilland, George Brent, and Dennis Morgan. Director John Huston is now supervising final work on the film, which is scheduled for release in the spring.

* * *

"American Cavalcade" is being prepared by George Froeschel at M-G-M as a vehicle for Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn, who have just completed making "Woman of the Year." According to a studio wire, "American Cavalcade" will "tell the story of Mr. and Mrs. America through dramatic historic incidents and music."

* * *

Camera work was completed early this week on "To Be Or Not to Be," the Ernst Lubitsch production starring Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. Adapted by Edwin Justus Mayer from the story by Mr. Lubitsch and Melchior Lengyel, "To Be Or Not to Be" is described as a comedy revolving around exploits of a Polish stage couple just prior to the invasion. The supporting cast includes Robert Stack, Felix Bressart, Lionel Atwill, Stanley Ridges, Sig Rumann, Maude Eburne, and Tom Duggan. The film is scheduled for release in the later part of February.

Boston City Club

On exhibition at the Boston City Club are water colors and etchings by Charles Emil Heil. This artist has long been celebrated hereabouts for his sympathetic portrayals of diminutive birds. He depicts them with accuracy, showing clearly their typical features of shape and plumage.

Mr. Heil's water colors show a patient hand and a discreet use of aquarelle. Flowers and birds are the themes of his choice but the artist prefers larger forms and a freer handling when he uses pigment.

Henry Fonda has been signed by RKO Radio for the starring part in "The Little Pinks," which will be produced by Damon Runyon, columnist and fiction writer.

NBC

George Szell

Czech conductor, to direct two NBC Symphony Orchestra concerts, beginning tonight at 9:30 over the NBC-Blue Network to WBZ.

All-American Conductor

"To retain the best in tradition but to eliminate all tradition that is based on false standards." That is Sylvan Levin's own statement of the policy that has governed his artistic direction of the Philadelphia Opera Company, which will appear for the first time in Boston at the Opera House, Jan. 7-10.

Presiding over casts recruited from every walk of life and 18 States of the Union, Levin is as representative as any of the Philadelphia Opera Company's singers of the new American artist to whose operatic development he is devoting himself. Son of a Baltimore paperhanger and remembered as "the hottest pianist along the Chesapeake" for his playing in cafes of his native city to earn money for his first studies, Levin is a completely American-trained musician, and has, in fact, been out of this country for only nine weeks in his entire life—to attend a pre-war Bayreuth Festival.

Winning his first public attention as a piano prodigy, he was awarded a scholarship at the Peabody Institute in Baltimore. Later he entered the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, studying piano with Moriz Rosenthal and conducting under Artur Rodzinski and Fritz Reiner. As piano soloist he had the distinction of playing both the American and Cuban premieres of the Ravel G major Piano Concerto, the former with the Philadelphia Orchestra under Stokowski and the latter with the Havana Philharmonic Symphony under Amadeo Roldán. He served for 10 years as Stokowski's first assistant conductor, preparing numerous operatic and choral productions of the Philadelphia Orchestra, as well as radio shows. He also served as assistant in the preparation of operas to both Eugene Goossens and Fritz Reiner, and prepared the American first performance of "Lady Macbeth of Mzensk" for Rodzinski with the Cleveland Orchestra.

From 1933 to 1936 Mr. Levin was conductor of the York (Pennsylvania) Symphony Orchestra, which he was instrumental in organizing, and, as director of the Curtis Institute Symphony, conducted concerts in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Harrisburg. From 1929 to 1932 he was Associate Conductor of the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company. For several seasons Mr. Levin was also conductor at Philadelphia's Robin Hood Dell Concerts, where he inaugurated the Dell's opera performances and conducted many operas and ballets.

He has also been for 10 years a member of the faculty of the Curtis Institute of Music, from which he obtained a leave of absence recently so that he might devote his entire time to the Philadelphia Opera Company during its formative years. Offstage Levin devotes considerable time to his famous collection of stamps and not a little to his pet Scottie "Mac" (short for Macturbi; and he's named for José Iturbi) who attends every opera rehearsal.

At Ross Gallery

Three painters are exhibiting at the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue: Philip Martin, May Wagner, and Charles Demetropolis.

It is to the works of the latter that the better part of the display is devoted. Mr. Demetropolis has made a series of water colors of Boston. The substance is very familiar. This painter's Boston is the city of new and old architecture of calm and bustle, picturesque by-ways, crowded streets, sharp contrasts. His pictures reveal an observant eye and a facile hand. He records what he sees with clarity, and apparently little escapes him. Sometimes he emphasizes architectural beauty, as in our old churches and the Old State House; sometimes the commercial aspect of the city looms up in traffic, business signs, advertisements. It is the panoramic inclusiveness that is so appealing in this series.

May Wagner's pictures, executed in oil, are lively portrayals of skating and boating scenes. Philip Martin offers a group of water colors of animal subjects which are painted both in decorative and realistic manner. **D. A.**

Plan Stratford Festival

The Governors of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon are planning to hold the annual Shakespeare festival beginning April 4. How long the celebration will continue, it is said, will be considered further and will be determined by events.

The plays listed as an "indication of their expectations" include "The Tempest," "As You Like It," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "The Winter's Tale," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "Love's Labor's Lost," "The Merchant of Venice," "Comedy of Errors," and Sheridan's "School for Scandal," and "The Critic." Whether those or other plays will form the actual program, it is said, is more than usually uncertain, and much depends on the company which can be engaged.

Dance Notebook

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, Leonide Massine, artistic director, will be managed by Columbia Concerts, Inc., next season, beginning in October with the annual New York season and subsequent transcontinental tour. Four new works are planned for the 1942-43 season. The company has been managed by S. Hurok since 1933, when Col. W. de Basil was in charge, through the split in 1938 that divided the then single company into the present Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo and the Original Ballet Russe, Hurok managing both companies until the strike in the latter ranks in Havana (March, 1941), when the contract for a South American tour by Colonel de Basil's company was cancelled.

* * *

Graff Ballet to Broadway

The Graff Ballet, headed by Grace and Kurt Graff, which has hitherto confined its New York appearances to the Washington Irving High School Students Dance Recital Series, will make its Broadway debut at the Concert Theater, 202 West Fifty-Eighth Street, on Jan. 9, when several new works will be presented.

* * *

Tamiris Studio Series

Helen Tamiris will present her new work, "Good Will Mission," with music by Genevieve Pitot, in a series of three performances at her studio, 434 Lafayette Street, on Jan. 11, 18, and 25. "Liberty Song" will also figure on these programs, in which Miss Tamiris will be assisted by her concert group.

* * *

'Amaya in Concert Hall

Carmen Amaya, the fiery flamenco dancer who has been dancing in night clubs and motion picture stage shows during the past year, will be introduced to concert society in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 13. She will be assisted by her troupe of gypsy dancers and musicians and by Antonio Triana, formerly of Argentinita's Spanish Ensemble.

Kiepura Program

Jan Kiepura's program for the fourth concert of the Boston Morning Musicales at the Hotel Statler on Jan. 14 will comprise arias from "Aïda," "The Pearl Fishers," "Manon," "Martha," "Manon Lescaut," "La Bohème," and "Tosca"; and some songs, including three sung in Polish. Otto Herta will accompany the singer.

Josef Cherniavsky

New musical director of WEEI.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Mr. and Mrs. North," by Owen Davis, Frances and Richard Lockridge. Featuring Lois Hall and Owen Davis, Jr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin with Todd Duncan and Anne Brown. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder, and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Women's Symphony Orchestra. Alexander Thiede, conductor. Robert Kitain, violin soloist. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"The Man Who Seeks the Truth," with Raimu. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:40, 6:40, 9:35.

Fenway—
"Bahama Passage." Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 12:55, 3:30, 6:45, 9:40. "The Night of Jan 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 11:30 a. m., 2:20 5:15, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Starwyck. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. 3, 6:30, 9:55.

Orpheum—
"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4:10 7:05 10. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
"They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 10 a. m., 1:45, 5:30, 9:15. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 12:25, 4:15, 8.

Modern—
"You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:45, 10:18. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March. 9:55 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Paramount—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10. "The Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:40.

R. K. O., Boston—
"Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol and Zazu Pitts. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:05.

Scollay Square—
"You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante, 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March. 9:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Women in Photography," "Army Champions," "West of the Rockies," "Skiing With the Experts," "Champion Archers," "Freddie Slack and His Orchestra," "Hitler's Secret Weapon," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 12:50, 3:55, 6:55, 10. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts. 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:10.

Telepix—
"Hawaii," "Annapolis," "Swedish Skiers," "Women in Photography," "Musical Comedy," "Screen Snapshots," color cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Tremont—
"Her Enlisted Man." 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 5:05, 8:35. "Tin Pan Alley." 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:40, 10:05.

Uptown—
"Target for Tonight." 3, 5:55, 8:40. "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. "Rags to Riches," Alan Baxter. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. 2, 5, 8:05. "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Brookline Village: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "The Stars Look Down," Margaret Lockwood. "A Date with the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

University: "Suspicion," Cary Grant, Joan Fontaine. 2:55, 6, 9:05. "Target for Tonight." 1:45, 4:55, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Kid From Kansas," Dick Foran and Andy Devine. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Rags to Riches," Alan Baxter. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45, 7:45.

Codman Square: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Sierra Sue," Gene Autry. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. 3:19, 6:18, 9:17. "Flying Cadets." 2:10, 5:08, 8:08.

Park: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis, 3:03, 9:18. "Mob Town," Dick Foran. 1:53, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "Public Enemies," Wendy Barrie and Phil Terry. "Riders of the Timberline," with Hopalong Cassidy. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. 3, 8:45. "March of Time." 2:35, 8:20.

MALDEN—Granada: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.

Maplewood: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. "Tillie the Toiler," William Tracy and Kay Harris. 1:45, 7:30.

Orpheum: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance."

Myrtle: "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 2:15, 8:30. "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:25, 7, 9:40.

Strand: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:25, 8:30. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2:15, 7:15, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Johnny Downs. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck. 2:15, 8:25. "Texas," William Holden. 3:50, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "Tillie the Toiler," William Tracy and Kay Harris. 1:30, 7:30.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. 2:05, 6:30, 9:30. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields and Gloria Jean. 3:45, 8:20.

QUINCY—Quincy: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "We Go Fast," Alan Curtis and Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis, "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie. "Desperate Cargo," Ralph Byrd. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Smiling Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Free and Easy." 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Top Sergeant Mullivan," Nat Pendleton. 1:45, Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. 2:57, 8:42.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. "Her First Beau," Jane Withers, Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "The Maltese Falcon," Mary Astor and Humphrey Bogart. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Yank in R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. 3:34, 8:04. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 2:12, 6:40, 9:51.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting." — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for!" — Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40 Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c to $2.20. Seats for next 6 weeks—Mail Orders Now

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George Abbott's New Musical Hit
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Book by John Cecil Holm
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"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years." — Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

LAST WEEK!
HELEN HAYES
in MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
CANDLE IN THE WIND
Staged by ALFRED LUNT
SHUBERT THEA., 44th St., W. of B'y. Cl. 6-5990
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"Brings joy and gaiety to the theatre" — *Richard Watts, Jr., Her. Trib.*
JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

LAST WEEKS!
"The finest production of 'Macbeth' in the modern American theatre." — Watts, Her. Trib.
MAURICE EVANS and JUDITH ANDERSON
MACBETH
NATIONAL THEA., W. 41 Street. PEnn. 6-6230
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30.

"From beginning to end Grace George is a joy." — BROWN, World Telegram
Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith in
SPRING AGAIN
HENRY MILLER'S, 43rd St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT., 2:40
Moves Jan. 12 to Playhouse Thea., W. 48th St.

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"A masterpiece," — ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience." — The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE THEATRE, 45th St. West of Broadway
Cir. 5-5760. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST" — Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:40
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BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH • Tonight, 8:30
Mr. and Mrs. North
A Mystery Comedy by Owen Davis
With Personal Appearance of
LOIS HALL—OWEN DAVIS, Jr.
Evgs. 55c-$2.75; Pop. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 55c-$1.65

SHUBERT—Tonight 8:30 Mat. Tom'w
GEORGE GERSHWIN'S IMMORTAL
PORGY and BESS
with TODD DUNCAN and ANNE BROWN
Orchestra Under Direction of Alexander Smallens
Evgs. 55c to $2.75 • Wed. and Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20, incl. tax

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STATE Tonight ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Mickey Rooney • Judy Garland
"BABES ON BROADWAY"
Plus: "Miss Polly" with Zazu Pitts

NOW! **METROPOLITAN**
ERROL FLYNN • OLIVIA DeHAVILLAND
"They Died With Their Boots On"
Plus "THE BODY DISAPPEARS"

PARAMOUNT NOW **FENWAY**
Madeleine CARROLL ★ Sterling HAYDEN
"BAHAMA PASSAGE"
Plus "The Night of January 16th"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
Mickey Rooney • Judy Garland
"BABES ON BROADWAY"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Gala Stage Revue, Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved, Circle 6-4600

CLAUDETTE COLBERT
"REMEMBER THE DAY"
with JOHN PAYNE • Produced by HENRY KING
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
GALA HOLIDAY STAGE SHOW **ROXY** 7th Ave. & 50th St.

The Home Forum

We Found a House, Too

MY DEAR ELIZABETH:

I read in the Monitor (August 15) that you and William had bought a house. An estate, even! With hills and woods and a brook. I suppose you're gentry now or squires or seigneurs or Teutonic Knights, or something.

I wonder if you're going to get a horse and ride it over your ranch every day. Will you make a swimming-hole in your creek? And a skating pond? Will you look for hidden treasures in your forests? Do you suppose you'll turn up any Indian arrowheads, when you work your garden?

What do the geologists say about your place? Did the earth ever boil there, pushing up those hills like bubbles in a kettle of cream of wheat? Or was your land once at the bottom of an ocean, with whales and octopuses flopping about on your lawn? Did some whopping glacier ever crunch across your yard, grinding boulders into pebbles?

* * *

Do you ever sit there in your house at night, wondering what torrent of ice or water or lava or something was pouring down your creek at the time the long, stupid, snoopy dinosaurs were sneaking through the swamps of South Dakota?

And what kind of people do you suppose were camping in your woods at the time Abraham was shaking from his feet the dust of Ur of the Chaldees? Was your place then just silence and silence and silence, with the sun glistening unseen in the brook, and the moon shining unnoticed through the trees? How would you have liked that?

And what kind of a deed did you get? I mean, who lived there before you and who before them? I wonder if your house is like some old stamp, recalling an epic epoch in American life? Was it built by some generous father for his newly-married son or was it put up by some hard-working pioneer and his plainly-dressed wife, that they might make a new country and a new nation?

I wonder if its first owners believed something hard and had an impelling faith? Do you suppose they had high thoughts, there in the lonely country? I wonder if their way of living had a pattern and form. Did they say their prayers, do you think? I wonder if their names have remained in the community's book of remembrance, and if any of their deeds live after them.

* * *

I once saw a fine old peasant house in Rumania, erected by a German settler who had come from Swabia in 1822. His first name, strange to say, was Adam. I was told that 589 living descendants of this settler are on record. I wonder if your house ever served as the nest for some such tribe of men and women.

It must have been a grand, austere, momentous venture, at one time, to become a settler in New Hampshire, to be one of the people establishing that name "New." It is still delightful to live there, I am sure, especially on one of those old farms.

I often think of you, almost with envy—no, not with envy, but with a glow of delight and good wishes. If I didn't live in Massachusetts, I'd like to live in Tennessee; and, if not in Tennessee, I'd like to live in New Hampshire.

And, do you know, we came across your trail to New Hampshire? We, too, had set out to find a home, and one morning we went to Concord, near Boston, to see what might be found there. We liked the vicinity, more than you could possibly imagine. We were taken to Independence Road on Revolutionary Ridge, where there was a forest and a view and a splendid tradition. We decided at once that was the place, above all others, where we'd like to live—but there was no available house.

* * *

And how do you suppose we found the real estate agent? We reached Concord rather early one holiday morning by bus and saw a pleasant-looking "cop" on the street. I told him what we wanted and asked him if he knew a realtor who would work on a holiday. He said: "Come back in fifteen minutes." We ate breakfast, then appeared at the appointed rendezvous at the designated time. A pleasant man met us with a new Buick and showed us all over the neighborhood. As we drove about, looking at things, he told us he had also been your councillor and guide. That brought us into your exalted order of house-hunters. I wonder if, in your searchings, you went to all the places we did. Did you go to Lexington and Arlington, to all the Newtons and Wellesleys, to Dover and Needham and Marblehead and Hingham?

The house we liked best of all was at Dedham. We called it "grandmother's house." It was 180 years old, white, Colonial, on a quiet corner and with a large yard. We went to see it full half-a-dozen times and liked it better each visit. It was simple, modest, austere, and gracious. It had splendid lines, that is, character. It had survived a hundred waves of fads. How many squinting, limping, blustering, lop-sided "schools" of art had come and gone since "grandmother's house" was built, but there it stood, beautiful, friendly, quiet, and self-respecting.

Not far away were splendid Colonial churches; all about magnificent, bounteous elms. Everything was broad of heart, high of mind, clean of character. Grandma's house was just as neighborly as the Bohemian, ginger-bread, gaudy houses that are sometimes built, and incomparably nobler. I think America's white Colonial dwellings are among the most attractive in all the world.

* * *

We saw a nice one, too, in the woods of Dover. Did you go to Dover? It has two outstanding advantages: taxes are unbelievably low and the locality is exceptionally beautiful. It's an exclusive place. I don't mean swanky or snobbish—though it may be that—but isolated. It has no bus communication and few trains. It doesn't want them. It is geographically apart from the world. That is bad for one's character. I am sure that, when one deliberately shuts the world out, he shuts himself in a kind of prison. Dover would be a wonderful place in which to have a holiday house.

When you were house-hunting, I wonder if you noticed how much alike all houses are. There aren't many types, and there isn't much variation; is there? Houses are as much alike as our clothes and our cars, our books and our amusements, even as our jokes, our cartoons, and our faces. We all resemble each other. How often in Rumania I've seen people exactly resembling my Bulgarian friends; and in Vienna replicas of English friends, and in America copies of Croatian friends. The world is quite uniform, from the curls in our hair to our fireplaces and gable windows.

* * *

And, as you went house-hunting, did you find yourself adopting houses in various communities—along with the communities? Did you imagine yourself becoming a part of various neighborhoods? Did you try to anticipate a daily routine in this street and that street, in this town and that town? And did you often ponder, in moments of leisure between trips, what you would do with this room and that room, with this yard and that yard; how you would shovel snow before this garage and that garage or buy groceries from this store and that store?

We took imaginary possession of many houses, lived on crooked streets and straight streets, had flowers in our front yards, boulders in our back yards, and at times even went so far as to get an imaginary dog or cat. We got a scotty—like your Donal—a spaniel, a dachshund, a terrier; in fact, everything but a St. Bernard.

We became Newtonites, Wellesleyans, Westoners, Melroses; we became commuters, rushing to catch seven o'clock trains, hastening home from evening shows, plunging through drifts of snow to wait for long-delayed buses.

* * *

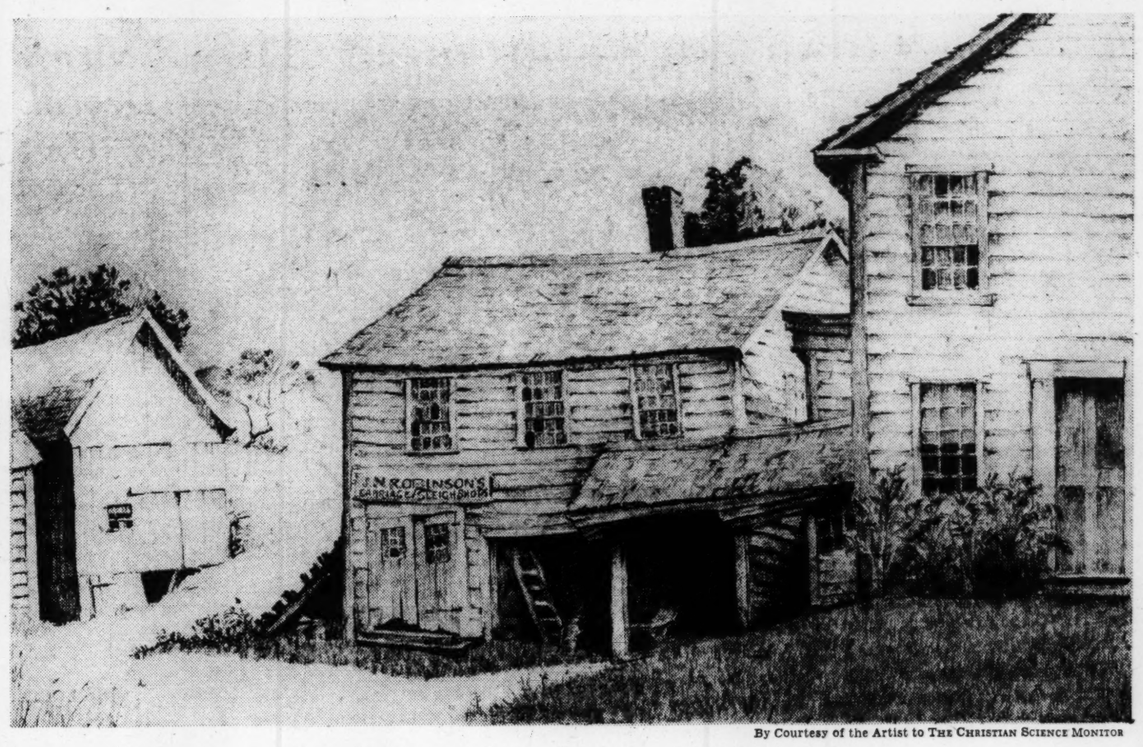
And, at last, what do you think we did? We got a little house in the Back Bay, right in the midst of Boston! It was by chance, in a way. We wanted a winding street, bending around an island of grass, we wanted elm trees and morning glories, and a forest near by extending clear to the Berkshires. Yet, here we are in Boston, with our front windows actually on the sidewalk and a back-yard hardly big enough for a ping-pong table. And we are exceedingly pleased.

It's a kind of doll house—and a delightful one. Whenever I return to it, I shudder to think how near we came to living in distant Newton or Arlington or Lincoln. All is quiet here, everything is accessible. William Lloyd Garrison sits on the left of us, John Winthrop on the right, and George Washington rides his horse not far away.

We've got five fireplaces, a brass knocker, a little roof garden (without a garden), a dumb waiter, and a lovely guest room.

I hope you and William will come and visit us. We've any number of nice places for Donal. And we could all go to see "Dumbo."

R. H. M.



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"UNSPOILED VERMONT": *A Lithograph by Ella Fillmore Lillie*

THE SLOGAN OF "Unspoiled Vermont" is attracting numbers of visitors and settlers to that State. And, in their very enthusiasm for antiquity, they are bringing what Vermonters consider deplorable changes to many old communities. Yet some of these are still unspoiled. In Pawlet, the artist found this old carriage shop owned by a Robinson, descendant of the craftsman whose sign appears over the door. When she had finished her drawing of the picturesque building, the owner invited her to enter and inspect his antique wooden sink, and to admire the paper flowers, made by his mother, which filled every vase and festooned every family portrait. It was an assurance that modernization is not proceeding too briskly in Vermont, after all.

Quiet, Please

O wind from the north,
The south, the east, the west,
Do not blow now—
Let the young snow rest
On the evergreen bough.

GRACE MEREDITH

Winter Crop

Blue in the moonlight the roofs of town
Clamber above the snow,
Like strange plants with a mushroom crown
Bursting in row on row.

Warmth within them has let them rise
Out of the plains of white,
Silently, as in winter skies
Symbols of patterned night.

KEITH THOMAS

"The basis of thought and demonstration"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN A MUSICIAN studies a piece of music with a view to its performance, he forms a mental concept of how it should be rendered. He then proceeds to conform his fingering, phrasing, and the various aspects of his technique to this concept. He practices assiduously to give expression to the effect he desires, and constantly keeps the mental concept before him as the basis of his work.

Likewise, in order to be prepared for the performance of good, one must begin with the true concept of man's perfection as God's image and likeness, as set forth in the first chapter of Genesis. Through perseverance and consecration, thought must be brought into conformity with this concept, which is fundamental to the expression of spirituality. This is shown clearly in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where Mary Baker Eddy states (p. 259), "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration."

Some people, however, may find it difficult to reconcile such a "basis of thought and demonstration" with their concept of humility. They feel that to claim perfection now for themselves is lacking in humility, because they are aware of so much that needs to be corrected. The difficulty, however, is that they persist in thinking of themselves as both spiritual and material. But Christian Science shows conclusively, and proves it by its healings, that the man of God's creating is spiritual, not material, and that the so-called material or mortal man is an illusory concept of the real man. It shows, moreover, that the real man exists as idea in the Mind which is God, ever-present Spirit, and that one must put off the false sense of man as material, forsaking it for the spiritual fact of ever-present, perfect being. Thus Christian Science shows us how to claim our true selfhood in the likeness of God.

Accepting understandingly the spiritual fact that man is perfect because he is the reflection of God, the perfect Mind, is expressing true humility, and Christian Science lays the greatest stress on the necessity of this quality. Humility demands the laying off of personal sense, the abandonment of self-importance, self-assertion, self-will and of the belief that man is creator or originator. True humility is the unreserved acknowledgment that God is All-in-all. This recognition of God's allness includes the fact that matter, material sense, and so-called material man are unreal.

He who has climbed to the mountain top and has felt the cool, pure, refreshing breezes, has been strengthened for the tasks which confront him in the valley below. Retaining the spiritual vision of "perfect God and perfect man" thus gained we can bring it into the valley of human beliefs to overcome our own false sense of selfhood in matter, dreaming of some discordant physical or moral condition, and to enlighten and succor others in need of healing. Thus we can bring to human sense the "Christlike understanding of scientific being," with its healing power, its spiritual strength, its clear, joyous revelation of true selfhood.

Christ Jesus said (Matthew 11:29), "I am meek and lowly in heart." He always gave to God the glory for all the wonderful works he did. He said (John 5:30), "I can of mine own self do nothing;" and (John 14:10), "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." Later, when the people gathered around Peter and John after the healing of the lame man at the gate of the temple, Peter said (Acts 3:12, 13, 16): "Ye men of Israel, why marvel ye at this? or why look ye so earnestly on us, as though by our own power or holiness we had made this man to walk? The God of Abraham, and of Isaac, and of Jacob, the God of our fathers, hath glorified his Son Jesus. . . . And his name through faith in his name hath made this man strong." Christ Jesus could not have done his wonderful works of healing and taught his followers to do them, had he not, with the deepest humility and gratitude, acknowledged "a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration."

Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 185), "Self-renunciation of all that constitutes a so-called material man, and the acknowledgment and achievement of his spiritual identity as the child of God, is Science that opens the very flood-gates of heaven; whence good flows into every avenue of being, cleansing mortals of all uncleanness, destroying all suffering, and demonstrating the true image and likeness." And she adds this arresting comment: "There is no other way under heaven whereby we can be saved, and man be clothed with might, majesty, and immortality."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

"Basis for Tanke og Demonstration"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

NAAR EN MUSIKER studerer et Musikstykke med Tanken paa at bringe det til Opførelse, danner han sig en Opfattelse af, hvordan det bør spilles. Han giver sig derpaa i Lag med at tilpasse Fingersætning, Frasering og de forskellige tekniske Sider efter denne Opfattelse. Han øver sig ihærdigt for at opnaa den Virkning, han ønsker, og holder sig stadig sin Opfattelse for Øje som Basis for sit Arbejde.

Paa samme Maade maa man for at være forberedt til Udførelse af noget godt begynde med den sande Opfattelse af Menneskets Fuldkommenhed, som Guds Billede og Lignelse, som det er fremstillet i første Kapitel i Første Mosebog. Ens Tanker maa vedholdende og ufravigelig indstilles paa denne Opfattelse, som er Grundlaget for Udtryk for Aandelighed. Dette paavises klart i Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, hvor Mary Baker Eddy siger (S. 259): "Kristus-Forstaaelsen af videnskabelig Væren og guddommelig Helbredelse omfatter et fuldkomment Princip og fuldkommen Idé,—fuldkommen Gud og fuldkomment Menneske,—som Basis for Tanke og Demonstration."

Imidlertid vil maaske nogle Mennesker finde det vanskeligt at faa en saadan "Basis for Tanke og Demonstration" til at stemme med deres Opfattelse af Ydmyghed. De føler, at et Krav paa Fuldkommenhed for sig selv her og nu er Mangel paa Ydmyghed, fordi de ser saa meget, der trænger til at rettes. Vanskeligheden ligger imidlertid i, at de stadig tænker paa sig selv som baade aandelige og materielle. Men Kristen Videnskab paaviser definitivt, og beviser ved sine Helbredelser, at det Menneske, Gud har skabt, er aandeligt, ikke materielt, og at det saakaldte materielle eller dødelige Menneske er en illusorisk Opfattelse af det virkelige Menneske. Den paaviser desuden, at det virkelige Menneske lever som en Idé i Sindet, som er Gud, stedsenærværende Aand, og at man maa aflægge det falske Begreb om Mennesket som værende materielt og forlade det til Fordel for den aandelige Sandhed om stedsenærværende, fuldkommen Tilværelse. Saaledes viser Kristen Videnskab os, hvorledes vi kan gøre Krav paa Vort sande Selv i Guds Lignelse.

Med Forstaaelse at godkende den aandelige Sandhed, at Mennesket er fuldkomment, fordi han er en Genspejling af Gud, det fuldkomne Sind, vil sige at give Udtryk for sand Ydmyghed, og Kristen Videnskab fremhæver paa det stærkeste Nødvendigheden af denne Egenskab. Ydmyghed kræver, at man aflægger al Selvbevidsthed, opgiver sin Selvsikkerhed, Selvhævdelse, Egenraadighed og enhver Forestilling om, at Mennesket er Skaber eller Ophav. Sand Ydmyghed er en uforbeholden Erkendelse af, at Gud er Alt-i-alt. Denne Erkendelse af Guds Althed indebærer den Kendsgerning, at Materien, den materielle Sansning og det saakaldte materielle Menneske, er uvirkelige.

Den, som har besteget en Bjergtinde og deroppe følt den svale, rene, forfriskende Brise, har faaet Kræfter til de Opgaver, han stilles overfor nede i Dalen. Naar vi fastholder den aandelige Vision, vi saaledes har erhvervet os,—"fuldkommen Gud og fuldkomment Menneske",—kan vi føre den ind i de menneskelige Forestillingers Dal og dermed overvinde vort eget fejlagtige Begreb om et Selv i Materie, der drømmer om en eller anden disharmonisk fysisk eller moralsk Tilstand, og tillige oplyse og hjælpe andre, der trænger til Helbredelse. Saaledes kan vi tilføre den menneskelige Erkendelse "Kristus-Forstaaelsen af videnskabelig Væren" med dens helbredende Kraft, dens aandelige Styrke, dens klare; frydefulde Aabenbaring af det sande Selv.

Kristus Jesus sagde (Matthæus-Evangeliet 11:29): "Jeg er sagtmodig og ydmyg af Hjertet." Han gav altid Gud Æren for alle de vidunderlige Gerninger, han gjorde. Han sagde (Johannes-Evangeliet 5:30): "Jeg kan slet intet gøre af mig selv;" og (Johannes-Evangeliet 14:10): "Faderen, som bliver i mig, han gør sine Gerninger." Senere, da Folk stimlede sammen om Peter og Johannes efter Helbredelsen af den lamme Mand ved Templets Dør, sagde Peter (Apostlenes Gerninger 3:12, 13, 16): "I israelitiske Mænd! Hvorfor undre I eder over dette? eller hvorfor stirre I paa os, som om vi af egen Magt eller Gudfrygtighed havde gjort, at han kan gaa? Abrahams og Isaks og Jakobs Gud, vore Fædres Gud, har herliggjort sin Tjener Jesus. . . . Og i Troen paa hans Navn har hans Navn styrket denne." Kristus Jesus kunde ikke have gjort sine vidunderlige Helbredelsesgerninger og lært sine Tilhængere at gøre de samme Gerninger, om han ikke med den dybeste Ydmyghed og Taknemmelighed havde erkendt "et fuldkomment Princip og fuldkommen Idé,—fuldkommen Gud og fuldkomment Menneske,—som Basis for Tanke og Demonstration".

Mrs. Eddy siger i *Miscellaneous Writings* (S. 185): "En personlig Benægtelse af alt, hvad der udgør et saakaldt materielt Menneske, og Erkendelse og Fuldbyrdelse af hans aandelige Identitet som Guds Barn, er Videnskab, som aabner selve Himlens Sluser, hvorfra det gode strømmer ind i hver en Tilværelsens Kanal og renser de dødelige for al Urenhed, tilintetgør al Ondelse og demonstrerer det sande Billede og Lignelse." Og hun tilføjer denne bemærkelsesværdige Kommentar: "Der findes ingen anden Maade under Himlen, hvorpaa vi kan frelses, og Mennesket iklædes Magt, Højhed og Udødelighed."

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Dog-Sledging Is a Fine Art in Greenland

MAX, ANDREUS, AND I hurried to examine the condition of the ice. It was ready for sledging! Ewa, Susan, and Axel joined us—only Andreus' mother seemed immune to the excitement in the air. I hurried back indoors to prepare transit, tripod, cameras, binoculars, notebook, and pencils for the projected trip.

Andreus and Axel, with Max lending a hand, lifted the sledge down from the roof of their sod hut. Ours was longer and narrower than those used in Holsteinsborg and southern Greenland, where travel is mostly overland, and the short runners are strongly curved to facilitate progress on rocky ground. Lack of overland trails restricts sledging in our present locality to coastal ice that is the regular practice. Wood for runners and cross-pieces and steel for the "shoes" are bought at the store, at a cost varying from about five to ten dollars. The runners are then shaped with a wood chisel and plane. Steel shoes are attached to them with nails clinched at the top—the only way that nails can be used on a sledge, since the intense cold contracts the wood, forcing nails out. Runners, up-standards, crossbars and general framework are lashed together with dampened rawhide, which contracts as it dries, locking notched joints into place. . . .

Secured with seal-hide thongs to the front of the platform of the sledge is a central trace of multiple depilated sealskin, and to this are fastened the individual traces. While these were being straightened out, some of the dogs began howling with unprecedented fury. All ten were wild with eagerness when Axel brought them over, bounding about, sniffing expectantly, not even standing still to be harnessed. Not for a moment did their barking, whining, shouldering, snapping cease. Hardly had the last been put into his traces when we were racing over the ice.

The ice was solid in the fjord; the sky, clear overhead. It was light enough to see the outlines of the icecap three miles away. . . .

Andreus' driving was almost fine art in its economy. Whereas the despised Holsteinsborg Greenlander is continually lashing and shouting at his dogs, my companion did not once strike a dog on the entire trip. His starting signal—not needed that day—was a mere hissed *s-s-s-sik*. *Ayeh-ayeh* stopped the team. When the dogs were to turn right, Andreus emitted a bell-like *il-il-il-il*; for a left turn, *iu-iu-iu-iu*. Seldom was it necessary for him to shout. . . .

With stronger ice we could have ridden the sledge, for our load was a light one. The driver is able to equalize the weight by sitting in front of the load, usually placed so that its heaviest part is slightly aft of middeck. His legs allowed to hang over the right side, his whip trailing in the snow, he is able to jump off quickly to grasp the uprights to steer the sledge over rocks or rough ice, to guide the wing dogs, or to help a dog entangled in the traces. On sharp turns mix-ups occur; the team is jerked off its feet, or the driver himself is caught in the traces. Often dogs, sledge, and men roll pell-mell downhill. In crossing tide cracks that can be spanned by the sledge the driver must jump off and hang on behind, while the team dashes up at right angles and leaps across. He must be ready also to run to the uprights and lean back on the handles in going down a steep slope, heels plowing through the snow—on a precipitous slope the team must be hitched on behind the sledge to slow its descent further. — From "Greenland Lies North," by WILLIAM S. CARLSON. (New York: Macmillan.)

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"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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Intimate Message: Washington

One Month After Pearl Harbor ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

One month ago tomorrow came the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. It is hard to recall any month in American history in which more has happened. President Roosevelt will tell Congress something about it at today's joint session. Tomorrow, he will send up his budget message which will give a further idea of the cost of recent events and of what lies ahead. Looking over the month's scene we can see that the United States was really only half-trying in its "defense" effort before Dec. 7, which has now become its war effort. Everything has suddenly changed.

On the military side it has been a bitter month. For the first time in a century the American flag has been hauled down; possessions have been invaded. Amidst shattering events, Americans have discovered they were living in a complacent bubble. Myths have exploded, like the one that the Japanese couldn't fight airplanes. A pygmy nation has inflicted galling and dangerous defeats on Americans and British in the Orient.

Isolationists Aware of World's Unity

It is no use minimizing these blows but it is probably fair to say that they sink in importance before other matters. Like a puppy that won't drink milk, isolationists have now had their noses rubbed in the brutal fact that today's globe is a unit. Wars that affect one part of the world are now seen to affect all; aggressions that attack one democracy are an attack on all democracies. Then again, as was expected, the war has unified the nation overnight. Charles A. Lindbergh has asked for military service, Senator Wheeler has demanded that Tokyo be bombed, the chief Midwest isolationist organ has run Stephen Decatur's watchword upon its masthead, "My Country . . . Right or Wrong."

A reappraisal of President Roosevelt has had to be made. His previous record diminishes in importance in the new crisis. History will judge him as a war, not a peace, President. Indeed new values have been injected into everything. The very grass is different. Oddities appear. Weather reports are curtailed. You can't buy tires, and golf balls are hard to get. Day by day normalcy sinks further back on the horizon like land to an outbound vessel.

Some developments are amusing. This office greeted with ironic laughter yesterday's announcement by isolationist Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho, that he had called off his motion picture investigation. Remember that? It was the one where Wendell Willkie represented the motion picture industry and Senators Clark, Wheeler and others charged Hollywood with putting out propaganda against Axis Powers.

What a long way back that was, to be sure! Yes, normalcy is sinking on the horizon. Things are changed. Only the old eternal verities are as stout as before. Some of us hadn't thought of them for a long time. They are here, beside us now, as seaworthy and comforting as ever. They are faith, and a stout heart and a cool head. Winston Churchill has epitomized them in America in the past month.

Increased Output Immediate Problem

Not only domestic but international unity has been achieved. America has met danger and suffering before and suddenly some of us remember the compensations of such trials, the gallant deed, the noble service, the identity of common effort and determination and sacrifice.

These are matters to cherish in one's heart but the immediate problem is the hard, prosy one of increasing war output. It is no use crying over spilt milk. Instead of converting America's major potential arsenal, the automobile industry, to full all-out military production, the United States has compromised in the past year and combined arms output with a near record-breaking motor car production. It has built cars instead of planes. This is now being remedied, a year late, by an OPM conference in which labor and industry are setting up a permanent council for the industry. Labor has been asking for such councils for a long time. They look like an important new development.

Winston Churchill, who has three labor members in his nine-man War Cabinet, must think it strange to find no trades union member in the Roosevelt Cabinet, and only OPM Co-Director Sydney Hillman in the production field. Like a growing boy it is possible that what American labor needs is more responsibility.

That is a rough balance of credits and debits for the month following Pearl Harbor.

The Country Speaks: Pacific Coast

A Straw in the Winds of War ..... *By Rodney L. Brink*

"Fairbanks will be blacked out nightly until further notice."

That small item in the news is a straw in the winds of war that are sweeping up and down and across the Pacific Ocean these days. Fairbanks is known as "the aviation crossroads of Alaska."

Alaska, in the light of what has happened at Pearl Harbor and at Manila, and especially because of its possible bomb-flight distance from Tokyo and also the cities of the West Coast of the United States, is right now even more important to the welfare of this nation than it has ever been.

Incidentally, a blackout in Fairbanks means somewhat more than it would to a city of the same size in the continental United States. The sun at Fairbanks this time of year is far from the blazing, early-rising fellow it will be next June. It describes a pale arc in the southern sky, bringing cold daylight at about 9 a. m. and dropping off into darkness at about 3 in the afternoon.

Alaska, as represented on a globe map, seems now more than ever to resemble the back of a clenched fist, with a curving forefinger reaching southwesterly in the direction of Japan. Nowadays it may even seem to be an accusing finger.

Fairbanks Strategically Located

Fairbanks, long busied with preparations for the day when Japanese aggression might lose all sense of direction and head toward the Western Hemisphere, is well inland, somewhere near the center of that area represented by the back of the clenched fist.

Its situation is strategic. It is, literally, a natural aerial crossroads for all that vast North country, where flying has long been a primary method of transportation. Without even hinting at any military secret it is safe to say that many thousands of bombing planes could be kept ready in inland Alaska against the day when they might be called upon for a flight down along the finger of the Aleutian Islands and on to Japan, perhaps pausing for fuel at some way point to be arranged.

The chances of success for such an expedition would be far better in midsummer, when the now-lazy sun gets up almost as soon as it goes to bed, and when flying fields are clear of snow. Meanwhile, the stores and parts and the munitions for such a venture can be gathering. Much of such supplies can be flown up from "the States"—as we are known to Alaskans. Up through the inland region of Canada, through lands fairly free of fogs and protracted rainy spells. The Army Air Force knows about freighting by air, knows much more today than it did a year ago.

Here on the West Coast, as elsewhere, we of "the States" are accustomed to thinking of Japan as 6,000 or 7,000 miles away by air. It is that great distance on the regular trans-Pacific route, via Hawaii, Midway, Wake, and Guam—a route now closed to traffic both ways. That is the long way. Steamships plying the Great Circle route, which touches the Aleutian chain, travel only about 4,500 miles.

Skyway to Alaska Vitally Important

Fairbanks, via the route taken by commercial airplanes, is 2,383 miles from San Francisco. Tokyo, slantwise down the other side of the Pacific, is roughly 3,000 miles from Fairbanks. But there are points in our Aleutian Islands which are very little more than 2,000 miles from Tokyo, one point which is only 700 miles from the northernmost island in Japan's Kuriles.

President Roosevelt's recent not-too-veiled allusion to the Kamchatka Peninsula—Russian Siberian territory—as the possible goal of certain United States war materials, plus the Navy Department's assertion that Japanese naval vessels are suspected of being off the coast of Alaska, make the skyways to and from and over Alaska of great, perhaps vital, importance.

Pacific Coast States, which have always maintained something of a big-brother attitude toward the great territory up in the North, now, with martial happenings rife, are shifting perhaps unconsciously into a quite different attitude, and are hoping that "big brother" Alaska has plenty of arrows for its bow; or, in other words, that the United States Army and Navy are strongly established in that erstwhile "Seward's Folly."

The nightly blackouts in Fairbanks hold deep meanings for everyone in "the States."

To Change the Subject:

Monsieur Jacques and the Wooden Horses ..... *By Pearl Strachan*

For a long time no one knew what had become of Monsieur Jacques. I tried to picture him still pottering about in his garden on the Riviera, with olives dropping ripe beneath the trees, and figs growing heavy on the boughs, as they were when I saw him last. Now a member of his household writes, "He is always grumpy and says he's hungry." That does not sound like Monsieur Jacques, the gentle, merry Monsieur Jacques who loved the "chevaux de bois." Many a time we would stand and watch them, the wooden horses, going round and round near the river, where the women of the "Old Town" went to wash their linen.

In the days of his youth Monsieur Jacques lived in a world of roundabouts, big roundabouts and middle-size roundabouts and little roundabouts. Was he not one of the celebrated Jacques Brothers, "the daredevil trio who took Paris and London and Berlin by storm." They were the idols of Argentina too. That is what the posters said in his cellar, the neat cellar full of tools under the stucco house. The towering bicycles on which the reckless "brothers" pedaled at lightning speed, their black locks tossing in the wind, seemed on the point of riding right out of the picture and hurling themselves upon the lawn mower. None of the neighbors, even those who remembered as far back as his childhood, had ever heard of the two "brothers" of Monsieur Jacques. But there they were on record in the cellar—the Wonders of the Age, the Star Performers of Two Hemispheres!

It always amused me that Monsieur Jacques shuddered at the thought of a visit to New York. The tempo would be too much for him. Horrors! The mere mention of it worried him. Perhaps his neighbors knew nothing of his circus days. He had for a long time been a retired businessman. I should never have known if I had not gone into the cellar to hunt for the garden shears. Yet, I might have known, for at the end of the morning's shopping we would linger by the "horses of wood," going round and round to the same old tinkling tune, with small Pierre and Edouard and Lucille clinging for dear life to the brass rods.

No one who watched him shopping would ever have suspected him of defying all on a high-wheeled bicycle. Certainly not the egg woman, when he asked, "Can I depend on your word, Madame? If your eggs are not good I shall bring them back." She would reply, "Ah, Monsieur, have no fear. You should see the hens, Monsieur. The most beautiful creatures in France," whereupon he would count out the money for two or even three of the distinguished eggs. It was a leisurely walk through the "Old Town." Even Monsieur Jacques could not have ridden a bicycle at breakneck speed through those alleys flanked by tall houses of coral-color and cream. If he had tried he would soon have run into the stack of cheeses, or the fresh cod floating in a fountain, or the decorated sheep's head in front of the tripery, to say nothing of the man plucking chickens on the sidewalk, and the billowy matron seated near him, with buttons, elastic and spools of thread around her. Buying half a rabbit and four ounces of Roquefort was such a slow performance it would have seemed absurd to associate Monsieur Jacques with any form of rapid motion.

The wooden horses, however, they might have given the hint. And when they tell me of a "grumpy" Monsieur Jacques, I chalk another mark against the invader and recall the Monsieur Jacques I knew, his face full of light, as he watched the children riding round and round on the "chevaux de bois."

Germans in Guatemala: How Nazi System Works

Closing of Nazi schools slams door on one of Hitler's major outlets of propaganda.

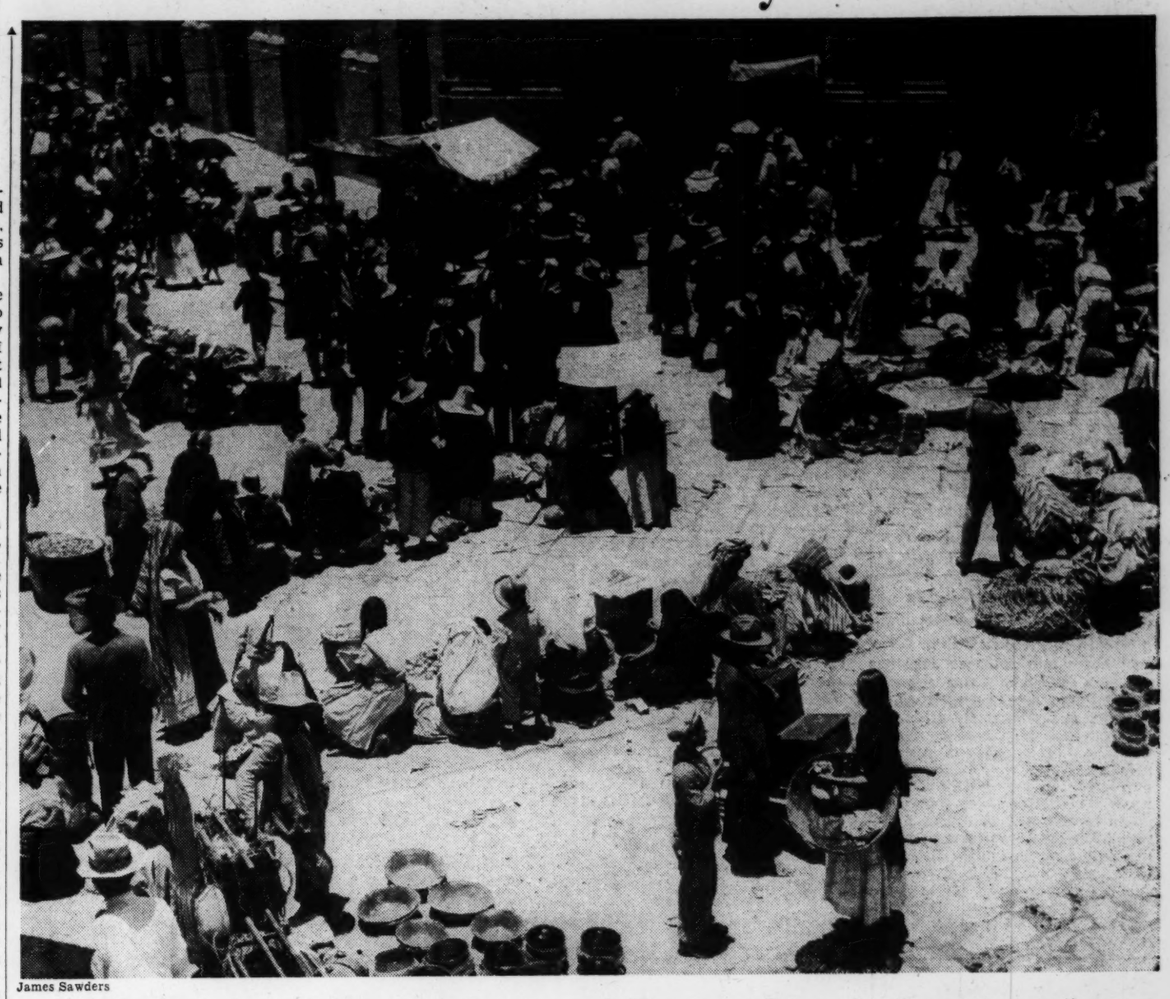
By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The German schools in Guatemala, which were recently closed by the Government of that nation, are an illustration of how Hitler's agents carry on Nazi propaganda throughout the world.

The institutions in question were for children. It is not easy to realize that boys and girls, by gathering daily in a number of pleasant rooms to study about geography, history, plant life, and Goethe, could endanger the security of a state. But clearly the Guatemala government considered such activities dangerous otherwise it would not have taken such drastic measures. And indeed the schools were dangerous.

That statement might seem absurd to an inexperienced critic, looking at the situation from afar. And all the more absurd if he bore in mind that German schools have been good schools—in Guatemala as in most other lands. They had better teachers than most native institutions and gave better training. Their pupils were taught to perform many kinds of service which President Ubico wants done for his country. Their very efficiency was an added reason for closing them.

Guatemala is the largest, most populous, most picturesque country in Central America. It has 3,250,000 inhabitants, more than half of whom are Indians and most of whom are rather backward in culture. Guatemala produces large quantities of coffee, is crossed by magnificent mountain ranges, and is governed by a General, who imposes order, prevents graft, builds roads, erects schools, and suppresses political opposition. One might be surprised to see a ruler with such pronounced autocratic propensities close the schools of a fellow-autocrat, Hitler.



James Sawders

"Guatemala Is the Largest, Most Populous and Picturesque Country in Central America"

So says Mr. Markham in the accompanying article on German activities there. This is a scene in the market place at Guatemala City.

German Role in Guatemala

The reasons for this are quite clear, though not simple. German schools in Guatemala are part of a wide-spread German activity, which in many respects, during many years, was good. Germans have done many very useful things for Guatemala. They have played an important role in developing agricultural production, in business, in industry, in engineering. They have opened restaurants and hotels, they have beautifully photographed Guatemala's spectacular volcanos and lakes, they have set up stores and shops of every kind, helped in printing books and magazines, and served as mechanics in every field where machines are needed.

And in doing all this they have not been very pretentious. They have worked long hours at modest tasks, for meager wages. They have gone to live in obscure, dull towns and villages. They have cleared wild land, in the heat, amid mosquitos, planted orchards and gardens and waited patiently for harvest time. They have added to Guatemala's wealth, beauty, and comfort.

Furthermore, these Germans have lived on quite friendly terms with the natives. They have been much closer to Guatemalans than most other high-class immigrants have been. Some have married into humble native families, others into distinguished native families, and all have become a part of the nation. They are related by blood or marriage to many Guatemalans and have been rather well liked by most. They speak native languages better than most other settlers. Yet, in spite of their identifying themselves with the country, most of them in the past have not sought political advantages. It is a strange fact, too, that in normal times Americans visiting such lands as Guatemala feel more closely drawn to the German settlers than to any other foreign group, except their own.

Task of Assimilation

In the past, a majority of such Germans have not been obnoxiously nationalistic. Less even, as a rule, than Americans, British or Spaniards. Many of the children of German settlers use a native language as their mother tongue, while the grandchildren of German colonists often seem to be indigenous in every respect. Practically the whole middle and upper class of Guatemalans are "ladinos," that is persons of mixed origin. A majority are Spanish-Indian, a few are German-Spanish-Indian. Those blue-eyed ladinos are usually as completely Guatemalan as the dark-eyed ones.

And as German colonists became assimilated in Guatemala, so they have also, in Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia and South American lands. Costa Rican ministers and Chilean mayors are often of German origin, so are Hungarian Prime Ministers and Slovak priests.

However, in most countries in which Germans have settled, some of them have retained German ways and a German consciousness. That has been true in Budapest, Timisoara, Rumania. They read German books, sing in German, maintain German schools. They carefully preserve their bonds with Schiller, Goethe, Luther, Bismarck, and other great figures which their nation has produced.

During most past decades and centuries, this nourishing of German traditions by German minorities in foreign lands has not been especially harmful. Sometimes it has even been helpful, because backward nations have profited from the contributions of these bearers of German art, frugality, skill, discipline and music. Most of the many millions of German immigrants, settled in a score of countries throughout the world have been peaceable, industrious, orderly, vigorous, and neighborly; they have helped many nations advance.

A Change in Viewpoint

But now a very radical change has come over them. Many of these settlers have been transformed. They are separating themselves from the nations in the midst of which they live. They have made themselves agents of a movement for world domination. They have divided their loyalties and placed devotion to Hitler above fidelity to the countries which they have adopted. Already such Germans have helped destroy many states. They were instrumental in bringing Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Poland under Hitler's yoke.

Guatemalans, therefore, face a grave danger. Germans have photographed their country, helped trace and build their roads, held high places in administrative departments; Germans set type for their papers, repair their automobiles, serve banquets to their officials, provide hospitality for tourists, tend the channels of trade, produce and market coffee, even serve as priests in the churches. And most of these Germans have now become actual or latent Nazis. Some are crusading missionaries for Hitler. All are under constant Nazi supervision.

To arouse and nourish the Nazi spirit among these settlers, Nazi papers are distributed, German clubs have been maintained, German sport societies have carried on vigorous activities, German holidays have been observed, German radiocasts heard and German social events arranged. There has been a German Chamber of Commerce, German professional societies, German bookstores, German coffee houses, and many other places of meeting. Almost every such meeting of two or more Germans in Guatemala serves an an occasion for arousing Nazi loyalty.

One of the chief hearths for nurturing Hitlerian flames has been the German schools. From them has poured the fire of Nazi fanaticism. Every lesson in geography or history, every poem and story, arithmetic and art, physical exercises and sport, singing, theatricals, festivals, even daily greetings, have all been channels for Nazi indoctrination. At school, children have saluted with "Heil Hitler," the swastika has been exalted and pledges of Nazi allegiance were taught. Both as a symbol and as a source of Nazi propaganda, German schools in most foreign countries during recent years have served Hitler. Many of them have been nothing less than institutions for inciting to treason.

Guatemala was chosen by the Nazis as the Central American center of Nazi activity. It is the strongest, richest State in that part of the world and has long been a leader among its neighbors. It is an agreeable place in which to live and by plane is not more than an hour or two from the capital of any other Central American State. Guatemala has been as a Nazi watch tower and base of operations.

To check that activity the Guatemala Government last summer stopped the distribution of German telegraphic news and expelled the distributing agent. It also deported the editor of the chief Nazi propaganda paper in German. It forbade party uniforms, the public sale of pronounced Nazi books and open Nazi agitation. Now it has closed German schools and German clubs.

One may ask: What will be the result of all this? Will the Nazis there really be stopped? The answer is that that depends on the outcome of the war. If Hitler wins, the Nazis will be the dominant political and economic factor in Guatemala. If there is a stalemate, the German Nazis there will continue their activity with all their might, preparing for the showdown. If Hitler loses, most Germans in Guatemala will solemnly deny that they ever were Nazis and will probably resume their farming, industry and trade as useful citizens of a State needing experienced helpers.

R. H. Markham

Cuba to Mobilize Defenses

By the Associated Press

Havana, Cuba, Jan. 6

The Cuban Cabinet early today approved establishment of emergency military service and passed a public order law providing for other defense measures.

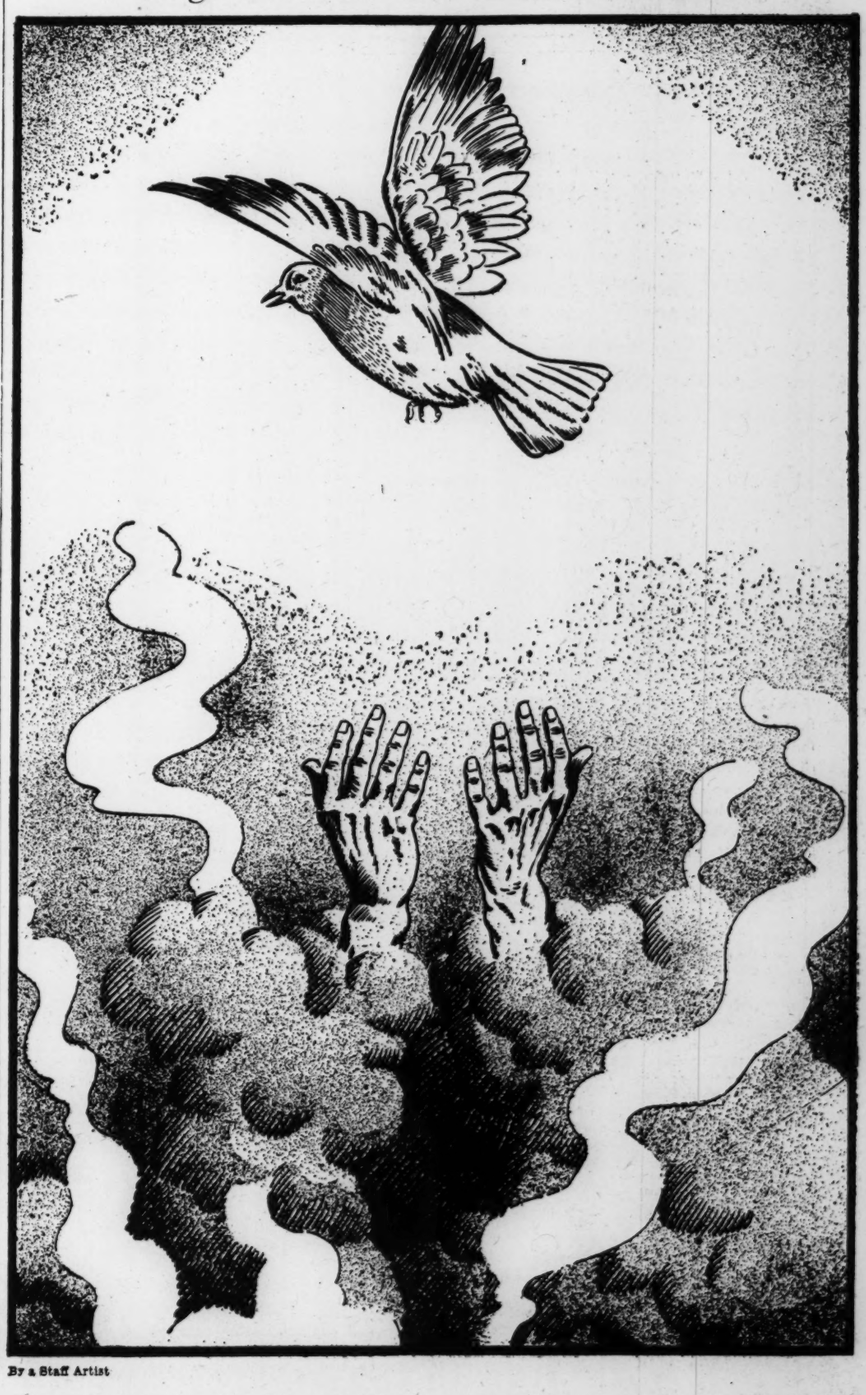
The military service measure has voluntary and compulsory features.

The voluntary service is to be established immediately for protection of the national territory and for custody of industrial and agricultural centers.

The compulsory service is to be organized on a skeleton basis to prepare for mass military training in the future.

Details of measures adopted for civil defense were not announced.

Design for a Year of Shadow and Conflict



By a Staff Artist

Miami and Miami Beach Hang Out Welcome Sign for Winter Visitors

Miami Plans Full Program Of Activities for Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—With no thought of curtailing winter activities because of war, Miami is planning to carry on business as usual when it comes to entertaining the throng of tourists expected to head this way during the next three or four months.

Already figures show that places of entertainment, even at this early date, are patronized by near mid-seasonal crowds. No changes have been made in the sports program. Every event scheduled, with the exception of the All-American Air Races, will go on as planned. There will be of necessity some changes in personnel, but the program will be carried on in its entirety.

While city officials and defense workers hold out no false sense of security in Miami from air raids, it is pointed out that no important war industries are centered in this region, nor any large concentration of military troops. So this city would hardly be an important objective of the enemy. In fact many military officials have sent their families here for the winter, an action that speaks louder than words, it is believed.

A recent survey made of hotels here showed that some cancellations had been received, but in most cases they were balanced by new reservations. Business men know that not as much money is liable to be spent this winter as usual. The prospect of a big season lies in the many shorter reservations that are being received. Instead of coming down for the entire season, busy business men are sticking closer to their jobs in the North and taking several short runs down to Miami for a break in the emergency routine.

"Vacations must of necessity be shorter, and when needed, more frequent, but the axiomatic working efficiency of Americans, essential to supreme war achievement will continue the traditional American vacation," states H. H. Mase, President of the Greater Miami Hotel Association.

"Despite the war, a sound, normal tourist season is expected," continued Mr. Mase. "Hotel operators throughout Greater Miami have had some cancellations but a quick canvass of present hotel reservations points to a good average season at least. There has been no slackening of efforts to entertain visitors. All programs are marching full steam ahead with lavish and unabated preparations."

A novel Miami vacation budget for defense industry workers is offered by the Miami Chamber of Commerce. It is the opinion of both the Chamber of Commerce and the Greater Miami Hotel Association officials that great numbers of defense workers may find it practical to take short vacations during the winter season.

Here is the schedule and the prices as worked out by the Chamber of Commerce: transportation, New York to Miami, round trip on streamliner coach train, $42.35 (including tax). Hotel (room and bath), daily per person (January rates run from $3 to $6 per person), average $5. Meals—breakfast 35 cents, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1.00. Total for meals per day $1.85.

Miami Visitors

Jimmie Billy and his family from the near-by Seminole Village are seeing the town just like any other visitor to Miami. Their clothes are not their Sunday best, just their regular work-a-day garb.

Miami's Schedule For Sailing Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The Miami winter sailing race schedule has just been announced by the officials of the Miami Yacht Club, stating that the featured event will be the Miami-Nassau Race Feb. 10.

Sharing interest with the Miami-Nassau race is the Sir Thomas Lipton Classic Feb. 7, sponsored by the Biscayne Yacht Club. Miami's famous Mid-Winter Regatta will take place March 29.

The curtain-raising Orange Bowl Sail Boat Regatta on Jan. 4 at Matheson Hammock course, under the sponsorship of the Dade County Park department, with the Miami Yacht Club as host, was open to all sailing craft regardless of club affiliations. There were classes for moths, snipes, suicides, crickets, lightnings and dinghies and sail area boats in the all-day event.

Sailing, once the chief mode of transportation on Biscayne Bay, has now become one of the region's biggest sports attractions. Races for light craft in the suicide and snipe classes are held every week in the Miramar section of Biscayne Bay.

Miami Unites Defense Work AndRecreation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

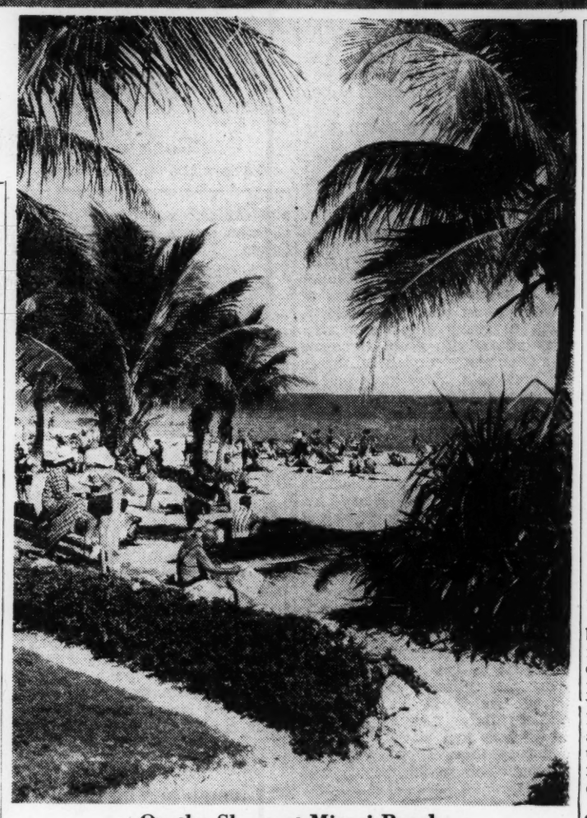
MIAMI, Fla.—City officials and civic leaders of this winter resort city believe that Miami's greatest service to the nation in time of war lies in its ability to provide wholesome entertainment, recreation, warmth and sunshine to hundreds of thousands of visitors who come here to refresh themselves for the great tasks which lie ahead.

People who take time off for play, they point out, can laugh off cares the more readily, as witness London which in spite of blackouts and drubbings has had the greatest crowds in history attending its picture shows and legitimate theaters.

Miami already had arranged its sports program for the winter when came the assault on Hawaii. This program included almost every variety of outdoor sport—football, baseball, golf, tennis and swimming. These main events all will take place as before, although many who were engaged in them necessarily will have gone to the colors.

Thousands of visitors are coming to Miami, according to the hotel reservations. Many families of U. S. Army and Navy officers, and of civilian defense workers will remain here all winter. Bryan Hanks, general chairman of the Dade County Civilian Defense Council, has said:

"We are taking no chances, and we are not attempting to lull the population into a false sense of security, but we believe Miami to be in less danger of even a 'token' raid than any other section of the Atlantic sea coast. While precautionary measures, air-raid warning systems, and all other safeguards are going into action as rapidly as they can be mobilized, we wish to appeal to Miamians to analyze their position before giving way to unfounded panic. There are no great military establishments or defense factories here, such as would be sought out as vital targets."



On the Shore at Miami Beach

Miami's 45 Years Progress—Trading Post to Metropolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—With an unparalleled growth, Miami has made a spectacular leap from a small trading post to an important metropolitan center within the space of 45 years. In observing the anniversary of its incorporation recently, the city looked back on less than a half century of existence with pride in an extraordinary achievement.

Miami does not exist for itself alone. In the distant Dakotas, in the cities and farms of the Middle West and New England, in the big centers, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Washington, there are hundreds of people who claim Miami as their "other home," and who take as much pride and interest in the "Magic City" as do the pioneer settlers. For Miami is still a young city, in the process of developing, and the newcomer feels he has a part in its growth.

From a settlement of 17 families in 1867, Miami showed a population of 172,172 in the 1940 Federal census. No other city, it is said, can match this growth, much of it accomplished in the past 20 years. Nor does this figure include the environs, usually associated in the thought of the Nation as Miami, namely, Miami Beach, Coral Gables, Hialeah, Golden Beach and other suburbs, which count a population of 267,739.

New as it is, Miami is nevertheless old. Recent discoveries show the highly intelligent Tequesta Indians had built a city on this spot long before the advent of Columbus. The first recorded settlement, other than Spanish missions founded in the 16th Century, was in 1808. In February of that year the Spanish Government granted a tract of 100 acres on the north side of Sweetwater (Miami) River, to John Egan of Key West.

Then in 1836 the United States Army constructed Fort Dallas on the banks of the river. In 1867 there were but 17 families in the whole of what is now Dade County, and in 1871 William D. Brickell, agent for the Biscayne Bay Company, built his mansion on the south side of the Miami River.

But it took a woman's foresight and initiative to give Miami its real start. Mrs. Julia Tuttle came here from Cleveland, Ohio, in 1895 and purchased large tracts of land on the north side of the river. She envisaged this location at the mouth of the Miami River, along Biscayne Bay, as a large and important city. Through her influence, Henry Flagler, who had built the Florida East Coast Railroad as far south as Palm Beach, was induced to extend the line to Miami. Mrs. Tuttle gave him a large tract of land upon which to build a resort hotel. That was the famous Royal Palm Hotel which brought hundreds of wealthy and important visitors to Miami during many winters and was the cradle of Miami's winter resort business.

In 1920 Miami had only 29,571 inhabitants. Soon after that year the amazing growth began and the population number skyrocketed during the hectic years from 1924-26 in what was known as the "Florida boom." But despite adverses the growth of the city has been steady. In 1930 it had a population of over 110,637; by 1935, 127,601, and last year the Federal total was 172,172, a gain of 61,635 persons, or 55.6 per cent in ten years.

Miami Beach Seeks to Aid U. S. Morale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—By official request, Miami Beach is enlisted in defense service this winter, offering its vast recreational facilities to strengthen the morale of the nation while under the exactitudes of wartime emergencies.

This resort will be as gay and bright as ever, fresh from a summer building program which has provided more accommodations for more people, but its usual carefree atmosphere is tempered with the realization that its warm sands will offer short and happy respites to those in the midst of war work when they are able to flee southward for a taste of sunshine and summer in the midst of winter.

Men's organizations also are busy with defense work. The Committee of One Hundred, composed of prominent businessmen from all parts of the country who have winter homes at Miami Beach, have enlisted in air warden work, and yachtsmen are preparing to utilize their knowledge of surrounding waters in some line of defense work.

William K. Vanderbilt, Honorary Chairman of the War Relief Fund of the Red Cross, started off Miami Beach's quota of $150,000 with a check for $10,000. In late October Mr. Vanderbilt gave his beautiful yacht, Alva, to the United States Navy as a Navy Day gift in further demonstration of his support of the national defense program.

No changes have been made in Miami Beach's sports program to date. Everything is planned to be carried through as scheduled. Some 37 new hotels, erected during the summer months, have been opened, also 60 new apartment houses and 200 new residences. These new facilities provide accommodations for nearly 6,000 more persons this year than last and provide for an estimated 90,000 persons at the peak of the season. Like other Florida resorts, so a survey shows, cancelations of advance reservations at Miami Beach have been few, while many new reservations are being received daily.

Miami Beach appeared on airways maps of the world for the first time a few days ago, when a union air lines terminal office was opened by Eastern Air Lines and Pan American Airways on Lincoln Road.

Beach Attire Important Item In the Wardrobe for Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Beach attire is an important part of a Florida wardrobe and includes a wide variety of garments and accessories. Members of some of the fashionable Miami Beach cabana clubs spend whole days on the beaches, appearing in sun suits, swim suits, beach coats or capes, as well as lounging slacks.

While the skimpy one-piece swim suits are still worn, their popularity is now surpassed by the more conservative type of dressmaker bathing suit. This is usually made of two-colored fabric, often combined with white, and always has a skirt attached to the suit.

One popular dressmaker model is made on princess lines, of Biscayne blue and rose printed jersey. Blue and white sandals, with criss-cross toe straps and crepe rubber soles, and a matching beach bag are included in the accessories.

Sun suits also are popular, and usually combine two or more bright colors. Some of the newer models are made of multi-color cotton print, of one-piece design. Others consist of shorts and a halter top. A sun suit seen recently at a cabana club had a splashy red hibiscus design on a white background and was worn with matching sandals with a shell necklace to represent an Hawaiian lei.

Beach coats and capes usually are made of terry cloth or cotton chenille, with red, blue or yellow trim, according to the beach outfit with which they are worn. Straw, palm fiber, or cloth are used in making picturesque beach hats.

Because of the general popularity of slacks and the wide scope of their use in this Florida resort, they "have a place in the sun," through the greater part of the day. During the past summer and autumn, one smart night club set aside a night in which its patrons might come to the club and "relax in slax." Garments worn on such occasions are made of fine fabrics, including gabardine and flannel, and are well tailored. Usually only the younger and more slender women wear such attire in the evening.

Slacks also are popular as yachting costumes, and for such wear the usual design is a form-fitting jacket extending well below the waist line. Worn on a cruise here recently by one of Miami's better dressed women, was a slacks ensemble of pilot blue sheer wool and rayon. The hip-length jacket was fastened with three white buttons and the revers and collar were saddle stitched in white. The long sleeves were finished coat fashion, and flaps of the two pockets were stitched like the collar. The narrow slacks have zipper fasteners and narrow cuffs.

Lounging slacks as well as pajamas are used for beach wear. These garments are made of cotton prints, pastels and white; also of jersey. Beach slacks are more full than the strictly tailored model and are worn with tuck-in or over blouses. On cool days slip-over sweaters are worn instead of blouses. Such costumes are popular with women who like beach games.

Rubberized fabric continues to be popular for swim suits, and many of the bathing caps are trimmed with waterproof flowers or other ornaments. Wrap-around turbans are worn on the beach, as a guard against breezes and disheveled hair, and kerchief headdresses are worn peasant fashion, as well as like turbans.

Gay colors are a requisite for modish beach attire in Miami and the great variety of designs gives the wearer a wide scope for selections. Shell ornaments and other gadgets are worn with beach togs.

Sunshine City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Miami Beach has earned the title of "City of Sunshine" because of its exceptional climate. The city averages only six days a year without sun-

Place to Relax Termed Florida's Role in Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—As much of a patriotic function as building tanks and planes is Florida's part in the defense effort, which is the maintaining of a place where Americans may find a respite from the grind of war work, a place in which to relax and enjoy the normal way of life. According to state and city officials, this is Florida's place in the defense picture.

As a winter resort California is blacked out by the clouds of war. So the task of Florida is doubled. Evidence that Florida is going to carry on as never before is abundant. Every hotel, every sport, every amusement is going on "as usual" as a concrete expression of faith in America's future.

After making a state-wide tour, Hotel Commissioner Hunter Johnson reported that hotel and apartment owners in every Florida resort center expects a heavy flow of visitors.

"This optimism is based," Mr. Johnson said, "on the fact that reservations not only are greater than in former years, but cancellations have been smaller in spite of the unusual reasons for cancellations which prevail now and did not exist in the past."

Hotels—Resorts

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All Rooms With Private Bath, Shower Solarium, Cabanas, Coffee Shoppe Surf Bathing From Your Room
Personal Management Jack Low
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MIAMI BEACH
Planned and built to give Miami Beach a hotel ranking with America's finest. Private beach and gardens assure "elbow room" for a carefully restricted clientele. Reservations in advance. No deviation from these published season dates: Nov. 20 to Apr. 20. Deluxe brochure on request.
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The WHITMAN BY THE SEA
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Hotels—Resorts

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Rooms with private bath . . . $25.00 per wk.
Rooms with hot and cold water 15.00 per wk.
Apartments, utilities, inc. . . . 30.00 per wk.
Lounging porch and attractive lobby.
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Alhambra Hotel
The center of convenience in
MIAMI, FLA.
A modern high class family hotel in a quiet neighborhood, overlooking Biscayne Bay. Restricted Clientele.
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Hotels—Resorts

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OCEAN DRIVE AT ELEVENTH STREET
A new and up-to-the-minute hotel—beautifully furnished rooms with private bath and shower—Coffee Shop—No liquor served—Tropical garden and free private parking lot adjoining hotel.
RATES — European Plan
Per day — double occupancy
Apr. 1 to Dec. 20 . . . . . $2.00 to $3.00
Dec. 20 to Jan. 20 . . . . . 3.00 to 7.00
Jan. 20 to Mar. 10 . . . . . 5.00 to 9.00
Mar. 10 to Apr. 1 . . . . . 3.00 to 5.00
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Hotels—Resorts

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Hotel GOOD
OCEAN FRONT AT 43rd ST.
The art of "GOOD" living makes its appeal in uncrowded graciousness, subtle niceties of club-like atmosphere and services. Exclusive North Beach section, private bathing, deck sports. Excellent cuisine. Open all year. Restricted. Reservations desirable. Booklet.
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The Royal Family of Miami Beach Hotels
Carl G. Fisher, famed developer of Miami Beach, selected ideal sites for these superior resort hotels—reserved acres for spacious grounds and parking. Augmented by their own private ocean Cabana Club and two golf courses operated in connection, this "Royal Family of Miami Beach hotels" offers to a selected patronage the utmost in prestige, hospitality and gracious living. Rates are surprisingly moderate.
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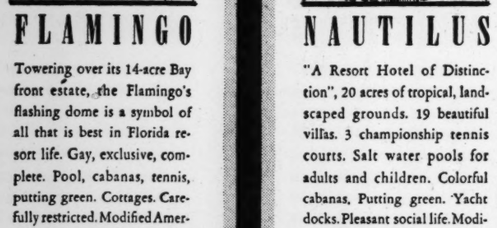
FLAMINGO
Towering over its 14-acre Bay front estate, the Flamingo's flashing dome is a symbol of all that is best in Florida resort life. Gay, exclusive, complete. Pool, cabanas, tennis, putting green. Cottages. Carefully restricted. Modified American plan. For photo booklet:
C. S. Krom, Manager

NAUTILUS
"A Resort Hotel of Distinction", 20 acres of tropical, landscaped grounds. 19 beautiful villas. 3 championship tennis courts. Salt water pools for adults and children. Colorful cabanas. Putting green. Yacht docks. Pleasant social life. Modified American plan. Restricted.
Ross W. Thompson, Manager

BOULEVARD
A golfer's rendezvous . . . located between two 18-hole golf courses . . . in the heart of all social and recreational activities . . . European plan. Restricted clientele.
Arthur W. Howe, Manager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150 Comfortable Rooms. Outdoor Salt Water Pool. Private Beach, Tennis Courts. Excellent Food at Moderate Prices. Congenial Atmosphere.
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Hotels—Resorts

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And we pledge that our part in "keeping 'em flying" will be to do our best to "keep 'em smiling", too!
THE CITY OF MIAMI

Charm of Old South Attracts Winter Visitors From Far and Wide in Nation

Historic Old Montgomery Rich in Confederate Lore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Historic old Montgomery, "Cradle of the Confederacy," is rapidly winning renown as a center for tourists whose interests lie in seeking out historic treasures. For here in this first Capital City of the Confederacy is perhaps the most elaborate collection of historic articles to be found in any city in the South.

Not only has the first White House of the Confederacy been restored to its original state, with much of the old Davis furniture, but an almost limitless collection of relics is housed in the Alabama Memorial Building. Here in a handsome new structure thousands of relics of former glories and unforgotten turmoils are preserved for those who revel in the lore of yesterday.

Treasures stored in this building awake for the traveler memories of the days when the Confederate Union was struggling for its independence; of the days when the land that now makes up Alabama was the domain of Indian tribes; of the days when Mobile was festively preparing for its first Mardi Gras; and of countless other experiences that make up the history of the State.

Counting the basement, there are five floors in this large structure. In the basement are files of historical documents. The first floor is occupied by the executive offices of the department, the extensive library with its multiplied thousands of volumes, and by the memorial lobbies. The second and third floors give space to 10 or more museums.

Attracting much interest among visitors is the William Rufus King room, commemorating the life of a former Vice-President of the United States. King was chosen to fill this office when Franklin Pierce was elected to the presidency, but before he could take office he made a trip to Cuba to enjoy a rest in the salubrious climate of that country. By a special act of Congress he was permitted to take the oath and be sworn into the office of Vice-President while he was on foreign soil. Later he returned to his Alabama plantation.

The King Room contains many of the possessions of this distinguished citizen. A beautiful old sofa, clock, candelabra, and chairs from his plantation home are on display, and in special cabinets are his dress-swords, watch, passports and many other personal items. There is an unusual dinner service in French china, and a silver service, part of which was presented to him by the French Government while he was United States Minister there.

Also of interest to visitors to the Archives Building are the many fine oil portraits, and the numerous busts, done by famous sculptors. One of the most interesting of these is "Head of Christ," made from pure white Alabama marble by Giuseppi Moretti. One of the best known sculptors of his day, Moretti, a native of Italy, came to Alabama in the first years of this century where he purchased and developed a marble quarry. Moretti was also sculptor of "Vulcan," the iron man overlooking the City of Birmingham, Ala.

Some of the exhibits attracting greatest attention are relics of early Alabama, ethnological displays, Indian curios, and mementoes of the visit of De Soto to the state. Also on display are the silver service of the battleship Alabama, costumes of Alabama's first ladies and Confederate relics.

Miami School System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—The City of Miami Beach boasts an unusual school system. The system is designed to dovetail with the school systems of the largest cities in the United States, permitting children of Winter visitors to continue their schooling at Miami Beach with a minimum of lost study hours.

Alabama Film Replete With Lure of South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The varied historic, scenic, and recreational opportunities in Alabama have been colorfully recorded in a two reel sound film travelogue for showings through the East and Midwest during the next few months.

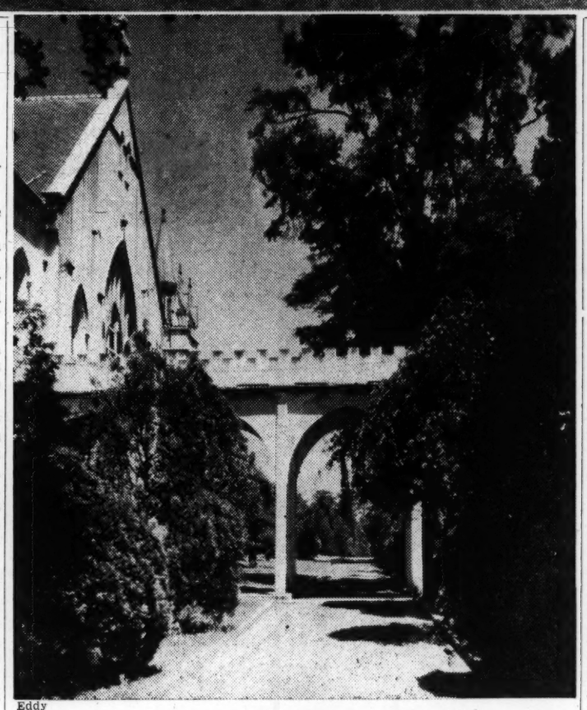
The movie, entitled "Alabama —Yesterday and Today," pictures the fascinating contrasts in a State typical of the "Old South."

Designed entirely for the traveling public, only those places and events which are of interest to tourists have been included. Picturesque ante-bellum homes, historic public buildings, and quaint relics of Civil War days, which abound throughout the State, are shown in the film.

The floral wealth of Alabama takes up a large part of the film. For the State is rapidly becoming popular with flower lovers of the nation. Birmingham's Rose Trail; the famous Bellingrath Gardens near Mobile; mountain wild flowers, including rhododendron and mountain laurel, and Mobile's 20-mile-long Azalea Trail are pictured in their natural color.

Recreation facilities of Alabama come in for their share including its fine beaches on the Gulf Coast, and its unsurpassed system of State Parks. Scenes of the State Parks are especially effective due to the fact that Alabama has public playgrounds on the Gulf as well as in the mountains.

Historical events have been impressively recorded through the actual re-enacting of the scene. One such scene is the inauguration of Jefferson Davis on the steps of the State Capitol in Montgomery. The actor taking the role of Davis in this scene delivers a brief excerpt from the inaugural address while standing on the exact spot where Davis stood on that historic occasion.



Eddy

Diversified Attractions

Top: A scene on the 18th green in the mid-winter tournaments at the Southern Pines Country Club, Southern Pines, N. C. Bottom: Scene at Spring Hill College, Spring Hill, Ala., showing fine example of Gothic architecture. This college is over 100 years of age.

Charleston Blends Best Aspects Of Old South and Present Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—A city so different, so uniquely and completely distinctive in its ability to blend all the graces, gallantries and colorful traditions of the past with the less ceremonious, more severely practical amenities of the present, that it cannot be compared with any other American municipality, is Charleston, S. C.—where the past and the present meet on an equal footing and fuse their best points for the benefit of each new generation.

As one sage has aptly put it: "Charleston reveres the past but does not despise the present or the future." And another has ventured the assertion that: "It clings to the past, but is alive to the present and anticipatory of the future."

Above all, however, Charleston has learned the difficult art of living graciously, sanely, leisurely, deliberately, with rare composure and restraint, preserving all the niceties of deportment that a long and cultured background alone can confer.

Charleston is inherently and traditionally a city of sincere amiability and faultless courtesy, particularly towards strangers and visitors. Therefore, it is an ideal place for the tourist to spend a pleasant winter vacation.

Aside from all other considerations, it is clearly obvious that Charleston's greatest attraction and the thing that gives it its unparalleled fascination among American cities, is its historical interest, and its preservation and appreciation of those past customs and practices that have contributed so much to the civilization and refinement of an enlightened people.

Peace and Quietude Await Visitors To Los Gatos' Valley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS GATOS, Calif.—Quiet and peace await the visitor who drops in on this little California community tucked away among fertile hills that slope to merge with broad valleys.

Two mountains, El Sereno and El Sombroso, curve about Los Gatos giving the Town the appearance of a bowl. Many of the homes have been built upon the sides of these hills affording the owners excellent views of Santa Clara Valley. The Santa Cruz Mountains, Mt. Hamilton, capped with famous Lick Observatory and sometimes picturesquely snow-clad, and the upper reaches of San Francisco Bay also can be seen from the surrounding hills.

The weather in Los Gatos is exceptionally favorable the year round. The average rainfall during the past seven years is 29 inches, most of which falls during December, January, and February. Fog is rare. The average minimum temperature, during the four warmest months is 84.5 degrees. Nights always are cool.

For recreational diversions there is La Rinconada golf course, a sporty 18-hole layout; a fine park with a swimming pool, and trails for hiking and horseback riding. A recreational director is maintained to entertain the children of the town.

Los Gatos's growth began after the extension of the railroad from San Jose in 1877.

South Carolina Adds to Renown In Playgrounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Balmy temperatures, ideal geographic situation, out-door activities of every kind practically the year round, competitive sports and general recreation facilities are attracting more and more visiting motorists to the playgrounds of the Palmetto State—Columbia, Aiken, Camden, Charleston, and numerous intercepting points—where the North meets the South for a winter of relaxation, rest, and entertainment.

This capital city of South Carolina is renowned for its Southern hospitality, superb accommodations, and sports and outdoor agenda that continues throughout the winter months. Horseback riding, tennis, golf, polo, horse racing and sight-seeing are some of the interesting phases of Columbia's winter tourist season program. Both professional and amateur sportsmen congregate here to enjoy their favorite outdoor pastime, competitively or simply for relaxation.

Aiken and Camden have for decades been noted as a polo training site. Comparatively little competitive polo is played in these localities and their suburbs, the activity carried on in the winter months by noted followers of the sport from the North being confined to training and the conditioning of horses in preparation for the ensuing season's games.

However, colorful exhibition contests are waged with all the swift skill and grim determination of a regularly scheduled game. No announcement has been made as to whether such an affair will be held this year or next spring, but they are something to look forward to with keen delight by the sports lover and their promotion depends largely upon the prospective interest they attract.

Like Aiken, Camden is also best known as a winter sports capital catering to visitors from the North. The usual category of amateur sports—tennis, golf, and soft ball, —topped off by frequent polo matches constitutes the prevailing schedule of outdoor events, with no special promotions mapped.

North Carolina's Advantages Make All-Year Resort Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's natural advantages, including climate and scenery; its modern highway system, and many other factors combine to make it a year-round vacation land. Each year it is visited by hundreds of thousands of travelers from every State in the Union and from foreign countries. For the second successive winter it will be the center of students from all South American republics, who will come here to study the American way of life at the State University in Chapel Hill.

Many visitors come to North Carolina to spend entire seasons, summer and winter, according to their tastes. The attractions offered those from the outside extend from the seacoast, warmed by the Gulf-stream in winter and cooled by sea breezes in summer, to the altitudes of the Appalachians, which constitute what has come to be called the "Playground of Eastern America." Coastal roads traverse the east; scenic routes thread in and out among the mountains of the west. Across the State run three railroad trunk lines from north to south, equipped with the most modern rolling stock, including streamlined trains of latest design, built for speed, comfort and beauty.

At Orton, south of Wilmington, the camelia season extends from Jan. 20 to the last of February, and azaleas are in bloom from March 20 to late in April.

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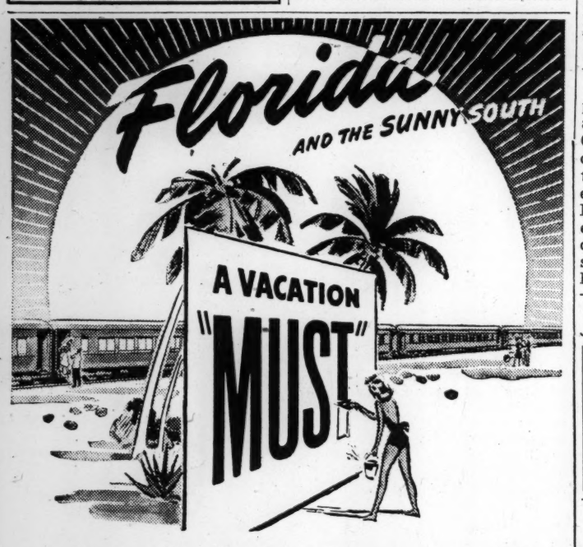
Travel



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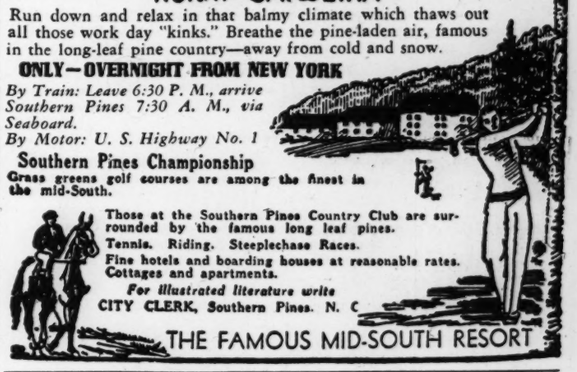

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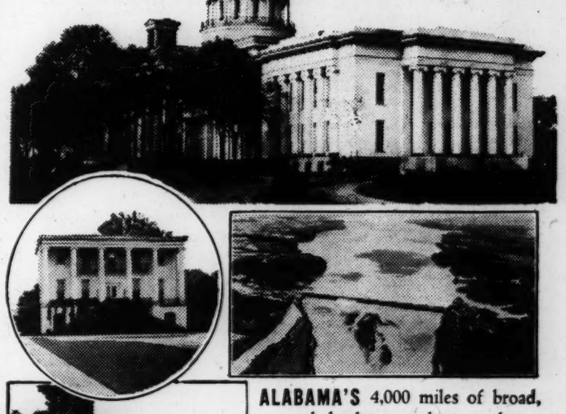
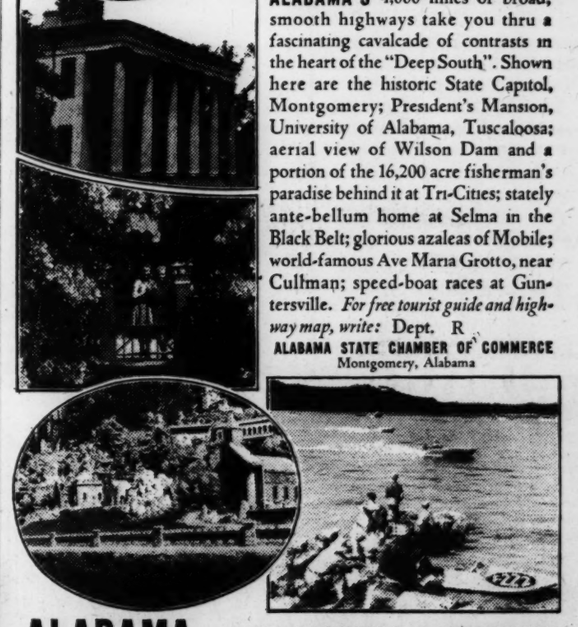




ALABAMA'S 4,000 miles of broad, smooth highways take you thru a fascinating cavalcade of contrasts in the heart of the "Deep South". Shown here are the historic State Capitol, Montgomery; President's Mansion, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa; aerial view of Wilson Dam and a portion of the 16,200 acre fisherman's paradise behind it at Tri-Cities; stately ante-bellum home at Selma in the Black Belt; glorious azaleas of Mobile; world-famous Ave Maria Grotto, near Cullman; speed-boat races at Guntersville. *For free tourist guide and highway map, write:* Dept. R
ALABAMA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Montgomery, Alabama

ALABAMA STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

St. Petersburg Having Boom—Not of War Type—but Spurt Buying of Houses

Many Families Are Acquiring Homes in St. Petersburg Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—This sunshine sanctuary is experiencing a defense boom of a wholly different character than those of its sister cities in the north, as scores of families from the eastern coastal and inland industrial communities are acquiring homes and estates here for the "duration."

Family heads tied to their jobs in great industrial corporations and other business necessary to prosecution of the war are solving the housing and security problem for their dependents by establishing them in sunny St. Petersburg which is fast assuming important proportions as a national rest cure for war jitters.

January entertainment for the Sunshine City's immense winter population is virtually a continuous performance with sports tournaments, social functions, cultural events and spectacles crowding the calendar.

Thousands will motor to the annual Pinellas County Agricultural Fair, from the 13th to 17th. This fair offers a prodigious display of native sub-tropical flowers, fruits and vegetables of engaging interest to northern visitors. The American Kennel Club dog show, on Recreation Pier, the 16th and 17th, will see some of the nation's finest dogs on parade.

Cultural treats during January include a concert by the famous Salzedo Ensemble on the 8th, and a Little Theater production, "Ladies in Retirement," on the 26th and 27th.

Headlining the month's social calendar is the annual Charity Ball, at the Hotel Vinoy Park, military in character, and given for the benefit of the Crippled Children's Hospital. This event, patronized by the fashionable colony, will be the night of the 23rd.

Among sports attractions are the pro-amateur golf tournament on the 11th, the National Shuffleboard championship tournament from the 14th to 16th, Winter Tennis Circuit championship matches from the 19th to 25th, and Mixed Foursome Golf tournament, the 25th.

All Authorized Construction Finished at Camp Blanding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP BLANDING, Fla.—Of especial interest to New Englanders having relatives and friends at Camp Blanding, Fla., one of the largest military posts in the United States, is the news that all essential construction so far authorized at a cost of $30,000,000 is to be completed Dec. 15.

Construction includes 23 chapels, over 300 day rooms, eight theaters, a number of special buildings, including a huge athletic building; motor parking areas covering 1,000,000 square yards and 50,000 square yards for passenger cars, various soddings and spriggings, a host of general buildings, including administrative, mess halls, shops and supply houses, tents, bakeries, and laundries.

The entire hospital area, probably the largest single unit in any military camp, is entirely sodded and sprigged, turning the expanse of sand into one of green vegetation around the buildings. The heating plant of this unit, wards, storehouses, mess halls, clinic and miscellaneous buildings are equipped to care for 2,000 persons.

Contracts for all United Service Organization buildings under this jurisdiction have been approved but all locations are not definitely set. The cornerstone for the U. S. O. building has been laid in Starke, the first U. S. O. building in the Nation to be started under authority of the constructing quartermaster.

Main and secondary roads and highways throughout the camp are finished. Four large water tanks store 3,000,000 gallons of water daily and the sanitary system is completed.

It was just a year ago, Sept. 18, when huge scoops and bulldozers began clearing and excavating this 7,000 acres of land soon to be a training camp for 55,000 soldiers of the expanding United States Army. The entire reservation, including infantry and artillery ranges and other maneuver areas, comprises over 100,000 acres.

This "Soldier City" is the fourth largest in Florida, located 35 miles south of Jacksonville nearest to Starke, the strawberry center of Florida. The city of Blanding contains 59 miles of roads, five fire stations, a military police department of 600 members.

The potential grocery bill at Camp Blanding is $9,000,000 a year, an important factor to Jacksonville, since 75 per cent of the foodstuffs used in this camp are purchased in Florida, the majority through Jacksonville food brokers. The Army buys only through bids, the business awarded to the "lowest and best bidder."

Tampa Offers Visitors Much In Sports Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla. Jan. 6—In an effort to keep the morale of visitors high during these pressing days Tampa is offering much in the sports line for their benefit and enjoyment.

One of the big events, which got under way yesterday, is the eighteenth annual Dixie Tennis Tournament on the courts of the Davis Islands Tennis Club. It will continue through Jan. 11.

Led by Bitsy Grant, one of the most colorful tennis players, the tournament has such stars as Arthur Hendrix, Don McNeill, Wayne Sabin, Jack Kramer, and four University of Miami stars headed by Francisco Segura of Ecuador. Segura ran Bitsy Grant to five sets in the national singles championsnip.

Dick McKee, former State champion of Florida, and ranked number four in the South; George Pero, number 10 in the South; and Jerry Crowther of Berkeley are the other players entered from the University of Miami. Jerry Crowther gave Gardnar Mulloy, nationally ranked star, a close call in the national singles. Bitsy Grant has won the title three times, retiring the mammoth D. P. Davis trophy, the only player to accomplish this feat, then promptly returning it to the Tournament Committee to be placed back in the competition. He has defeated some of the world's greatest players in Tampa, including Donald Budge, Wayne Sabin, Don McNeill, and Frankie Parker. Last year 3,000 people were in the stands to watch the Dixie Tournament and were rewarded with an upset when Eddie Alloo successfully defeated Bitsy Grant, Jack Kramer, and Bobby Riggs. However, in the finals Frank Kovacs defeated Alloo. Pauline Betz, Rollins College star and No. 2 ranking women's player in the country, has also entered the Dixie Tennis Tournament and will defend the women's single title which she won last year here. Peggy Walsh, also a student at Rollins and one of the higher ranking California stars, will take part in the tournament.

The Tampa Golf Association has asked professionals of the various Tampa golf clubs to schedule more competitive events regardless of the size. This includes daily bogey events for those who will be able to play during the week and regular week-end competition for other players. Tampa's Recreation Department is planning additional playgrounds, basketball and shuffleboard courts for the use of Tampa tourists and permament residents.

Much Prize Golf In Clearwater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEARWATER, Fla.—An interesting series of golf tournaments for all comers has been scheduled at the Clearwater Country Club this coming winter.

Leading off with a match play tournament on Jan. 26 there will be a continual round of play which will see players competing for a number of prizes.

February, in particular, will be a busy month for Clearwater golfers, for there will be the February handicap tourney, Scotch foursomes, and George Washington flag event. Scheduled for Feb. 13 and 14 is the senior tournament. This will be 36 holes of medal play.

The Winter Visitors' tournament will be staged from Feb. 22 to 27. This play is open to visitors only. There will be prizes to medalist and winner and runner-up in each flight and to winner of consolations. On March 1 the mixed Scotch foursomes will complete the events now scheduled.

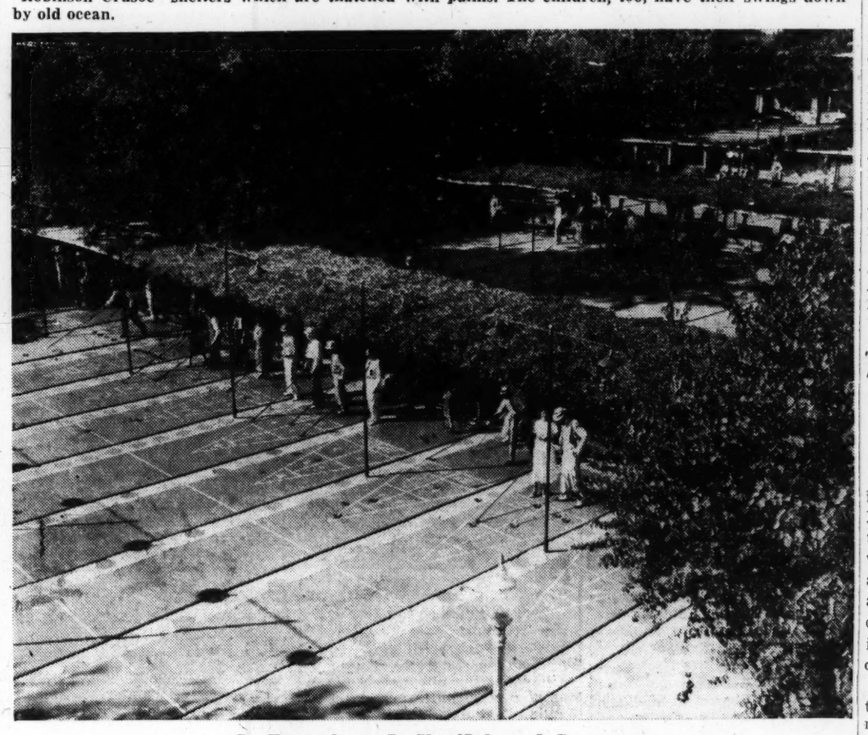
Concert Program Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — St. Petersburg's concert band of 24 pieces will open its season in Williams Park, Dec. 28 under the leadership of Director Merle Evans.

On the Beach at Fort Lauderdale, Florida

There is no crowding where the beaches extend for miles and miles. One may stay out in the sun or take his tan more gently by spending part of the time under an umbrella or in the shade of one of those "Robinson Crusoe" shelters which are thatched with palms. The children, too, have their swings down by old ocean.



St. Petersburg Is Shuffleboard Center

Here are shown some of the alluring shuffleboard courts at Mirror Lake Park in the Sunshine City of Florida. The West Coast City boasts the largest shuffleboard club in the world.

Early Spring in Daytona Beach Means a Series of Gala Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — An interesting calendar of activities is planned for winter visitors at Daytona Beach. Big-time sporting events include a six-weeks' training season of the Brooklyn Dodgers, National League baseball champions, in spring training, and the Montreal Royals. Musical concerts, forum programs, golf, tennis, public dances, beach sports, and other affairs are listed.

Following is the schedule which is supplemented by the everyday activities of golfing on five courses, shuffleboard, lawn bowling, beach sports, trap shooting, fishing, hunting, and boating.

Jan. 4-March 1—Florida Open Forum at City Auditorium with nine experts on the platform.
Jan. 10—Salzedo Concert Ensemble.
Feb. 11-14—Baby Grand trapshoot.
Feb. 14, 15—National championship, 200-mile motorcycle race on the beach.
Feb. 19—Ezio Pinza, Metropolitan Opera basso, recital.
Feb. 27, 28—State High School basketball tournament.
March 1—Stock car race on the beach.
March 1-April 10—Brooklyn Dodgers in spring training.
March 1-April—Montreal Royals, farm team of Brooklyn Dodgers, in spring training.
March 3-7—Women's South Atlantic Championship golf tournament, Ormond golf links.
March 11—National Symphony Orchestra, Hans Kindler, conductor.
March 22—Erica Morini, violinist.
March 23-29—Professional tennis tournament.
March 29—Stock car race on the beach.
April 27-May 2—State Shuffleboard tournament.

Visitors are also interested in the world-famous beach that is resurfaced every day by incoming tides. Eighty internationally recognized automobile speed records have been set on this wonder beach.

Sailing "Moth Boats" is another sport on the Halifax River, inland waterway. The "Moth Boats" are 11 feet long, with masts 12 feet high, bearing gayly colored sails. Every Sunday afternoon these boats sail in sponsored races.

Florida's only triple-headed palmetto tree is at Daytona Beach, in the center of the City on United States Highway 1.

Daytona Beach has the longest ocean pier south of Atlantic City, and is known as Florida's "boardwalk city" because of the unique concrete promenade along the ocean front, with bandshell and concessions built of native coquina rock.

Fort Lauderdale Expecting Bigger Year Than Last

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.—This rapidly growing City, located midway between Palm Beach and Miami on the Atlantic coast, entertained 60,000 visitors last winter between November and June. This year, it is estimated, will bring a still larger number of tourists, mounting each year since 1932 and bringing into the City an estimated $15,600,000 annually.

As county seat of Broward County, Fort Lauderdale is the "Gateway of the Everglades," an ocean-front City with an agricultural back country of remarkable richness.

The largest vegetable market under one roof, in the entire world it is said, is the one located at Pompano, a few miles north. Citrus trees cover more than 4,000 acres in Broward County, 90 per cent oranges and 8 per cent grapefruit, 2 per cent tangerines. These produce approximately 150,000 boxes of citrus fruit annually, valued at $300,000.

Recreational facilities are not neglected in the popular resort city. Winter visitors this year will find two golf courses, miles of fine ocean bathing beach, a municipally owned ocean-front swimming pool, picnic grounds, the Town and Tennis Club, Yacht Club, and downtown shuffleboard courts and bowling centers.

The municipally operated Town and Tennis Club has one of the smartest small clubhouses in the South, with all conveniences, 13 courts, 10 for tennis and three for badminton. Some courts are lighted for night play and are in use 24 hours of the day.

Jacksonville Airport's Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The municipal airport in Jacksonville has grown in 10 years from a small plot of 175 acres to a major development comprising more than 1,000 acres, on which the Government has spent $2,500,000 in addition to the City's share.

When projects now under way are completed within a few months, the airport will have four hard-surfaced runways, 5,000 feet long by 150 feet wide, providing landing and take-off areas for the largest commercial and military planes. All other requirements for the highest rating obtainable for an airport, Class 4, are being installed, making Jacksonville one of the few airports holding this high rating.

Due to the constantly increasing importance of Jacksonville as a distributing point for not only the southeastern section of the United States, but Latin America, as well, this site is now the focal point of interest for those concerned with all forms of transportation. The City is now served by two major airlines, and three others have applications with the Civil Aeronautics Authority for certificates allowing them to come into Jacksonville.

The airplane has shortened the distance between Florida and Central and South America to a point where air travel is increasing rapidly. It is now only 24 hours flying from Jacksonville to most Central American cities; the majority of cities in Brazil and the Argentine are 48 to 70 hours away.

To date, 15,000 aircraft, conveying in excess of 100,000 persons cleared the Jacksonville Airport during 1941. According to airline estimates 72 per cent of these travel on business; the remainder are vacationists seeking pleasures and relaxation at Florida resorts.

New Smyrna Beach Attracts Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW SMYRNA, Fla—New Smyrna Beach offers the tourist much that is rare, interesting and attractive. Each year this vicinity, rich in lore of early American history, is becoming increasingly popular with northern visitors. "Homey" is the best word to describe this community.

New Smyrna Beach makes no claim to be gay, wealthy or alluring. It offers no bright lights or night life to tourists. Instead this commercial center caters to the visitor who finds contentment in mild entertainment and recreation.

The Old Spanish Mission, west of the city was built in 1696 by Franciscan Friars for Jororo Indians. Later when accupied by the English it was used as a sugar mill. It is now the property of the Florida Historical Society.

Florida-Bound Motorists Are Receiving New Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE PALM BEACHES, Fla.—Florida bound, a newspaper man was caught in one of the big war games. A "bomb" dropped on his car as he was traveling along one of the main highways as an inadvertent part of a convoy. Bayonetted, khaki-clad men surrounded him and informed him that was officially a "prisoner."

As a result other motorists southbound have the benefit of a new service. Those who wish to avoid the experience of the newspaper man are advised to write to the American Automobile Association, particularly to its West Palm Beach offices, and learn ahead which highways will be open at the time of their intended trip.

Official reports from Washington keep the local offices fully informed. All detour maps are kept up-to-date and the war maneuver information is an additional and pertinent service.

Transportation

Special emphasis is placed on the increased transportation facilities into the State. The fact that there is a sufficient number of good main thoroughfares to avoid convoys, the fact that train service, especially from the midwest, has been speeded up and made even more deluxe, that the new airport at Lantana is expected to relieve the congestion at Morrison Field, are all offered as sufficient reasons to slip away from business for a few weeks or even a few days in Florida. After all it is only a matter of hours from New York and Chicago even by train.

Because so many yachts have "joined the Navy" it is expected that not so many pleasure boats will make the Palm Beaches their winter haven, but so far the fishing fleet is intact, so such activities as the Sailfish Derby will go on from Jan. 18 to Feb. 8, and the West Palm Beach Fishing Club contest, started Nov. 1 will continue through April with 50 awards by way of inducement.

Main Attractions

Two main attractions of the Palm Beaches are the flower shows. So far as can be anticipated the Palm Beach Garden Club expects to hold its show after having omitted it last winter in favor of Garden Tours for the benefit of war relief. The West Palm Beach Garden Clubs have set their date tentatively for March and in the meantime are conducting their garden center at Howard Park.

This park is also the center of activities by the All States Tourist Club, whose big days is the South Florida All States Day on March 11.

Sports include the South Florida Tennis Championships arranged for Feb. 2-8, and there may be shuffleboard tournaments also. Many playgrounds scattered over the two resort towns, as well as the beaches, provide for the children for whom entertainment is also promised through the newly organized Children's Theater.

The picturesque Romanies led by John Charles Thomas, and the Kiwanis benefit in which theatrical notables play for charity, are two annuals.

The municipal band under the direction of Frank Sturcio will play semi-weekly in Flagler Park, and from this same bandshell a Varieties program will be presented each Thursday night.

In many ways the Palm Beaches are letting it be known that they are ready to welcome their paying guests.

Annual Trek of Vacationists Into Miami Gets Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—The annual trek of winter vacationists to Miami Beach, sunshine capital of the United States, is now under way. Hundreds of visitors are arriving daily as ships, planes, automobiles, busses and trains deposit loads of sun-seekers escaping the rigors of the northern climate.

Miami Beach city officials are thankful for 35 new hotels and 47 new apartment houses constructed during the past summer, increasing the housing capacity for the coming throngs. The new buildings, augmenting the already numerous hotels and apartments, are expected, however, to provide adequate accommodations for the greatest winter rush in the history of this resort.

Transportation companies, noting the southward rush of business, have stepped up their schedules to meet the demands of tourists.

Eastern Air Lines, which operates 35 planes a week from New York to Miami during normal times, will place 70 planes a week in flight from the metropolis here during the winter season. Flying time from New York is between eight and nine hours.

The Clyde-Mallory Steamship Lines, now operating one boat weekly from New York, will place in service an additional steamer for the winter months. The liners make the trip in 68 hours, providing a restful sea voyage as a preliminary to a vacation here.

Railroads too, have inaugurated a new "fast route" from New York southward. The traveler may board a train in New York and arrive here just 24 hours later. The Florida East Coast Railway will place 35 trains weekly on the run from New York to Miami, while the Seaboard Air Line Railway has scheduled four departures daily on the through run from New York.

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Nazi Pressure on Vichy Shakes Neutral Position

Continued from Page 1

applied to St. Pierre and Miquelon, but also implied that the United States, as a belligerent power, would not enter into any strategical plans which might affect the French sovereignty over Dakar and Morocco.

Neutrality Difficult

In any event the affair of the islands themselves appears to have diminished in view of the larger issue of who will win the war. Moreover, the American-British-Russian-Chinese combine against the Axis has so encouraged French public opinion in its anti-Nazi sentiments that it is becoming more and more difficult for the Vichy group to steer even a neutral course.

That France is far from reassured of remaining outside of the war is shown by Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan's New Year's broadcast to the armed forces, in which he told the soldiers, sailors, and aviators that "the Government does not know what events it may have to face," and called upon them to be ready "to serve the country no matter what may happen."

Marshal Pétain in his broadcast to the nation said that the Empire with its scattered possessions is "exposed to many dangers."

A Phrase for Germans

The Marshal went on to say that "as a civilizing power, France has conserved, despite its defeat, a privileged spiritual position."

Immediately afterward he added a phrase for Germans to hear: "This particular position of France cannot escape Germany's attention." He appealed for greater liberty of action for France as part of a further rapprochement.

The meaning of this attitude on the part of the Marshal was expressed by the Swiss newspaper Journal de Genève in an article which has been conspicously reprinted by most French newspapers:

"The disapproval aroused in America, as in England, by Admiral Muselier's attack on two defenseless islands shows that in the Anglo-Saxon countries there is a more equitable appreciation of the French Government.

"Powerful Impartiality"

"As the war develops and the equilibrium of the opposing forces is established, France, which was left out by its defeat, is regaining by the nature of things its political position in the world, not as a belligerent where it can accomplish nothing, but as a State which by its powerful impartiality can contribute to the restoration of international right and the necessary reconciliation among nations."

However, Marshal Pétain in his broadcast said that before France can hope to regain its position in the world it needs to have all Frenchmen pulling the same way, whereas, he said sadly, they are pulling in all directions and mostly for selfish reasons.

and we are bound by everything we are fighting for to remain with them to the end."

Hull Won't Talk

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—State Department officials declined to comment on a Berlin radiocast that the St. Pierre-Miquelon affair had been settled. It was indicated, however, there might be an announcement later.

Asked at his press conference for information on the status of the islands, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said there was nothing new to report at this time.

Switzerland to Hold 1942 Industries Fair In Spite of Conflict

BASEL, Switzerland — Tiny Switzerland may be completely hemmed in by warring nations in the midst of blockaded Europe, but this year's annual Basel Swiss Industries Fair offered no such evidence.

According to a report recently issued by the managers of the Fair, the number of exhibitors increased from 1,050 to 1,200, while no fewer than 1,097 persons from 22 different countries visited the Fair. With a total of 234,000 visitors flocking to this 25th national Industrial Exposition all previous records were broken.

The 1942 Swiss Industries Fair will be held as usual in the permanent Fair buildings at Basle in April.

Visitors May Spend Dollars in Australia

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Jan. 6 (AP)—Treasurer J. B. Chifley announced today that visitors in Australia in the future will be permitted to use any United States dollar currency they bring with them to pay for goods and services.

Persons in Australia receiving dollar bills under the new arrangement are still required to resell them immediately to bankers.

Thai Post Vacant

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Jan. 6 (AP)—The French Government decided today to leave the post of Minister to Japanese-occupied Thailand vacant and ordered Joseph Meric de Bellefon to remain in San Francisco, Calif., in charge of the Consulate there.

The ministerial post at Bangkok was vacated when the former Minister was ousted for adherence to the Free French movement of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in October.

The Foreign Office explained that the withdrawal of M. Meric de Bellefon's nomination was due to transportation difficulties.

Free French Hold

ST. PIERRE, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Free French Information Service declared last night that Free French forces had not evacuated St. Pierre and Miquelon and that no diplomatic pressure had been exerted to this end.

Replying to a German radio report claiming that the United States had caused Admiral Emile Muselier and his forces to leave these islands off Newfoundland, the Information Service quoted the Admiral as saying: "There is no power in the world that can remove either me or my men alive from these islands.

"The people here chose us freely

Goes to Annapolis

© Harris & Ewing

Capt. John R. Beardall

President's Aide, in line for Rear Admiral, is named Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy.

U. S. Forces Pound Enemy In Land, Sea and Air Attacks

Continued from Page 1

tent the Japanese strategy failed, necessitating yesterday's frontal attack, which likewise failed," the Department said.

Hawaii Alarm Plan

HONOLULU, Jan. 6 (AP)—These islands, scene of the surprise Japanese raid that brought war to the Pacific, will have adequate air raid alarm systems when equipment arrives from the mainland.

Meantime, sirens on police cars, fire trucks and ambulances, radio announcements and the sirens at Oahua Prison will warn that a raid is on.

But there won't be any practice alarms, says Lieut. George P. Sampson. When the sirens shriek, it is the real thing.

The new equipment is for the populated centers of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui and Kauai Islands.

Hull Seeks Details

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull told his press conference yesterday that reports of "especially harsh" treatment of American civilians by Japanese invaders of Manila was such a monstrous thing he wanted more details before discussing it.

The Secretary had been asked about a War Department announcement which also reported Japanese discrimination "against all white residents" in Manila.

Tokyo Claims

TOKYO, Jan. 6 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Ten ships have been sunk and 146 trucks destroyed since Friday in Japanese aerial attacks against Philippine defenses, the Army Section of Imperial Headquarters declared today.

"Since Jan. 2," it added in a communiqué, "Japanese military aircraft co-operating with land forces on the Batan Peninsula have bombed enemy concentrations at Rimai, Balanga and Subic."

(Balanga, on the west side of Manila Bay 30 miles northwest of Manila, is the principal city on the Batan Peninsula, with a population of about 9,000. The forces of Gen. Douglas MacArthur have maneuvered to withdraw to that Peninsula and the chain of fortifications anchored on the island fortress of Corregidor, at the mouth of the Bay.)

Japanese Army planes yesterday made severe attacks on Limay and two other places about six miles north of Mariveles, blowing up and setting fire to United States Army barracks, Domei reported. The planes flew from a base in the Philippines.

A Curtiss P-40 fighting plane of the United States forces which attempted to attack a Japanese position was shot down by anti-aircraft fire, the agency said.

(Mariveles is at the base of Cochinos Point on the mainland opposite Corregidor Fortress. Limay is a village on the east coast of Batan Peninsula held by General MacArthur's forces.)

Boy Offers Pony For War Service

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 6 (AP)—Billy French, six, wanted to do something for his country—so he offered his pony, Jumbo, in a letter to President Roosevelt.

Yesterday he had a reply from Marvin H. McIntyre, Presidential Secretary, who said:

"Judging from the picture enclosed it must be a fine pony, and I know it is a fine boy who is holding him by the bridle. We think you had better keep Jumbo because I do not believe he is either of draft age or draft size. I want you to know, though, that your generous loyalty is a very fine thing."

Billy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome French, will do the next best thing—charge playmates a penny to ride Jumbo, and put the receipts into Defense Savings Stamps.

'Japanese Sinking Fund' Gives for Navy Relief

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Commandant of the Third Naval District, acknowledged receipt of $20 for Navy relief from the "Japanese Sinking Fund" of Sterling National Bank and Trust Company employees.

Contributions to the fund are made by the bank's employees each time a Japanese naval vessel is sunk by the United States Navy. The employees expressed hope the Navy would keep them "busted."

Japanese Aliens Give Up Swords, Rifles, Pistols

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Among items Japanese aliens surrendered voluntarily besides the required short-wave radio equipment and cameras, are 168 swords, 87 rifles, 54 shotguns, and 51 pistols.

Three Japanese said they were collectors of antique swords and gave up 100. Robert Kojima valued his collection at $5,000.

Spying in Hawaii: How... (Words Censored)

Continued from Page 1

Japanese fishing vessels operating out of Honolulu harbor.

On the other hand although Secretary Knox used the phrase "fifth column activities" nothing has so far happened which comes within the strictest meaning of that phrase. He undoubtedly used it to cover espionage. "Fifth column" activity means sabotage, armed uprisings, and mass treason behind a fighting front. So far there has been no evidence of such hostile mass action among the bulk of the Japanese inhabitants of the islands.

Now that the acid test of a Japanese attack has been applied the general tendency of most authorities on the Islands is to feel that the great bulk of the Japanese population is "loyal." Everyone has his own percentage. Some say 98 per cent and others place it more conservatively at about 80 per cent. A few of the die-hard alarmists insist that none can be trusted and are all waiting for a real Japanese invasion attempt to prove themselves Japanese at heart. But such extreme views are not common among military or civilian authorities.

In responsible circles the tendency is to feel that most of the dangerous Japanese have been rounded up in the dragnet which has put aliens into protective custody since the outbreak of war. Precautions are not neglected anywhere. Even highly trusted Japanese of American citizenship have been excluded from defense work in Pearl Harbor proper and shifted to work outside the Navy Yard just "to take no chances."

(One paragraph censored.)

Large Japanese Group

The size of the Japanese population compared to the total population inevitably constitutes the major problem in these islands. Out of 465,000 residents only 139,000 are whites, while there are 35,000 Japanese aliens and 124,000 citizens of Japanese ancestry, or a total of 159,000 persons classed by the local white population as being Japanese.

One doesn't have to live here very long to appreciate the full results of the cheap labor policies of the original "developers"—or "exploiters," depending on point of view—of the islands during the nineteenth century. The small groups of whites, mostly American, who modernized these islands framed all of their policies to the development of an enormous sugar industry. For that they needed cheap labor which would work. The native Hawaiians were too few and too disinclined to hard labor to meet the demand. Japanese were imported as contract labor in the tens of thousands until annexation finally put an end to the practice.

The result is that the Japanese population is in truth the working population of the islands. I wake up in the morning and see a Japanese deliver the morning paper. The trash collector and the garbage man are Japanese. The crew which is building the air-raid shelter outside my window is Japanese. I go to the Police Station to be fingerprinted and the man who puts my fingers on the ink is Japanese (an American citizen of course).

At the beginning of the war commercial shipping firms were instructed to use only non-Japanese stevedores and keep all Japanese off the docks. But the result was that cargoes spoiled before they could be unloaded. Japanese stevedores had to be readmitted. The men who dig air-raid trenches for the Army are mostly Japanese. Japanese drivers have a monopoly on the taxi service from Schofield Barracks to Honolulu. Practically all white persons with servants have Japanese servants. They are the laborers, the waiters, the salesgirls in shops, the stenographers. When I need a notarization for a document I was sent to a Japanese attorney.

Mixed Loyalties Seen

How loyal are they—those who are American citizens?

In some respects they are like the Alsatians when under French rule. The Alsatian has been a buffer between the German and the Frenchman for generations. He has mixed loyalties. War puts a terrible strain on him. He has of necessity become something of an opportunist whose every interest lies in peace between the two great forces on either side. He makes a questionably loyal soldier for either Germany or France because being neither he can have no strong emotional feeling toward either.

So to some extent is the American-Japanese of the Hawaiian Islands. Outbreak of war was his greatest tragedy and his position today is pitiable. His loyalties are unquestionably divided. His best interest can be served only by peace between Japan and America A crushing Japanese defeat would hurt him. But an American defeat would ruin him. He must inevitably hope for an American victory, but he must also be saddened by Japanese defeat.

(One paragraph censored.)

Rise in Economic Sphere

With annexation of the islands the old labor contracts were voided and the plantation workers became free to move into higher economic brackets. Every possible device was employed to keep them on the soil. But their industry gradually won them an expanding place in the economic life of the community until now they constitute an important part of the middle class, owning and operating retail shops and even department stores. They are lawyers, doctors, contractors, merchants, even bankers.

All of this gain they owed to two things—their own industry and American laws. They have reason to be grateful to the United States. It provided them economic opportunity far beyond anything they could have achieved in Japan. And American laws which followed the flag to Hawaii gave them their emancipation from the old white oligarchy and protected them in their gradual rise from the labor status which the whites have never ceased trying to keep them in.

But during their period of advancement they also acquired group indebtedness to Japan. The Japanese Government protested again and again against extreme exploitation and often pleaded their case effectively in Washington. Nor have they lost touch with Japanese culture. The rise of Japan to importance as a world power gave them prestige here. They began to be proud of their country of origin. Being a servant class there they could not help but feel strengthened individually by growing Japanese importance. It gave them an antidote to their inferiority of status.

Live Under Distrust

So there have been instances here, even since the attack on these islands, of Japanese behaving with what the local whites describe as "more cockiness." On the other hand the majority behave in public with evidences of uneasiness and deep fear. They know they are distrusted here.

They also know that if Japan ever conquered these islands the Japanese - Americans would be equally suspect by the new arrivals. These second and third generation Americans of Japanese origin are not Japanese. They are afraid they would be treated as traitors by Japanese. Certainly their position would be desperate if Japan won the war. They do unquestionably have more to gain by an American victory than a Japanese.

The result of this fact is in the American Army confidence in the second and third generation Japanese who are heavily represented in the Hawaiian National Guard division. Officers of these units are vehement in their expressions of confidence in these men and defend them earnestly. They are American soldiers and they performed their duties ably during the attack of Dec. 7. One high officer of the American Army here with such troops under his command says that those of Japanese extraction are the best men he has.

In Army quarters there is no concern at all about the loyalty of this category of Japanese-Americans. They have been carefully selected of course. Doubtful ones are naturally excluded.

The basic friction is not between the Japanese element and America, is is between the Japanese element and the resident white American element who brought the Japanese in to labor in their cane fields and resent the tendency of the new generations to move up into economic competition with them.

To these later generation Japanese, American laws are their horizon of opportunity. There are many such citizens of Japanese extraction who are more desirous of statehood for the Hawaiian Islands than are some of the whites, because statehood would reduce even farther the remaining means of discrimination against the non-white elements in the population.

Today therefore while many Japanese are in protective custody for good reasons, and while unquestionably some of these and perhaps others yet unapprehended have acted as skillful spies for Japan, there is no reason to expect anything but adequate loyalty from the great bulk of American citizens here of Japanese extraction. They can hardly be expected to enthuse over Japanese defeats or desire to see Japan humiliated and destroyed, but such an outcome is decidedly the lesser of two evils for them. Their economic prospects are with American victory.

Search for Disloyal

The Japanese problem during the war therefore can be expected to boil down essentially to a problem of ferreting out the few disloyal. This is not an easy problem. It requires the most skillfull intelligence work. The mere fact of second or third generation status is not an absolute guaranty of loyalty.

Island residents claim to have identified the voices which come over the radio from Tokyo in the English-speaking programs as graduates of Honolulu high schools. Some of the later generations have returned to the service of the mother land with the outbreak of war.

But nothing has happened since the outbreak of war to justify the anticipation of anything more serious than this police problem which requires vigilance, skill, and care, but which certainly does not involve any likelihood or even serious possibility of a mass uprising of the Japanese element in the population here so long as reasonable tolerance and understanding is involved in the behavior of the white population toward them.

More Milk Co-ops Quit N. Y. Agency

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 6 (AP)—Factional fights within the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, climaxed Jan. 3 by withdrawal of the powerful Eastern Producers Association, resulted in more withdrawals and the threat of others to come.

Ralph Norton, President of Boonville Farms Co-operative, said his organization voted to drop its membership in the agency. He said leaders of organizations planning to withdraw from the Agency met in Utica Jan. 3 to discuss plans for organization. He said the new organization expected to obtain 38 of the 47 co-operatives making up the 50,000 member Agency group.

Eastern's withdrawal followed similar action a month ago of the Conesus Milk Producers Co-operative Association as a result of differences over policies and a dispute over retention of Charles Baldwin, former New York State Commissioner of Agriculture, as Executive Secretary of the Agency.

Referring to action of the Boonville Co-op, Mr. Norton explained that "inasmuch as the League (Dairymen's League) and Baldwin are running the show and the Agency is not working for the farmers' interests, we must withdraw."

Marine Hero

Wide World

Maj. J. P. S. Devereaux

Who was in command of the heroic Marine garrison on Wake Island that held out so long against the Japanese attacks.

The 1942 All-America Flower Winners

January brings announcement of the All-America flower winners, and this year they seem particularly fine. The two leaders received more voting points than any previous entry since the trials were started.

Pearly Gates Morning Glory and Pink Queen Cleome or Spider Plant head the list. Pearly Gates is a large white companion for the early and favorite Heavenly Blue Morning Glory, winner of a few years ago and now seen in all its breathless beauty climbing many a porch trellis and garden fence. Pearly Gates is a sport from Heavenly Blue, with the same vigorous growth and free-blooming habit. It grows 12 feet high, with luxurious foliage, wherever morning glories will grow, and bears big satiny white flowers. Try it with Heavenly Blue and Scarlet O'Hara for a red, white, and blue effect.

Pink Queen is one of the easiest of flowers to grow—not always true of the All-America introductions. An abundant bloomer, this handsome flower will bear from May or June until killing frosts. It is a tall (4-foot), attractive border plant, free from insect pests and diseases, each branch carrying a large head of bloom. The huge airy heads are a refreshing shade of pink without a trace of blue or magenta. The large flower bracts turn white before falling, giving the appearance of a white collar with a pink cap.

Yellow Flare Cosmos

Yellow Flare Cosmos is another All-America winner. It is a rich butter yellow, similar in habit to Orange Flare, a 1935 winner now widely grown. It is a heavy bloomer but always graceful on long, wiry stems and with airy serrated foilage.

Purple Robe Nierembergia leads off the second group of winners. It is a deep blue half-hardy perennial that will be treated as an annual, since it blooms in 15 weeks from sowing. The dwarf, cushion-like plants, only six inches tall, are covered until frost with flowers the color of the Silver Blue Petunia, and while they grow almost anywhere they seem to prefer sun and sandy loam. Suitable for edging, low border, or rockery.

Among the new marigolds—there are, happily, always several new marigolds among the winners—the most intriguing, perhaps, is Butterball. It is a very compact, Scabious-flowered, canary yellow, early bloomer, with a long season, flowering until frozen. The little plants of six to 10 inches are very uniform, and are covered with the bright luminous little blooms dressing up their dense foliage. It is good for potting as well as for bedding and edging.

Then there is Melody, which some of you may have had the chance to try this past season. It is a dwarf French double Harmony type in golden yellow. It is a little taller than Butterball—12 to 15 inches—uniform in height, habit, and color, rather early, and a long steady bloomer except in the most northern locations. It makes a good pot plant and is excellent for cutting.

Golden Bedder Marigold is claimed to be the earliest of the marigolds to start blooming. And it is a beauty! The plants, where not too close, form symmetrical mounds covered with golden-orange, chrysanthemum-like flowers of the Dixie Sunshine type, each with a row of outer guard petals crested with miniature flowers. Its chief value is its earliness, blooming well before the other varieties start; and it is good for a second planting for fall flowering. Long cutting stems too. The plants are 30-inch with light green foliage inclined to turn yellow toward maturity, when they should be pulled out.

1942 Winners

A really red annual phlox, the color the same as Scarlet Flax, with a lovely contrasting white eye is the 1942 winner Red Glory. It is a free, continuous bloomer, tall, lightly foliaged, uniform and true. Glamour is a new All-America petunia. A magnificent big salmon-rose in the Giants of California type, this variety is a real addition to the prolific petunia family. The wide white throats have the chocolate veining of their class, showing off to good advantage the four- to five-inch, fringed, wavy flowers on about 16-inch plants. The color glows both outdoors and under artificial light. It should be good for the florist trade as well as for garden and pot culture. Royal Purple is a big double zinnia in the huge Dahlia-flowered group.

Seeds of the All-America winners are available through any reliable seedsman or dealer; but the stock is limited, so early orders are wise precaution. The All-America winners of any one year are chosen after the promising new varieties of the previous year have been grown and tested for a season under garden conditions in sixteen climatic sections of the United States and southern Canada. A variety must be distinctly different, superior, and must fill a desirable purpose before any of the sixteen resident judges or the five traveling or guest judges consider it for recommendation or award. Seed catalogues usually list their supplies of All-America winners among their novelties for the current year.

M. J. T.

A Tuesday Feature

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Every Friday

Boston Bruins to Present Busher Jackson in Game With Chicago at Garden Tonight

Acquisition of Left Wing Comes at Opportune Time

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Manager Art Ross bought Harvey "Busher" Jackson from Brooklyn Americans last Sunday, he made just one more addition to the list of smart moves he has made in his long association with the Boston Bruins. The only catch, however, is that Art could not possibly have known just how smart that move was going to turn out for the Busher will fill a very important gap in the ranks of the world's champions against Chicago Black Hawks tonight.

Ross explained this latest move of his on the way back from New York, right after Brooklyn Americans had surprised the Bruins by defeating them 3-2. Lying back in his private compartment berth, with his hands folded behind his head, Art declared, "Jackson will be good insurance for us in case we have anyone sidelined through injury, and despite the fact that he is a 12-year veteran of the National Hockey League, he still will be good for a couple of years."

Schmidt May Be Out

Tonight there is a strong possibility that big Milt Schmidt, speedy center for the Krauts, will be sidelined from the effects of his collision Sunday with Pat Egan of the Amerks. Ready to step into the hole in the line-up is the latest Ross acquisition, Mr. Jackson.

Jackson, of course, would not be taking Milt's place at center, inasmuch as his normal position is at left wing. In the eventuality that Schmidt does not face the Hawks on the Garden surface, Ross would probably move Busher's brother, Arthur, to center for Woody Dumart and Bobby Bauer, with Herb Cain taking Art's place at center between Busher and Dutch Hiller.

Hamill Back

Tonight's game marks the first appearance of Red Hamill, former Bruin, in a Chicago uniform in Boston, and many eyes will be watching to see how this big 200-pound left wing handles the Bruins' little right wings—Bauer, Eddie Wiseman, and Hiller. In his last appearance for Boston Red sank two goals as the Bruins defeated Montreal Canadiens 4-0 Dec. 16.

The Hawks come to the Hub just about due for a victory, having dropped their last five straight to Toronto, Americans, Rangers, Canadiens, and Detroit. Moreover, they are bolstered by the knowledge that they are the only club the Rossmen have been unable to defeat this season. The two clubs have met three times, with Chicago winning 3-2 in the Windy City Nov. 20, and then tying the Bruins on the other two occasions —2-2 here Dec. 9, and 3-3 in Chicago Dec. 14.

Bruins Piqued

Piqued by their loss to Americans, the Bruins hope to salvage some of their hurt pride at the expense of the Hawks and thereby move into undisputed possession of first place. At present the B's are tied with Toronto Maple Leafs at 31 points, although the Bruins do hold the advantage of a game in hand.

Any sort of a scoring spree by Bill Cowley's line would see the wily Ottawan climb back into the scoring lead he lost this past week to Bryan Hextall of the Rangers. Hextall ran his point total to 26 to take over the individual leadership, while Cowley slipped into a tie for second at 24 points with Bryan's linemates, Phil Watson and Lynn Patrick.

Probable Line-Ups

Boston	Chicago
Conacher, lw	rw, Thoms
Cowley, c	c, W. Carse
Wiseman, rw	lw, Allen
Hollett, ld	rd, Seibert
Clapper, rd	ld, Wiebe
Brimsek, g	g, Lo Presti

Boston Spares: Dumart, Schmidt, Bauer, Cain, Jackson, Hiller, H. Jackson, Crawford, Smith.

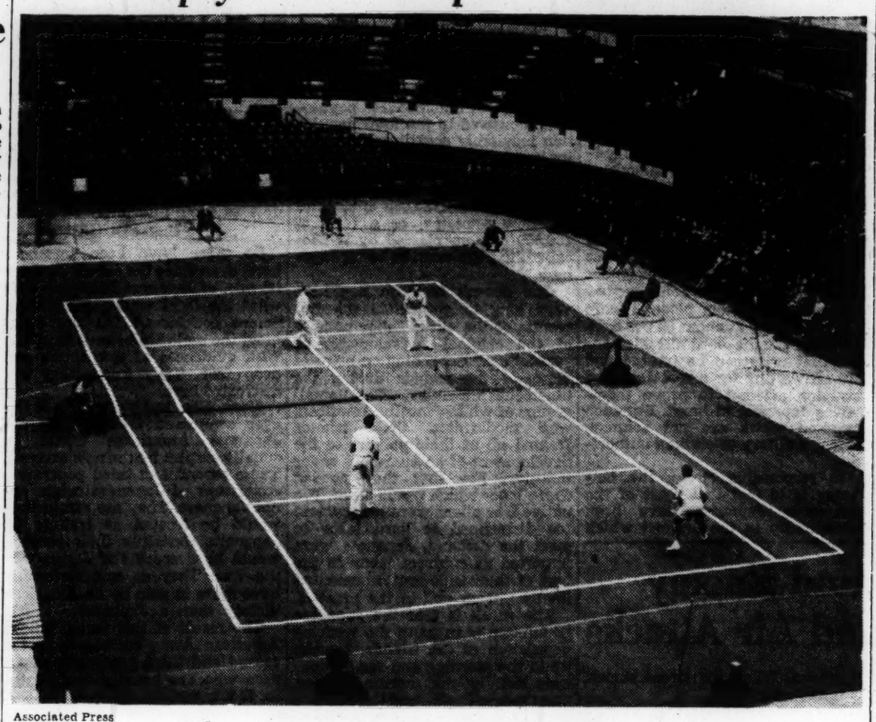
Chicago Spares: Hamill, Kaleta, Cooper, Hergesheimer, Dahlstrom, Mariucci, R. Carse, March, M. Bentley.

Time of game: 8:30 p. m.

Over the Blue Line

At New York tonight the Rangers will be trying to equal the N. H. L. record for consecutive games without being shut out of the scoring column . . . The record is 77, made by a former Ranger outfit, and if the Blue Shirts score against Detroit they will equal the record . . . Rangers are not particularly pleased at having to face the Wings' goalie, Johnny Mowers, though, for Mowers has scored shutouts in two of his last three games . . . The Detroit surge recently can be traced directly to the return of Ebbie Goodfellow, the Dit Clapper of the Wings, who played his first game Jan. 1 when Detroit blanked Chicago 3-0 . . . A victory by Rangers and a loss by Bruins would see a triple tie for first place in the standing among Toronto, New York, and Boston . . . Busher Jackson arrived in Boston this morning.

Empty Seats Dampen Tennis Show



Associated Press

Doubles Match at Boston Garden

Although the four best-known tennis players in the United States appeared at the Boston Garden last night, only 2,502 paid to view the proceedings. The scene here climaxed the evening, when Kovacs and Riggs (left to right in near court) met defeat at the hands of Don Budge and Fred Perry (left to right in far court), 6—3, 6—4. Riggs had defeated Perry and Kovacs had defeated Budge in the singles matches.

Pro Tennis Watched By Slim Crowd

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the tennis matches at the Boston Garden last night can serve as a criterion, the professional game is no threat to the United States Lawn Tennis Association. With the two leading professional stars of 1941 and the numbers one and two ranking players of the 1941 amateur season on the card, only 2,502 people left their homes to attend.

There was nothing wrong with the tennis either. There were spectacular shots, gets, aces, rallies. court strategy, and the fun of Kovacs antics, but the whole show was lost in the spacious Garden and widely scattered gathering. A capacity house would have set the whole affair on "fire." The same show in mid-summer in the Longwood Club setting before a real gathering would have been tennis history.

Riggs Wins

In the matches Bobby Riggs matched a soft game against the fading brilliance of Fred Perry and won in straight sets, 6—4, 6—2. The featured match, in which Frankie Kovacs downed Don Budge after dropping the first set, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4, was far more interesting. In the doubles the veterans teamed to beat Riggs and Kovacs, 6—3, 6—4, although the tennis was secondary to the clowning of Kovacs.

Neither Perry nor Budge are conditioned to produce their best tennis yet. Both Riggs and Kovacs started preparations ahead of the veterans and the singles matches show by score that Perry and Budge are not ready. They start fast against their younger opponents and fade as the matches progress.

Budge Not Appreciative

Although the clowning of Kovacs is a relief to many of the tennis fans, Budge was not appreciative last night. When Kovacs drops his clowning he displays the best backhand in tennis today and a serve that bows to none. Against Budge last night power predominated with an admixture of soft shots by Kovacs that brought cheers from the few present.

Perry and Riggs played a serious match, but hardly drew more than mere appreciative applause from spectators inspired to no extra enthusiasm.

* * *

The players are not satisfied with the present canvas court and another is to be made and ready for use by the time the tour reaches Chicago. The lines painted on the court must have been done before stretching the canvas for they are pretty wobbly and the footing is not good.

* * *

There is little concern by the promoters regarding tennis balls at least for the present tour. The management has some 350 dozen on hand and that allows for more than two dozen an evening since some 76 cities are on the list at present.

* * *

Unless larger gatherings pay to view the matches than the crowd here last night and the 500 at Albany Sunday night, the tour will be working for the railroad. The schedule called for the players to hop way down to Hershey, Pa., for tonight and back to New England for matches at New Haven the following night. The show lacks proper promotion, but experience may correct that.

Texas Elevens Go Ahead With Elaborate Schedules

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 6—Unless the war interferes, Southwest Conference football teams will play more intersectional football games this fall than in any year in the past. A glance at the schedules of the seven teams shows that the Southwest elevens are tending more and more toward booking games with teams more their match than small Texas college elevens. Only a few such games are booked for 1942.

Among the intersectional games on the 1942 schedule are S. M. U. vs. Temple; Northwestern vs. Texas; L. S. U. vs. Texas A. & M.; Duke vs. Texas A. & M.; Washington State vs. Texas A. & M.; Rice vs. L. S. U.; Rice vs. Tulane; Rice vs. North Carolina; T. C. U. vs. U. C. L. A.; T. C. U. vs. Kansas, and S. M. U. vs Pittsburgh.

In 1943 games have been scheduled between Oregon and Texas, Army and Texas A. & M., L. S. U. and Texas A. & M. and Temple and S. M. U. In 1944 Southern California will play Texas and Fordham will meet Southern Methodist.

Only one outside team will play Southwest teams more than twice in 1942. Texas Tech of Lubbock will meet Baylor, Texas Christian, Texas A. & M. and Rice.

* * *

Texas football fans are more than willing to forget football for a while after the Bowl games. Texas elevens were in three Bowls, Sun, Cotton and Orange, and lost in each instance. There is one regret, however: That Texas, beaten once but about the greatest grid machine ever seen in this section, was not in one of the frays. Texas turned down an Orange Bowl bid.

* * *

One more thing about the football season before the books are closed until fall. The humorous side of football was forgotten by many during the seriousness of the campaign. For instance: The University of Texas scored two touchdowns on plays in which the signals were mixed; a West Texas coach's illogical logic probably kept an opponent from scoring; a high school team kicked a field goal and didn't know it.

Lewis Mayne, a sub Texas back, ran 44 yards for a touchdown in the Texas-Arkansas game, although the signals called for Spec Sanders, a fellow back, to carry the ball. Both Sanders and Mayne were surprised when Mayne got the ball, but recovered in time to start a new play going. In the Colorado-Texas game Pete Layden (carrying the ball) and other backs, went in one direction while the linemen blocked for them to go another way. Layden, nevertheless, scored.

In the Texas Tech-Loyola game, Loyola penetrated to Tech's four-yard line. Dell Morgan, Tech coach, took out his regulars and sent in substitutes. His assistant coach was beside himself. "Why, oh why, did you do that?" he asked Morgan. "Well," drawled Morgan, "the reserves haven't had any goal line experience and they need some." The reserves held.

In a high school game between two high school teams, one of the teams thought it had scored a touchdown and got ready to kick the extra point when the referee put the ball down a few feet from the goal line. The team kicked the "extra point," only to learn later that a touchdown had not been made and that a field goal had been kicked. The team won, however, 9-to-0.

Joe Hornaday

Rangers' Line Dominates NHL Scoring Table

MONTREAL, Jan. 6 (AP)—The New York Rangers' high scoring line of Bryan Hextall, Lynn Patrick, and Phil Watson continued to dominate the National Hockey League's scoring table during the past week.

Hextall, the leading marksman since the season got into full stride, topped the official scoring list issued today with 14 goals and 12 assists for a total of 26 points. Two points behind him were his line-mates, Patrick and Watson, and Bill Cowley of Boston. Toronto's Gordie Drillon was next with 23 points.

Cowley, as usual, was the leading play-maker with 20 assists while Hextall's 14 goals stood as the high mark. Pat Egan of the Brooklyn Americans continued as bad man No. 1, having spent 55 minutes in the penalty box.

The leading scorers:

	G.	A.	Pts.
Hextall, Rangers	14	12	26
L. Patrick, Rangers	13	11	24
P. Watson, Rangers	7	17	24
Cowley, Boston	4	20	24
Drillon, Toronto	12	11	23
Bauer, Boston	8	14	22
Abel, Detroit	8	13	21
Anderson, Brooklyn	4	17	21
Schmidt, Boston	10	10	20
Thoms, Chicago	8	12	20

Michigan's Pool Records Better Than Big Ten Marks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Often in the world of athletics the establishment of purely a new local record in any specific event is of minor consequence, but not in the University of Michigan varsity swimming pool where it takes close to a world record performance to break any of the existing marks.

A review of the current swimming records brings to light the interesting fact that the Michigan pool records for all eight of the events on the Big Ten program are better than the Conference marks themselves—and seven of these eight Conference records are held by Michigan swimmers.

Going deeper afield, one also finds that these same Wolverine pool marks either equal or better six of the national intercollegiate records. In fact, one of them also stands as the American and world's record. This is in the 200-yard breaststroke in which Dick Hough of Princeton set the world's record of 2:22 in the pool here in 1939.

National Meets

The explanation for the brilliance of Michigan's pool records lies in the fact that both the national intercollegiate meet and the national A. A. U. meet have been held here during the last three years. Although only one of the pool marks is held by Michigan, they form targets at which members of the Michigan team may aim as it now prepares to go after its fourth successive Big Ten title and its ninth straight national crown.

The following is a closer comparison of all these marks:

50-Yard Freestyle

NCAA Record—22.9, Flachmann of Illinois and Tomski of Michigan.
Pool Record—22.9, Waldemar Tomski, Michigan.
Big Ten Record—23.1, Waldemar Tomski and Charles Barker, Michigan.

100-Yard Freestyle

Pool Record—51.2, Otto Jaretz, Chicago Towers Club.
NCAA Record—51.6, Walter Spence, Rutgers.
Big Ten Record—52.1, Gus Sharemet, Michigan.

220-Yard Freestyle

NCAA Record—2:09.6, Jack Medica, Washington.
Pool Record—2:10.3, Otto Jaretz, Chicago Towers Club.
Big Ten Record—2:13.6, Tom Haynie, Michigan.

440-Yard Freestyle

NCAA Record—4:42.5, Jack Medica, Washington.
Pool Record—4:45.4, Paul Herron, San Diego, Calif.
Big Ten Record—4:52.1, Tom Haynie, Michigan.

200-Yard Breaststroke

NCAA Record — 2:22.0, Dick Hough, Princeton.
Pool Record—2:22.0, Dick Hough, Princeton
Big Ten Record—2:23.9, Jack Kasley, Michigan.

150-Yard Backstroke

Pool Record—1:33.1, Adolph Kiefer, Chicago Towers Club.
NCAA Record—1:34.2, Albert Vande Weghe, Princeton.
Big Ten Record—1:36.8, Francis Heydt, Michigan.

300-Yard Individual Medley

Pool Record—3:20.6, Adolph Kiefer, Chicago Towers Club.
NCAA Record—3:34.2, Justin Callahan, Columbia.
No Big Ten Record.

400-Yard Freestyle Relay

Pool Record—3:29.6, Chicago Towers Club.
NCAA Record—3:30.7, Yale.
Big Ten Record—3:32.4, Michigan.

300-Yard Medley Relay

NCAA Record—2:51.9, Princeton.
Pool Record—2:54.5, Princeton.
Big Ten Record—2:56.8, Ohio State.

World records are listed for six of these nine events, the 100,220 and 440-yard freestyle races, the breaststroke, backstroke and 400-yard relay. The pool records for all six of these events together are only 9.4s. short of the aggregate world marks.

Same

The difference increases from two-tenths of one second in the 100-yard freestyle to 4.6s. in the 440 and of course in the breaststroke the pool and world records are the same.

The oldest of the pool records is Tomski's mark in the 50-yard freestyle which was set in 1938. Six of the others were set during the A. A. U. meet here last spring while the two marks held by Princeton were established during the national intercollegiates of 1939.

Of all of Michigan's Big Ten record holders the only one remaining in collegiate competition is Gus Sharemet. He set the Conference record for 100 yards in 1940 as a sophomore and now as a senior is out to break it. Last season he failed to approach the form he displayed the previous year but Coach Matt Mann of the Wolverines still regards him as one of the greatest sprinters in swimming history and feels he has a chance to break the world's record of 51s. even for 100 yards which Johnny Weissmuller set in the Michigan Union pool April 4, 1927.

During Michigan's approaching dual meet season the one single event which probably will attract the most attention will be the meeting of the Yale and Wolverine 400-yard relay teams during their meet here Feb. 21. Yale's quartet, still intact from last year, set a world's mark of 3:27.8 for the event in 1941 but this definitely will be in peril when the two teams clash in February.

Pool records may be subjected to a beating in some events during the Western Conference meet which will be held here March 13 and 14.

Trudel Remains Leading Scorer With 32 Points

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6 (AP)—Although he found the net only once last week, his second goal in three weeks, Lou Trudel of Washington managed to cling to the top scoring position in the American Hockey League.

Last week it looked as though Adam Brown of Indianapolis would do it, but Adam suddenly lost his scoring eye and sank into a fourth-place tie with Norm Calladine, Providence ace.

The latest challengers are Gordon Pettinger of Hershey, brilliant play-maker and hottest scorer in the circuit today, and Bill Summerhill of Springfield, each with 31 points, one less than Trudel.

One chap who isn't perturbed over losing his title is Ed Bush of Providence, the loop's leading languisher in the penalty box. Ed went through the week without being ordered off the ice, but his 56 minutes remained tops.

	G.	A.	Pts.
Trudel, Washington	16	16	32
Summerhill, Springfield	12	19	31
Pettinger, Hershey	4	27	31
Calladine, Providence	18	12	30
A. Brown, Indianapolis	11	19	30
De Marco, Providence	13	16	29
Herchenratter, Philadelphia	13	15	28
Cunningham, Cleveland	9	19	28
Frost, Hershey	14	13	27
Drouin, Washington	13	14	27
Bush, Providence	10	16	26
Smith, Washington	10	16	26

Corbitt in Navy

NEW YORK (AP)—Claude Corbitt, smart rookie shortstop whom the Dodgers bought from their Montreal farm club last September, has informed Brooklyn club officials that he has enlisted in the Navy. Corbitt, a resident of Sunbury, N. C., enlisted at Raleigh, N. C.

Dodger officials regarded Corbitt as sure to remain with the club through the 1942 season and conceded him a chance to beat out Pee Wee Reese for the regular shortstop position.

Bitsy Grant in Navy

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 6 (AP)—Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta, today notified Dixie tennis tournament officials that he had been accepted for Navy service and would not be able to compete in the tournament now underway at the Davis Islands Club.

With Grant out of the meet, Wayne Sabin, top-seeded entry became the outstanding favorite to win.

Grant previously had announced in Atlanta he was seeking a commission, but failing in that would enlist. The Mighty Atom is only 5ft. 4in. tall, under regulation height, but apparently received a concession.

Maria Lenk Adds New Record Claim to List

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 6 (AP)—Maria Lenk of Brazil, member of a touring group of South American swimming stars, added a new world record claim to her list last night when she was timed at 5:53.2 in the 400-yard breaststroke.

Miss Lenk's mark will not become official until it is approved by the A. A. U., which sanctioned the meet. She already holds records for the 200- and 400-meter events. Her time last night cut 23.6s. off the mark set by Kathryn Rawls in 1932.

The Brazilian competed against Patty Aspinall of Indianapolis, national A. A. U. titleholder.

The six South Americans dominated the meet, which was witnessed by 700 fans. In the 100-yard backstroke Fonseca de Silva of Brazil bettered the pool record of the Youth Building by 0.1 of a second. He covered the distance in 1:04.5.

Two-Handed Shooting

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Nat Holman, basketball coach at City College isn't going to change his coaching system just because western teams romped over metropolitan fives in holiday doubleheaders at Madison Square Garden.

"Their one-handed shooting and galloping up and down the floor sure got results," said Holman, whose team lost to Wyoming, "but until New York high school coaches change their styles of teaching I'm going to insist that my boys use two hands. It's too late to make the change after they are in college."

Feller at Norfolk

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 6 (AP)—Baseball's Bob Feller started work for Uncle Sam today. He checked in at the Naval Training Station last night to assume his duties as chief boatswain's mate under the Navy's physical fitness program.

Defense Bonds for Prizes In Pro Senior Golf Affair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT MYERS, Fla., Jan. 6—Prizes for winners in the Professional Golfers Association Seniors Championship, to be played in Fort Myers, Fla., Jan. 15-18, will be paid, appropriately enough this year, in United States defense bonds. Jack Burke of Houston, Texas, won the championship last year, when the seniors played their fifth annual tournament in Sarasota, Fla.

The tournament, played each year, offers an opportunity for the old professionals—men who made golf famous—to get together and take up tournament play where they dropped it many years ago. Although most of the competitors are veterans, the spectators will still see some fine golf.

Past Champions

Such past champions as Jock Hutchinson of Chicago, ex-British open national champion, Freddie McCleod, Washington, D. C., ex-national open champion, and Otto Hackbarth of the Cincinnati Country Club are expected to participate. Three of the players last year participated in the 1899 open champion tournament at Boston.

More than 60 persons played in the 1941 tournament in Sarasota. Usually from five to eight ex-national open champions are among those participating.

Full Schedule

A full schedule has been arranged for the seniors and their wives by the city committee. One day the golfers will make a trip to Sanibel Island, the famous shell island just a few miles off the coast of Ft. Myers. And on Thursday evening the city will give all Seniors and their ladies a banquet. Election of officers will be held on Friday and on Saturday entertainment will be presented.

P. G. A. officers for this year are: W. C. Sherwood, president, Memphis Country Club, Memphis, Tenn.; Alex C. Cunningham, vice-president, North Shore Country Club, Chicago; W. H. Way, honorary vice-president, Mayfield Country Club, Cleveland; Capt. C. Clarke, secretary, Willowick Country Club, Cleveland.

Giants Schedule 33 Spring Engagements

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants have announced a 33-game spring training schedule with 15 of them against the Cleveland Indians, the team they have met for several years on their swing north. The schedule:

Feb. 28 and March 1, Brooklyn at Havana; 7 and 8, Boston Red Sox at Miami; 13, 14 and 15, Brooklyn at Miami; 16, Red Sox at Sarasota; 17, Cincinnati at Tampa; 18, Cleveland at Clearwater; 19, Washington at Orlando; 21 and 22, Washington at Miami; 14, Philadelphia Phillies at Miami Beach; 25, Phillies at Miami; 26, Brooklyn at Daytona Beach; 27, Boston Braves at Sanford, Fla.; 28 and 29, Cleveland at Miami; 30, Cleveland at Jacksonville; 31, Cleveland at Hattiesburg, Miss.

April 1, Cleveland at Alexandria, La.; 2, Cleveland at Houston; 3, Cleveland at Dallas; 4 and 5, Memphis at Memphis; 6, Cleveland at Greenville, Miss.; 7, Cleveland at Oklahoma City; 8, Cleveland at Wichita; 9, Cleveland at Springfield, Mo.; 10, Cleveland at Evansville, Ind.; 11 and 12, Cleveland at Cleveland.

3,000-Mile Jaunt

MANHATTAN, Kan., Jan. 6 (AP)—Coach B. R. Patterson and his 11-man Kansas State wrestling team were off on a 3,000-mile jaunt which will take them to the mat with four of the nation's top-flight teams.

The schedule includes Franklin-Marshall, Lehigh, Michigan and Michigan State.

Pulling for Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas—Captain of the M. I. T. crew in 1939, Richart T. Cella, New York City man, is pulling for a commission in the Army Air Corps as an Aviation Cadet at Randolph Field, Texas.

Pics to Wind Up Current Trip At Capital Tonight

Tonight in Washington, D. C., the Boston Olympics come to the end of their longest road trip of the season—a jaunt that began last Dec. 26 and which has taken them to every city in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League circuit—when they face the Eagles in the first of a two-game series. The second game will be played back here in Boston tomorrow night.

No matter what happens in the nation's Capital tonight, the Olympics will still have chalked up their best road trip in history. A victory would see them embarking for home with a record of four wins and one tie in seven games, and would practically make it impossible for any of the other clubs to catch them in the race for the Walker Cup. To beat out the Olympics, the other clubs—Johnstown in particular—must beat the 'Pics on Boston ice, a trick which only the Washington Eagles have been able to accomplish once this season. The O's last five games in the Walker Cup series will be played at Boston Garden.

In meeting Washington Coach Hago Harrington's clubs is facing its most troublesome opponent, for in three meetings this season the 'Pics have nothing but a tie to show for their efforts. Twice Washington has won out, first by an 8—3 score and then by 4—3. The Olympics leave for home immediately after the game tonight and are scheduled to be here at one o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Washington will not arrive until just before game time.

Navy Basket Dates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The United States Naval Academy basketball team opens its 1942 season with Columbia University on Jan. 10. The schedule:

Jan. 10—Columbia University; 14—University of Delaware; 17—Duke University; 24—University of Pennsylvania (at Philadelphia, Pa.).
Feb. 4—Pennsylvania State College; 7—University of Virginia; 11—University of Maryland; 14—William and Mary College; 18—West Virginia University; 21—University of North Carolina; 25—Georgetown University; 28—Temple University.
March 4—Catholic University; 7—U. S. Military Academy (at West Point, N. Y.).

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Alice Marble makes pro tennis debut and defeats Mary Hardwicke of England, 8—6, 8—6, before 12,371 in New York Garden.

Five Years Ago

Giants purchase Tommy Thevenow from Cincinnati Reds for utility infield job.

Silver and Gold

Ward Lambert, Purdue basketball coach, is celebrating his silver jubilee there, and at the same time is a member of a national committee directing the "Golden Jubilee of Basketball" year.

Sports Around the Hub

Williams Star of A. L. Movie

Billy Mullen's Park Department youngsters are due for a real treat Friday night when they gather at the Boston City Club for the first New England public showing of the new American League promotional moving picture, "The Ninth Inning." The latest creation of Lew Fonseca is like something out of Hollywood. The photography is excellent, with just enough action, detailed instruction and laughs to cement the interest of the baseball-minded American youth.

Ted Williams is the star of the 1942 talkie, and with Roger Peckinpaugh is honored with a speaking part. Joe Di Maggio, Cecil Travis, Jeff Heath, Barney McCosky and Dick Siebert also give close-up tips on batting. Bob Feller, Lefty Grove, Ted Lyons and Dutch Leonard are featured in pitching shots, although many more big leaguers pass before the camera during the 45-minute showing.

Dedicated to Lou Gehrig, "The Ninth Inning" was shown yesterday at the Hotel Sheraton, following a luncheon by the Red Sox. Fonseca said that any group interested in showing the picture should get in touch with Fenway Park, if located anywhere in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire or Maine.

* * *

Now that the Hub baseball writers have voted their annual most valuable Boston player award—this year the Jacob C. Morse Memorial Trophy—to Ted Williams, they must concentrate on getting the elusive Red Sox slugger here for the Jan. 28 affair at the Copley-Plaza. There have been conflicting reports surrounding Ted's availability at that time, but as Philadelphia and probably New York will also honor him at their banquets, it seems quite certain that the popular Californian will be on hand.

* * *

New York critics are conceding Buddy Hassett a good chance to be the next Yankee first baseman. Now that Johnny Sturm has been drafted, the job may belong to either Hassett or Tommy Henrich, the outfielder. Buddy, ever since he started growing up on the sidewalks of New York, has nursed a burning desire to play in the Stadium, and we hope he gets it. However, lack of distance power at the plate may eventually ruin his illusion.

* * *

Paced by Howie Redgate, the Tufts basketball varsity goes down to Providence tomorrow evening for a meeting with Tippy Dye's Brown quintet. The Bears are doing all right this winter, with impressive triumphs over Harvard, Connecticut, and Clark. On Saturday of this week Dye takes his boys to Worcester to meet W. P. I.

* * *

Shorts . . . The price of the next baseball writers' dinner will be $5.50, but unless you already have a reservation, forget it. The scribes are so swamped with requests they could fill the Garden . . . Frank Shellenback is coming back from California to chaperon the American League's "The Ninth Inning" in this section . . . Fonseca had to take 57,000 feet of film before getting the 4,000 feet he wanted . . . Jake Morse, whose name will appear on the most valuable Boston player trophy going to Ted Williams, invented the modern system of scoring a ball game . . . Williams, incidentally, is the first "repeater" on the Hub banquet card.

* * *

Tonight's college hockey show at the Arena brings together New Hampshire and Boston University; B. C. and Tech . . . At the Sheraton yesterday some of the boys were kidding little Hughie Duffy about making a comeback, now that many of the younger big leaguers are going into the service. "I'll go up and hit," grinned Hughie, "but they'd better find somebody else to run and field for me." To which Jim Tabor added: "What do you mean run? What makes you think you could get a hit?" . . . When they forgot to hire a few ball boys at the Garden tennis matches last night the ushers were pressed into service.

* * *

With the war on, baseball men seem certain of only one thing in regard to 1942: that the Yankees will repeat . . . Zeke Bonura is going back into the Army . . . The mention of Busher Jackson, the latest Bruin purchase, brings back memories of great Toronto triumphs here.

E. R.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 5

Michigan Tech 4, U. of Michigan 1.

Workout Shifted But Nobody Told Coach Gallagher

Herb Gallagher fulfilled his hockey-coaching obligations this morning at Northeastern by taking off his overcoat and putting it right on again. It's one for the books.

The Huskies hold early-morning practice sessions at the Boston Arena, some at 6:15, others at 7:15. This morning's session was scheduled for 7:15, so Herb walked into the Arena at 7:10. The entire squad was in the dressing room in complete uniform.

Herb took off his overcoat and started to sort out his own equipment when one of the players started to laugh. Herb then discovered that the practice session had been shifted to 6:15 and that the boys were all through. He had been out of town, so there was no way for him to be notified.

Capt. Ronnie MacKinnon and Manager Fred Cusick, the latter a high-scoring forward last year, conducted the practice along typical Gallagher lines. The boys worked on play-making for 40 minutes and scrimmaged the last 20.

Reported Captain MacKinnon, "Everything was fine, except that the boys were a little careless about being offside."

So Herb put his coat on again and went out to breakfast.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 5

East

Youngstown 49, Akron 42.
Villanova 43, Geneva 40.
Syracuse 46, Cornell 38.
Creighton 63, Scranton 44.

South

No. Carolina State 46, McCray Eagles 37.
Duke 37, Tennessee 36.
Appalachian State T. 61, Celtics 54.
Murray (Ky.) State 49, Ill. Wesleyan 39.
South Carolina 37, Georgia 30.
Alabama 42, Tulane 33 (overtime).

Midwest

Northwestern 49, Minnesota 38.
Iowa 53, Chicago 39.
Purdue 36, Michigan 18.
Indiana 38, Wisconsin 34.
Gt. Lakes Naval Station 64, W. Ky. T. 37.
Hanover 46, Miami 38.
Pittsburg (Kan.) T. 35, Washburn 25.
Morningside 34, Iowa State Teachers 22.
Ball State 27, Illinois Normal 24.
Depauw 44, Earlham 30.
Gustavus Adolphus 36, Bemidji T. 32.
Winona Teachers 47, Culver-Stockton 45.

West

Washington State 67, Gonzaga 40.
Loyola (L. Angeles) 35, N. Mex. Mines 25.
Jamestown T. 57, Billings Polytechnic 32.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	14	5	3	31	72	44
Toronto	15	7	1	31	71	45
New York	14	8	1	29	81	67
Chicago	9	9	3	21	54	58
Detroit	8	12	2	18	56	63
Brooklyn	7	17	1	15	63	88
Montreal	6	15	1	13	51	83

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Commerce and Finance

Roads Ask Rate Increase to Offset Higher Wages, Expenses

Business and Industry

G. M. Board To Speed War Output Named

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corporation directors have set up a war emergency committee composed of seven top executives "to stimulate further production of war materials" at the company's plants.

The committee, coming on the heels of the Army and Navy offer of $5,000,000,000 worth of work to the motor car industry, superseded a "defense materials" group.

Donaldson Brown, Vice-President and Vice-Chairman of its board, was named head of the committee.

Other members are Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of the board; C. E. Wilson, President; John Thomas Smith, Vice-President and General Counsel, and three other Vice-Presidents, Albert Bradley, Frederic G. Donner and O. E. Hunt.

While military secrecy prevented disclosure of the exact amount of war orders held by General Motors divisions, Mr. Sloan's estimate of defense contracts made several months ago was well over $1,000,000,000.

In another action intended to hurry along work on armaments, five divisional chiefs were elected vice-presidents. They were George W. Codrington, general manager of the Cleveland Diesel Engine Division; Nicholas Dreystadt, general manager of the Cadillas Motor Car Division; H. L. Hamilton, head of the Electro-motive Division; H. J. Klingler, general manager of the Pontiac Motor Division, and S. E. Skinner, general manager of the Oldsmobile Division. M. E. Coyle, Chevrolet executive, and H. H. Curtice of the Buick Division already were vice-presidents.

The board accepted the resignation of James D. Mooney from the directorate, the administrative committee and as a vice-president. He has gone on active service with the Navy.

Mr. Donner, who has been in charge of finance, was elected to the board.

Another new vice-president was Harry W. Anderson, also named to the administrative committee. He will be in charge of the personnel staff, succeeding Vice-President B. D. Kunkle, who will take charge of the manufacturing staff.

Heads G. M. Group

Donaldson Brown

Vice-President and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of General Motors Corporation, who has been named chairman of the corporation's new war emergency committee.

Pennsylvania's Oldest Federal

Declares a DIVIDEND

AT THE RATE OF 2 1/2% per annum

Savings Share Accounts may be opened for as little as $1. Investment Share Certificates available in multiples of $100. Legal for Trust Funds.

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In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 2

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 2

Treasury to Refund $1,076,063,200 U. S. Issues Next Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau has announced that the Treasury will refund next week $1,076,063,200 of Treasury and Treasury-guaranteed securities.

Under the Treasury's new financing policy, direct Treasury obligations will be issued for both types of securities, but the type of security to be offered will not be disclosed until early next week.

The securities to be refunded are $310,090,000 of 7/8 per cent RFC notes of series R, maturing Jan. 15; $236,476,200 of 3 per cent Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds, callable on Jan. 15; $103,147,500 of 2 3/4 per cent Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds, callable on March 1, and $426,349,500 of 1 3/4 per cent Treasury notes of series A maturing on March 3.

More Banks Report Status As of Dec. 31

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Deposits and total resources of the Chase National Bank, the nation's largest commercial bank, on Dec. 31 were slightly under Sept. 30 and a year ago. Holdings of United States Government securities were substantially higher than a year earlier and moderately ahead of the preceding quarter.

Deposits on Dec. 31 totaled $3,534,967,000, compared with $3,587,562,000 on Sept. 30 and $3,543,338,000 on Dec. 31, 1940. Resources of $3,811,803,000 compared with $3,956,799,000 on Sept. 30 and $3,824,403,000 a year ago. U. S. Government security investments amounted to $1,364,847,000, against $1,339,079,000 and $1,098,108,000.

Loans and discounts and bankers' acceptances amounted to $801,221,309, compared with $773,035,985 three months ago, and with $664,189,468 one year ago.

Deposits of the National City Bank, as of Dec. 31 were $2,878,821,222, compared with $2,897,061,411 on Sept. 30, 1941, and with $2,908,437,735 on Dec. 31, 1940. Total resources were $3,082,860,582, compared with $3,098,957,082 and $3,095,466,387.

Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $985,161,064, compared with $924,761,414 and $1,364,824,538, and holdings of United States Government securities were $1,183,299,799, compared with $1,153,793,586 and $860,973,666.

The City Bank Farmers Trust Company, associate of the National City Bank, reported, as of Dec. 31, deposits of $113,531,933, compared with $80,496,340 on Sept. 30, 1941, and with $90,188,333 on Dec. 31, 1940. Total resources were $140,960,927, compared with $108,029,380 and $116,890,112. Cash amounted to $63,629,028, compared with $30,676,976 and $46,340,438, and holdings of United States Government securities were $45,715,480, compared with $44,523,354 and $37,357,300. Loans and advances were $2,192,631, compared with $2,112,546 three months before, and with $6,150,593 a year before.

The Marine Midland Trust Company reported as of Dec. 31, total deposits of $174,404,323 and total assets of $492,524,547, compared, respectively, with $164,275,031 and $181,194,749 on Sept. 30. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $66,586,721, against $65,066,054; holdings of United States Government securities to $39,801,629, against $31,781,574; and demand and time loans and bills discounted to $64,445,364, against $57,622,071.

The United States Trust Company reported as of Dec. 31, total deposits of $131,371,606 and total assets of $164,484,301, compared, respectively, with $136,687,728 and $169,155,824 on Sept. 30. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $67,112,066, against $80,699,350; holdings of United States Government securities to $38,063,000 against $32,926,000; and loans and bills purchased to $32,787,914, against $39,916,375.

Rail Rate Rise of 10 P. C. Called Absolutely Essential

ST. LOUIS (AP)—A railroad economics expert declared the proposed 10 per cent increase in freight and passenger rates is "absolutely essential" if the railroads are to continue to do their part in winning the war.

The higher rates are necessary because of increased wages being paid under a recent arbitration award and other higher operating costs, Julius H. Parmelee of Washington testified at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on the application for new carrier rates.

Mr. Parmelee, who is Director of the Bureau of Railway Economics of the American Association of Railroads, said operating expenses of the railroads as a whole had increased more than $1,000,000 a day since September, with still greater increases expected during 1942.

Mr. Parmelee estimated the higher wages alone will add $331,771,000 annually to the roads' pay rolls, adding that the increases in rates would yield about $358,000,000.

On cross-examination, Mr. Parmelee was asked whether increased traffic this year would provide sufficient additional revenue to meet the costs of the wage increases. He said he could not give a conclusive answer, as this country's entrance into the war had upset forecasts.

In an opening statement R. V. Fletcher of Washington, Vice-President of the association, said the need for handling war traffic without delay made a hearing on a flat percentage increase necessary rather than a hearing on higher rates for specific commodities. A commodity hearing would take too long, he added.

Water carriers also are seeking higher rates and will present their evidence before the three-man committee tomorrow. Shippers will be heard later in the week. The commissioners hope to hear all the evidence by the end of the week and be ready for oral arguments next Monday.

Roads in "Splendid Position"

The ICC members conducting the hearing are Acting Chairman Clyde B. Aitchison, Charles D. Mahaffie and Walter N. W. Splawn.

The Class 1 Railroads are presenting their evidence through the Association of American Railroads. Rail carriers in Classes 2 and 3 (smaller revenue bracket) are represented by the American Short Line Railroad Association.

In an interview, John J. Pelley, President of the AAR, said the nation's railroads are "in a splendid position" to meet all rail transportation needs for the duration of the war. Preparations to meet wartime transportation needs were begun when Poland was invaded in 1939, he said.

On order for delivery before next Oct. 1, he continued, were 113,000 new freight cars and 1,000 locomotives, including 650 diesel engines.

Mr. Pelley expressed the opinion the railroads would be able to handle increases in passenger traffic expected to result from the tire rationing program.

Tire rationing, he predicted, would cause railroads to further expand commuter services.

High Court Upholds FPC. Jurisdiction Over Gas Line Firm

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Supreme Court held today that the Federal Power Commission has jurisdiction over a company which operates natural gas transmission lines within one state but which obtains the gas through its parent company from other states.

Chief Justice Stone delivered the 8 to 0 opinion on a controversy over Federal or State control of the Illinois Natural Gas Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company.

The litigation grew out of an order by the Illinois Commerce Commission directing the Illinois Natural Gas Company to construct a 20-mile line to Mattoon, Ill., and to furnish natural gas at wholesale to the Central Illinois Public Service Company.

Justice Stoine asserted that the 1938 Federal Natural Gas Act was intended "to bring under Federal regulation wholesale distribution, like that of appellant (Illinois Natural Gas Company), of gas moving interstate."

"In any case," his opinion continued, "the proposed extension of appellant's facilities is so intimately associated with the commerce and would so affect its volume moving into the state and distribution among the states as to be within the congressional power to regulate those matters which materially affect interstate commerce, as well as the commerce itself."

Mr. Stone added that the State Commission was "without power to order" the extension.

An Interstate Commerce Commission order fixing railroad rates on grain which were attacked as discriminatory by millers, boards of trade, grain exchanges and other business interests in the "primary markets" of Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Minneapolis was sustained. The court's opinion, written by Justice Frankfurter, said "we certainly have neither technical competence nor legal authority to pronounce upon the wisdom of the course taken by the commission."

Farm Cash Income Of $11,600,000,000 Best Since 1920

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that preliminary estimates indicated farmers received a total cash income, including Government benefit payments, of $11,600,000,000 in 1941, the highest since 1920.

This estimate compares with a 1940 income of $9,120,000,000 and with a depression low of $4,682,000,000 in 1932.

Commercial Vessels Being Launched Currently at the Rate of One a Day

CLEVELAND (AP)—The United States is launching commercial vessels at the rate of about one a day in the biggest shipbuilding program in its history, Daily Metal Trade said.

"By the end of 1943 there will have been completed a total of not less than 1,400 seagoing commercial vessels, aggregating about 13,500,000 deadweight tons and costing in excess of $3,000,000,000," the publication added.

"In the year just ended private shipyards launched 28 naval vessels of large size and 129 seagoing commercial ships, supplemented by launching of 27 additional vessels in navy yards."

There now are 406 shipways in 16 private yards capable of accommodating steel vessels of more than 300 feet in length, compared with 170 such ways a year ago, the publication reported.

The National City Bank of New York

Head Office: Fifty-five Wall Street New York

Branches Throughout Greater New York

Condensed Statement of Condition as of December 31, 1941

(In Dollars)

INCLUDING DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCHES

ASSETS		LIABILITIES		
Cash and Due from Banks and Bankers	$ 985,161,064	Deposits		$2,878,821,223
United States Government Obligations (*Direct or Fully Guaranteed*)	1,137,543,527	Liability on Acceptances and Bills	$13,092,737	
Obligations of Other Federal Agencies	45,756,272	Less: Own Acceptances in Portfolio	4,495,723	8,597,014
State and Municipal Securities	164,997,544	Items in Transit with Branches		8,131,542
Other Securities	66,145,598	Reserves for:		
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances	618,810,573	Unearned Discount and Other Unearned Income		3,843,790
Real Estate Loans and Securities	6,320,682	Interest, Taxes, Other Accrued Expenses, etc.		7,475,921
Customers' Liability for Acceptances	6,376,694	Dividend		3,100,000
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	4,290,000	Capital	$77,500,000	
Ownership of International Banking Corporation	7,000,000	Surplus	77,500,000	
Bank Premises	39,522,843	Undivided Profits	17,891,093	172,891,093
Other Real Estate	1,607			
Other Assets	934,178			
Total	$3,082,860,582	*Total*		$3,082,860,582

Figures of Foreign Branches are as of December 23, 1941, except Hong Kong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peiping, Tokyo and Rangoon, which are as of November 25, 1941.

$190,851,507 of United States Government Obligations and $13,222,360 of other assets are deposited to secure $176,658,678 of Public and Trust Deposits and for other purposes required or permitted by law.

(*Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*)

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Statement of Condition, December 31, 1941

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$1,248,516,343.94
U. S. Government Obligations, direct and fully guaranteed		1,364,847,274.20
State and Municipal Securities		125,045,060.17
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		6,016,200.00
Other Securities		194,989,187.80
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances		802,221,308.65
Banking Houses		37,775,473.15
Other Real Estate		6,842,700.13
Mortgages		8,729,425.18
Customers' Acceptance Liability		6,965,977.86
Other Assets		9,853,853.88
		$3,811,802,804.96

LIABILITIES

Capital Funds:		
Capital Stock	$100,270,000.00	
Surplus	100,270,000.00	
Undivided Profits	40,369,834.49	
		$ 240,909,834.49
Dividend Payable February 1, 1942		5,180,000.00
Reserve for Contingencies		11,375,028.06
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, etc.		3,032,603.47
Deposits		3,534,966,617.22
Acceptances Outstanding		8,241,999.24
Liability as Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		575,267.46
Other Liabilities		7,521,455.02
		$3,811,802,804.96

United States Government and other securities carried at $354,906,037.00 are pledged to secure public and trust deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 2

Income Tax Don'ts

DON'T prepare your income tax return until you carefully read and understand the instructions accompanying the forms. Make out a work-sheet and check it with the instructions before filling in the forms.

DON'T delay in making out your income tax return. Tax problems deserve careful study, and the early assembling of your data expedites this.

DON'T, if your gross income is $3,000 or less and is wholly from salary, wages, or other compensation for personal services, dividends, interest, rent, annuities, or royalties, file your return on Form 1040 without carefully considering the option to file the simplified Form 1040A, since the filing of your return on either form in such case constitutes an election which prevents you from filing an amended return on the other form.

DON'T overlook the fact that for the majority of taxpayers the tax for 1941 will be two or three times as much as for 1940 and that it is important for you to save out of your weekly or monthly earnings, or otherwise provide, a sufficient amount to pay your tax when it becomes due. For the calendar year 1941 the tax is payable on or before March 16, 1942, or it may be paid in four equal installments on or before March 16, June 15, September 15, and December 15, 1942, respectively. If any installment is not paid when due, the whole amount of the tax unpaid is required to be paid upon notice and demand from the Collector.

DON'T omit any explanation or information that is essential to a complete audit of your return. An ounce of care may save you a pound of unnecessary expense, and time and annoyance both to you and to your Government.

New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

1784 ★ 1942

23 BANKING OFFICES IN BOSTON

FOREIGN BRANCHES IN ARGENTINA AND CUBA

A CONDENSED STATEMENT of CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches as of December 31, 1941

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$375,609,404.94
United States Government Obligations		166,022,918.06
State and Municipal Securities		20,806,869.84
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		2,010,000.00
Other Securities		17,265,444.99
Loans and Discounts		322,292,153.02
Customers' Liability for Acceptances		6,505,154.83
Banking Houses		12,955,363.21
Other Real Estate		721,901.59
Other Assets		3,004,066.43
Total		$927,193,276.91

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$818,621,655.96
Acceptances Executed	$11,854,869.60	
Less: Held for Investment	4,688,676.49	7,166,193.11
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		1,306,511.62
Reserve for Interest, Taxes, Dividend and Unearned Discount		3,901,236.16
Other Liabilities		3,333,025.06
Reserve for Contingencies		9,510,770.81
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus	39,187,500.00	
Undivided Profits	16,353,884.19	83,353,884.19
Total		$927,193,276.91

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	721,920
1941 volume to date	1,820,780
1940 volume to date	1,418,480

Stocks Uneven; Profit Selling Items Rally

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP) — The stock market experienced a brief rallying flurry today as the President revealed his $56,000,000,000 war building program to Congress but trends soon reverted to the irregularity which prevailed from the start.

Aircrafts turned around and pushed up briskly when the Chief Executive told of a production schedule of 125,000 planes in the 1943 fiscal year. Most quickly backed away as the rest of the list refused to follow through on the swing.

While there were a number of fairly strong performers visible at the close, losses of fractions to 2 or so were well spread over the ticker tape. Dealings were fast at intervals and transfers for the five hours approximated 900,000 shares.

Brokers blamed profit-taking on the recent bulge, sharpest since Sept. 1939, for most of the day's hesitancy. More and gloomier thoughts also centered on taxes and their forthcoming effect on corporate earnings. The slightly better tone to the Far Eastern war news was mildly helpful, as were the Russian drives against the Nazis.

Stumbling in the Curb were Aluminum of America, Gulf Oil, Phoenix Securities, and Bell Aircraft. Occasional gains were posted for Creole Petroleum, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, and Sherwin Williams.

Bonds Irregularly Higher

The bond market turned upward today but there were enough laggards to give the list a slightly irregular tinge.

Gains in some instances ranged to 3 points and more toward the end of the session while losses were limited largely to fractions.

Warren Bros. 6s were a focal point of activity with a 3½-point jump to a new 1941-42 high. Hearings are scheduled Jan. 7 on amendments to the company's reorganization plan. Holders of the securities were expected to benefit from anticipated improvement in the economic position of Cuba, where the company operates.

Island Creek Coal Buys Thacker Stock

By the Associated Press

The Island Creek Coal Company announced purchase of approximately the entire capital stock of the United Thacker Coal Company, a Maine corporation, thus acquiring about 22,000 acres of coal lands near present properties of the Island Creek Company in West Virginia.

James D. Francis, President of the Island Creek Company, said the purchase was made at the cost of approximately $1,400,000, and added that it was estimated the property contained about 100,000,000 to 120,000,000 tons of recoverable coal.

The purchasing company had no plans for any immediate development of the newly acquired property, Mr. Francis said.

Synthetic Rubber Allocated by OPM

WASHINGTON — The division of priorities of the Office of Production Management has extended indefinitely its synthetic rubber order and amended it to take in new types of synthetic rubber developed since the original order was drafted last June.

Under terms of the revised order all types of synthetic rubber were made subject to complete allocation. The original order, effective last July 1, was to have expired Dec. 31.

Pullman Co. Seeks To Increase Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Pullman Company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to increase by 10 per cent all sleeping and parlor car charges.

The company estimated that under higher pay rates recently established, its total annual increases in wages and pay roll taxes would be $6,352,200, of which $6,000,000 would go to increased wages.

The 10 per cent increase in rates, the petition added, would produce an increase in gross earnings of about $6,127,830, part of which would accrue to the railroads under existing agreements.

Petitions of the railroads for freight and passenger rate increases are being considered by the commission.

Federal Reserve Buys U. S. Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve banks bought $11,000,000 of Government bonds in the week ended Dec. 31.

The purchases were reported by the Federal Reserve Board without comment but such purchases ordinarily are intended to stabilize fluctuations in the Government bond markets. The 12 Federal Reserve banks now hold $2,249,000,000 of Government obligations.

The board also reported that lendable excess reserves of banks increased $30,000,000 to a total of $3,090,000,000 during the week.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	49	49	49	
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	1	46½	46½	46½	−1⅝
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	4	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis (1.40a)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Dec31
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	8	11⅝	11½	11⅝	Jan 5
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	23	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	− ½
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	7	½	¼	¼	Dec31
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	3	5⅛	5	5	
10⅜	3⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	5⅜	5	5¼	− ⅛
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15	15	15	Jan 5
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	4	22	22	22	− ¾
11¼	4⅜	Allen Industr (1)	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
167½	135¼	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	7	149	147½	147½	+ ½
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Dec31
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅛
9	5	Allied Stores	7	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	79½	79½	79½	Dec30
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	29	29½	28¾	28¾	−1
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	5	18	17¾	17¾	− ¼
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
20	10	AmalLea pf 1½k	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec31
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	54	53	53	Jan 5
227⅜	143⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	7	21½	20½	20½	Dec31
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	10	46½	46¼	46⅜	− ⅝
9¾	5½	Am Bank N(.10e)	5	7⅜	6¾	7⅛	− ⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ¼
39	26½	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	6	31	30½	31	
3	1	Am Cable & R	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	7	62¼	61⅞	62¼	+ ¾
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	160	160	Dec31
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	13	32½	31½	31⅝	− ⅝
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	4	70½	70	70	− ½
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (2g)	1	20½	20½	20½	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	108	108	Dec24
121	101½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	95	95	95	+ ⅞
8¾	4¾	Am Col'type(.60)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 5
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	3	8⅛	8	8	Jan 5
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
1⅞	½	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	
6½	3¾	Am European	1	5	5	5	Dec31
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	4	½	½	½	
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½k	2	18½	18½	18½	Jan 5
28⅜	14¾	AFP $7 pf (1¾g)	7	21½	20½	20½	− 1¼
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	1	31	31	31	− ¾
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	3	2½	2½	2½	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Dec31
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	3	45¾	45¾	45¾	− ¼
2⅛	1	Am Ice	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 5
30½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	25	25	25	Dec31
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	11	6½	6½	6½	Dec31
50	38	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	39	39	39	Dec31
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	32	10¼	9¾	10	− ⅛
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	2	87	85⅞	87	+ ⅞
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	4	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	9	⅛	⅞	⅛	+ ⅛
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	8	25	24½	25	
39	17½	AP&L $5 pf .94k	9	21½	21	21⅜	− ⅛
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	84	4⅞	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	31	11⅞	11½	11¾	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	2	5	5	5	Jan 2
10⅜	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
45⅜	33⅝	Am Smelt (3½g)	29	42¼	41⅛	41⅝	− ⅛
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	5	146½	144⅜	144⅜	− 5⅛
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	3	34	34	34	+ ¾
28½	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs 2g	20	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	− ⅜
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	5	10	10	10	− ⅛
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	7	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
22½	13	Am Sugar (2e)	7	19⅞	19¾	19¾	− ½
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	96½	96½	96½	− ⅜
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	18½	18½	18½	Jan 5
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	9	134¾	133½	134¼	+1
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	10	48	48	48	+ ⅛
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf B 4½g	25	48⅞	48¼	48⅞	+ ⅜
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143	143	143	Jan 2
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose (1g)	4	26½	26⅜	26½	− ⅜
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	116½	116½	116½	Jan 5
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	19	3¼	3	3	− ¼
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	Jan 2
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	4	5⅝	5¼	5¼	− ¼
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12k)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	− ⅜
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
56¾	46½	Am Z pr pf (5)	1	47	47	47	Dec30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	50	27¾	27	27½	− ⅜
17¼	11⅞	Anchor H (.90g)	6	17	16⅞	17	
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 3
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	7	1	¾	1	Dec31
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	1	24	24	24	+ ½
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	109⅜	109⅜	Jan 2
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	8	3⅞	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm I pr pf 1½k	6	64¼	64¼	64¼	− ⅛
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	70½	70½	70½	Dec23
34⅜	20½	Armstron' C 2¼g	10	25	24⅜	25	+1⅜
9¾	6⅜	Arnold C (¾g)	2	7	7	7	Jan 3
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	2	5⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅜
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅜
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	Dec30
102½	76	As D 2pf (193¾k)	7	76½	76	76	Dec29
35⅜	20	Associates (2a)	1	20½	20½	20½	Dec31
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF 1e)	25	29⅝	28½	28¾	− ⅝
70¼	53⅝	Atch T&S Fpf (5	5	63½	62½	62½	− 1½
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	15	23½	22⅜	22⅝	− ⅞
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	34	33½	34	
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	45	43	45	− ½
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	19	22	21½	21½	− ½
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Dec30
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (⅓g)	5	7	7	7	
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49	49	49	+ ¼
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	1	70	70	70	Jan 5
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	3	8½	8½	8½	
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 5
5¼	2⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	198	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼

B

19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	23	14⅝	14	14	− ⅝
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	52	3⅝	3⅜	3½	− ⅛
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	19	6¼	6	6	− ⅛
8½	3½	Bangor & Ar	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
13½	7	Barber As ½e	5	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	21	9⅜	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
24⅞	13⅜	Bath I W (1¼g)	15	18⅛	17½	17⅞	
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
27⅜	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	Jan 5
104½	102⅞	Beat Co pf w (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
106	105	Beat C pt (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Dec 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	Dec30
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7½	7	7½	Dec31
41⅜	32⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	15	39⅞	39¼	39¼	− ⅛
20⅜	10½	Benf Ind (1.10g)	11	13⅜	12⅜	13⅛	+ ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pt (2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec30
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	42	65½	64¼	64⅜	−1⅜
131½	115	Beth Steel pt (7)	1	120	120	120	+2
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (4)	3	21⅜	21½	21½	− ⅛
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	4	18¾	18½	18½	+ ¼
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	14	6⅞	6½	6½	− ¼
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 3
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	91	21⅛	19⅜	20¼	+ ¼
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	4	31½	31¼	31½	− ¼
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	17⅛	16¾	16¾	− ¼
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	17	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	15	21⅝	21	21	− ¼
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	− ¼
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	− ⅜
17¼	16½	Brewing C(new)	1	17	17	17	Dec30
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	5	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	21	17⅜	17	17⅛	
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	2	27½	27¼	27¼	− ¼
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	43	43	43	Jan 3
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 5
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	19	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	22	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	Dec31
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 5
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	8	8¾	8½	8¾	
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	16	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	10	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	3	22½	22	22½	− ½
35⅝	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	6	24¼	24	24¼	Dec31
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅝
56¾	49	Burling pt (2¾)	1	55	55	55	Jan 3
9⅜	5¾	Burr Add (.70g)	5	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 5
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	− ¼
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20	20	20	+1½
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	Jan 5
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	7	10⅝	10⅜	10½	− ⅛

C

24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	4	18¾	18½	18½	− ⅜
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v l0
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	10	¾	¾	¾	− ⅛
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	3	6¼	6	6⅛	− ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	8	13	13	13	+ ¼
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	26	12½	11¾	11¾	− ¾
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	12	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	4	34⅝	34½	34½	
3⅜	1⅝	Capital Ad A	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Dec31
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	3	27¼	26¾	26¾	− ½
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	4	68⅛	67½	67½	− ½
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	10	41⅞	41½	41½	
29¾	18½	Celanese (2)	15	20¾	19⅞	19⅞	− ¾
10½	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	12	8½	7¾	7¾	− ½
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	8	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	− ⅜
3½	1⅜	Cent Foundry	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 5
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	8	2½	2½	2½	
17	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	8	16½	16	16	− ⅛
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Dec31
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas (4)	6	29⅝	28¾	28¾	− ¾
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	3	2½	2½	2½	
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	19	19	19	+1½
22½	14¾	Cham P&F (1g)	4	16	16	16	Jan 5
18	5¾	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 5
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	19	35¾	35⅛	35¾	
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Dec31
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	2	3½	3½	3½	
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	2	4	3¾	3¾	− ¼
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	2	2	2	2	
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
8¼	2½	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅜
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (½e)	5	17½	17	17	− ⅜
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	38¾	38	38	Dec31
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Jan 5
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	17	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	11	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8½	8½	8½	Jan 5
143⅛	103¼	Chickasha (1)	1	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	− ⅛
3	1	Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
72⅛	41⅝	Chrysler (6g)	109	49½	48	48⅜	− ¼
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	2	2½	2⅜	2½	Jan 5
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3¼g	1	33	33	33	Dec31
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	4	29	29	29	Jan 5
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	13	44	43½	43½	− ⅜
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	9	36½	36¼	36½	+ ¼
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	9	79½	78	78½	− ⅞
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	63	63	63	
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (⅓a)	10	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	− ⅛
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Dec22
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	11	13⅝	13⅛	13½	− ⅛
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	17	17	17	
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	8	13⅝	13½	13½	
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	2	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
4⅞	1	Col G&E (.10g)	46	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	54	52	54	+2⅜
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	11	24	24	24	Dec31
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	7	64¾	64¾	64¾	Dec31
31	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	7	16½	16⅜	16⅜	− ⅛
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	97	97	97	Jan 5
37⅞	19⅛	Coml Inv Tr (3)	27	21⅜	20⅜	21½	+ ¾
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	5	100	100	100	Dec30
11⅞	7½	Coml Solv (.55g)	10	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅜
1½	⅛	Com'th & South	99	¼	¼	¼	
65⅝	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	44½	43⅞	43⅞	− ⅛
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	19	23¾	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	2	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	18¼	Cons Aire (.4g)	99	20⅞	19⅞	20½	+ ½
15⅞	9¼	Consol Cig (1½g)	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	− ⅛
8¼	4⅞	Cons Cop (¾g)	13	6⅝	6½	6½	− ⅛
23⅜	11¾	Cons Ed (1.80g)	118	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ¼
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	90	89¾	91	+1½
1¼	¼	Con Film Ind	12	⅜	⅜	⅜	Dec31
11	7	Cons Film pf(1k)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3½	1¼	Cons Laundries	5	1½	1½	1½	Jan 3
6½	5	Consol Oil (½)	38	5½	5⅜	5½	
99¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	9	7⅛	6½	7	
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	6	4½	4½	4½	
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	1	23	23	23	Jan 5
106⅝	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	93	93	93	Dec30
16½	11	Container (1½g)	7	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	− ½
5¼	2¼	Cont Baking	13	2⅞	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅜	111⅞	111⅜	Dec29
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	102	102	102	+2
40½	21⅞	Cont Can (2)	17	24⅜	24	24¼	− ¼
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	7⅞	7¾	7¾	− ¼
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	41¾	41¾	41¾	
41⅜	23⅜	Cont Mot .10g)	36	3⅜	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil Del (1)	18	21½	20¾	21	− ¾
23½	15½	Cont Stl (2½g)	3	19½	19½	19½	− ⅜
18⅞	9⅜	Cop'weld S (.80)	8	12	11½	12	− ⅜
56¾	48	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	+1
54	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	22	55¼	54⅝	55	
47⅜	27⅜	Coty Inc (½g)	7	31⅜	3	3	− ⅜
⅞	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec31
19⅞	11	Crane Co (1g)	9	14	13⅝	13⅝	
19	10½	C of Wheat(1.60)	2	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅞
9	4⅜	Crosley (.30g)	6	6½	6¼	6⅜	Dec31
27⅝	15	Crown C&S(1g)	7	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
45½	38⅞	Crown C pf 2¼g	2	42¾	42⅝	42¾	Dec29
15⅜	10	Crown Zell (¼e)	3	11¼	11⅛	11¼	− ⅛
47¼	28	Crucible Stl (1g)	12	34⅞	33⅞	34⅝	− ¾
98½	73½	Crucible pf (5)	2	79	78⅝	78⅝	− ⅝
8½	3½	Cuban-Am S

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 3¼s '45-48	104.10	104.10	104.10
3 3¼s '46-44	105.94	105.94	105.94
5 3s '48-46	107.26	107.26	107.26
5 2¾s '54-51	108.17	108.17	108.17
1 2¾s '56-54	105.10	105.10	105.10
5 2½s '72-67	100.6	100.6	100.6

New York City Bonds

67 3s '80	103½	102⅞	103⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 AbitibiP&P 5s '53st	55¼	55	55¼
3 Adams Exp 4s '47	98½	98½	98½
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	106	106	106
16 Allegh 5s '49 Mod	75¼	74⅞	75¼
17 Allegh 5s '50 Mod	62½	61¼	61¼
31 Allegh Inc 5s '50	58½	58¼	58¼
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	100	100	100
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107½	107½	107½
7 Am&For P 5s 2030	63¼	63	63¼
18 Am T&T 3½s '66	108⅜	108	108
24 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108¼	108	108
43 Am T&T 3s '56	109¼	109	109
2 Arm Del 4s '55	105	105	105
5 AT&SF 4s '95	108	108	108
3 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	101⅞	-01¾	101¾
1 AT&SF 4s 1960-55	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4 AT&SF 4s '60	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
53 AT&SF 4s '80	97½	97⅛	97½
34 B&O '95 st C	39¼	39	39
21 B&O 2000 st D	35⅞	35⅛	35¼
58 B&O '96 st F	35¾	35⅛	35½
129 B&O gv '60 st	35¾	35¼	35½
62 B&O 4s '48	60⅛	59½	60
18 B&O S W '50 st	43⅞	43¼	43½
3 B&O T C 4s '59	48	48	48
18 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	53	52	52
5 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	96	96	96
1 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	129	129	129
2 Beth Stl 3½s '52	104¾	104½	104¾
14 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	105	104¾	105
5 Big Sandy 4s '44	101¾	101¾	101¾
32 Boston&Me 4½s '70	38½	37¾	37¾
2 Boston&Me 5s '60	72½	71¾	71½
4 Bos & NY AirL 4s '55	14¼	14¼	14¼
36 Buf R&P '57 st	38⅜	38	38
2 Bush Term 5s '55	55	55	55
3 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	70¼	70	70¼
3 Can Nat 5s 69 J'D	105	105	105
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	78¾	78¾	78¾
14 Can of Ga 5s 59 C	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
22 Can of Ga cn 5s 45	11	10⅞	11
22 Cen Pac 4s 60	52¼	51⅝	51¾
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71	71	71
11 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	15⅞	15	15⅞
6 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	14	13½	14
2 ChampionP&F 4¾s 50	104½	103½	104½
2 ChPaP (3B) 4¾s 50	102½	102½	102½
3 C&O 4½s 92	127½	127½	127½
11 C&O 3½s 96 D	102	101	102
9 Chi & Alton 3s 49	14	13¾	13¾
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	78⅞	77⅞	78
3 CB&Q 4½s 77	71½	71	71
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	79½	79¼	79½
10 CB&Q 4s III 49	93¼	93¼	93¼
7 CB&Q 3½s III 49	87	87	87
24 CB&Q 3½s III reg	81½	81½	81½
12 Chi & E Ill inc 97	26	26	26
1 ChiGtWest 4s 88	62½	62½	62½
1 Chi I & L 6s 66	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Chi I & L 5s 66	8¼	8½	8⅜
184 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	9½	9¼	9¼
17 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2	2
10 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	38¾	38¾	38¾
36 CM&SP 4½s 89C	39	38¾	39
17 CM&SP 4½s 89E	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞
2 CM&SP gen 4s 89	39	38¾	39
13 Chi&NW 6½s 36	26½	26⅜	26⅜
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	14¾	14¾	14¾
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	1½	1½	1½
1 Chi & NW 5s '87 st	23	23	23
5 Chi & NW 3½s '87	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜
40 CRI & P 4½s '52A	11⅜	11¼	11¼
20 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
4 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	18	18	18
182 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	10⅜	10⅛	10¼
4 CStL&NOMem 4s '51	47	47	47
7 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	51½	51½	51½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	97	97	97
2 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1 Childs Co 5s '43	37	37	37
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Cin Un Term 3¾s '69	112	112	112
12 CCC&StL 4½s '77	48¾	48⅛	48½
5 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	75	75	75
3 Cleve Short Ln 4s '73	71	71	71
10 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	62½	62¼	62⅛
24 Col & So 4½s '80	16½	15¾	15¾
8 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	100	100	100
8 Columbia G 5s'52 May	100½	100½	100½
3 Comwlth Ed 5s 1961	107¾	107½	107¾
3 ComiMack inc '69ww	27½	27	27
10 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	109	109	109
129 B&O gv '60 st	35¾	35¼	35½
62 B&O 4s '48	60⅛	59½	60
18 B&O S W '50 st	43⅞	43¼	43½
3 B&O T C 4s '59	48	48	48
18 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	53	52	52
5 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	96	96	96
1 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	129	129	129
2 Beth Stl 3½s '52	104¾	104½	104¾
14 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	105	104¾	105
5 Big Sandy 4s '44	101¾	101¾	101¾
32 Boston&Me 4½s '70	38½	37¾	37¾
2 Boston&Me 5s '60	72½	71¾	71½
4 Bos & NY AirL 4s '55	14¼	14¼	14¼
36 Buf R&P '57 st	38⅜	38	38
2 Bush Term 5s '55	55	55	55
3 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	70¼	70	70¼
3 Can Nat 5s 69 J'D	105	105	105
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	78¾	78¾	78¾
14 Can of Ga 5s 59 C	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
22 Can of Ga cn 5s 45	11	10⅞	11
22 Cen Pac 4s 60	52¼	51⅝	51¾
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71	71	71
11 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	15⅞	15	15⅞
6 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	14	13½	14
2 ChampionP&F 4¾s 50	104½	103½	104½
2 ChPaP (3B) 4¾s 50	102½	102½	102½
3 C&O 4½s 92	127½	127½	127½
11 C&O 3½s 96 D	102	101	102
9 Chi & Alton 3s 49	14	13¾	13¾
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	78⅞	77⅞	78
3 CB&Q 4½s 77	71½	71	71
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	79½	79¼	79½
10 CB&Q 4s III 49	93¼	93¼	93¼
7 CB&Q 3½s III 49	87	87	87
24 CB&Q 3½s III reg	81½	81½	81½
12 Chi & E Ill inc 97	26	26	26
1 ChiGtWest 4s 88	62½	62½	62½
1 Chi I & L 6s 66	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Chi I & L 5s 66	8¼	8½	8⅜
184 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	9½	9¼	9¼
17 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2	2
10 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	38¾	38¾	38¾
36 CM&SP 4½s 89C	39	38¾	39
17 CM&SP 4½s 89E	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞
2 CM&SP gen 4s 89	39	38¾	39
13 Chi&NW 6½s 36	26½	26⅜	26⅜
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	14¾	14¾	14¾
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	1½	1½	1½
1 Chi & NW 5s '87 st	23	23	23
5 Chi & NW 3½s '87	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜
40 CRI & P 4½s '52A	11⅜	11¼	11¼
20 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
4 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	18	18	18
182 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	10⅜	10⅛	10¼
4 CStL&NOMem 4s '51	47	47	47
7 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	51½	51½	51½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	97	97	97
2 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1 Childs Co 5s '43	37	37	37
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Cin Un Term 3¾s '69	112	112	112
12 CCC&StL 4½s '77	48¾	48⅛	48½
5 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	75	75	75
3 Cleve Short Ln 4s '73	71	71	71
10 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	62½	62¼	62⅛
24 Col & So 4½s '80	16½	15¾	15¾
8 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	100	100	100
8 Columbia G 5s'52 May	100½	100½	100½
3 Comwlth Ed 5s 1961	107¾	107½	107¾
3 ComiMack inc '69ww	27½	27	27
10 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	109	109	109
20 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
62 Con Edis 3s '58	106¼	106	106¼
18 Con Edis 3½s '58	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
2 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103½	103½	103½
8 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	93¼	93¼	93¼
9 Cuba NoRy5½s42rct	24	23⅞	24
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46rct	24	24	24
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106½	106¾	106½
17 Del&Hud 4s 43	55⅞	55¼	55⅞
16 D&RG 4½s 36	11⅜	11¼	11¼
44 D&RG 4s 36	11½	11¼	11¼
3 D&RG West 5s 78	11¼	11¼	11¼
9 Det Ed 3s 70	106½	106⅜	106⅜
6 El Passo&SW 5s 65	58¼	58¼	58⅜
2 El Paso&S W 5s 65	56½	56½	56½
2 Erie 4s 53	104	104	104
122 Erie 4½s 2015	51½	50¾	50¾
22 Erie 4s 95	87½	86¾	87
1 Fairbanks Mor 4s 56 Y	106	106	106
9 Firestone T&R 3s 61	92½	92	92½
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9	9	9
2 Fonda J&G 2-48 82ct	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
11 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97½	97	97¼
47 Goodrich 4¼s 56	95	94½	94½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	103	103	103
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	96	96	96
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
3 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	106½	106½	106½
50 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96	96	96
6 Gulf M&N 5s 50	88½	88½	88½
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	69½	69½	69½
20 Housatonic 5s 37	68	67½	67½
5 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	36⅜	36	36⅜
42 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	39¼	38⅝	39¼
2 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	43¼	43¼	43¼
6 Ill Cen 4s 53	40	40	40

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
29 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	41⅜	40½	40½
47 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	41¼	40⅝	41
6 Ill Cen 5s 55	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Ill Cen Calro 4s 50	71	71	71
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	43	43	43
52 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	43	42⅜	42½
28 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	39½	38¾	38¾
2 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	100¼	100¼	100¼
38 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	24½	24¼	24¼
1 Int Paper 6s 55	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104	104	104
2 Int Ry A 6½s 47	91½	91½	91½
30 Int T&T 4½s 52	41⅝	41½	41½
27 Int T&T 5s 55	44	43¾	44
1 James F&Clea 4s 59	46	46	46
40 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	42	40¾	40¾
5 K C South 5s 50	68	68	68
11 K C South 3s 50	61½	61	61½
2 K C Term 4s 60	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Lac-Gas 5½s 60D	78¼	78¼	78¼
4 Lac Gas 5s 42	97	97	97
2 Lac Gas 5s 39	98½	98½	98½
2 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	57	57	57
4 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	70½	70½	70½
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	68	68	68
1 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	45?	45⅝	45⅝
4 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50¼	50	50¼
16 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30⅞	30¾	30¾
59 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28	27¼	27⅜
10 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	26	26	26
1 Leh Val Terms 5s 51	53½	53½	53½
15 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	80	80	80
2 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	90	90	90
4 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	108½	108½	108½
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	47	47	47
2 Market St Ry 5s '45st	70	70	70
9 McKess&Rob 3½s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106½	106⅛	106½
1 Midl RRNJ 5s '40	43	43	43
2 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	18	18	18
2 M&St L 4s '49	17⅞	17¾	17¾
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
7 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	10¼	10	10¼
35 M-¾-Tex 5s '62A	27½	26¾	26¾
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	8⅜	8	8
26 M-K-T 4½s '78	22¾	22¼	22⅜
8 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	22	21½	21½
8 Mo Pac 5s '65a	23¾	23¾	23¾
28 Mo Pac 5s '77F	23¾	23½	23½
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 reg	23	23	23
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	23½	23½	23½
19 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	23¾	23½	23⅝
24 Mo Pac 5s '81	23⅞	23¾	23¾
2 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2	2	2
5 Mohawk&Mal 4s '91	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
20 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105	104⅞	105
19 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38½	37¾	38
3 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34	33¾	34
25 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38½	38	38⅛
3 Nash Cha & St L 4s 78	68	68	68
4 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 N Eng RR 5s 45	57⅜	57	57⅜
8 NJ Junct 4s 86 reg	68½	68½	68½
10 NO Tex&M 5s 54	41	40¾	41
2 NO Tex&M 5½s 54 ct	37½	37½	37½
2 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
8 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56 C	38½	38½	38½
15 NY&QNs E&P 3½s 65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
72 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54¾	54¼	54¾
79 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49½	48⅝	48⅞
2 NYC cn 4s 98	54½	54⅜	54⅜
59 NYC cv 3½s 52	54¾	54¼	54⅜
1 NYChi&StL 5½s '74 A	75½	75½	75½
35 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	64⅜	63¾	64
2 N Y Ch&StL 3½s '47	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 N Y Connect 3½s '65	100	100	100
1 NY Dock cv 5s '47	72	72	72
7 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
107 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	27	26¾	27
27 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	43⅝	42	43⅝
148 NYNH&H 4½s '67	24	23¼	24
9 NYNH&H 4s '47	22¼	22	22
28 NYNH&H 4s '55	22½	22	22½
41 NYNH&H 4s '56	22½	22	22
1 NYNH&H 3½s '47	22	21½	21½
22 NYNH&H 3½s '54	22	21¾	21½
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	21½	21½	21½
10 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	4½	4½	4½
1 NY S&W Term 5s '43	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 Norf & W 4s '96	127½	127½	127½
1 Nor Am Co 4½s '59	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	103¾	103¾	103¾
58 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64¼	63⅝	63⅞
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	54	53½	53½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	53½	53⅜	53½
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49¼	49	49
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	73½	73⅜	73½
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42	41¾	41¾
5 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	6	6	6
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	112½	112½	112½
2 Or-WashRR&N4s 61	106¼	106	106
4 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	102½	102¼	102½
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	111¾	111¼	111¼
10 Pen Co 4s 63	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	108½	108	108⅜
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102¾	102½	102½
2 Pen RR 4½s delr 70	92	92	92
4 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99⅜	99½	99⅛
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	92½	92¼	92½
2 Pn RR 3¼s 52	85	85	85
8 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	4½	4½	4½
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	70	70	70
5 Pere Marq 4s 56	61¾	61½	61¾
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107¼	107	107
13 Phila Co 4½s 61	104¼	103¾	102¾
5 Phil Elec 3½s 67	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	24¼	24¼	24¼
19 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	101½	101¼	101½
7 PCC & SL 5s 70A	106	106	106
6 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	106	106	106
5 PCC & St L 4½s 77	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
18 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	60¾	60	60½
5 Port Gen Elec A	81	80⅞	81
7 Readg 4½s 97 B	81	80½	80½
6 Readg 4½s 97 B	80½	80	80½
2 Republic Steel 5½s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104	104	104
2 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	12¾	12¾	12¾
14 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	6	5⅞	5⅞
5 Rutland Can 4s 49	6	6	6
3 StLPub Svc 5s 59	80	80	80
44 St L S F 5s 50 B	13	12⅞	12⅞
75 St L S F 4½s 78	13	12⅞	13
6 StLSF4½s'78cs st	12½	12½	12½
55 St L S F 4s 50 A	12	11⅞	12
2 St L S F 4s 50A ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
22 St L SW 5s 32	34	33	34
18 St L SW 5s 90	17	17	17
79 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100	99¾	100
62 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7	6¾	6¾
20 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	6	5½	5¾
6 Sea A L 4s 50 st	11⅜	11½	11½
2 Sea-AlFla 6s '35A ct	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 So Bell T & T 3s '79	106½	106½	106½
109 Sou Pac 4½s '68	51¾	50¾	50¾
74 Sou Pac 4½s '81	51¼	50¾	50½
58 So Pac 4½s '69	51½	51	51
21 So Pac rfg 4s '55	62⅞	62¾	62¾
95 So Pac clt 4s '49	56	55	55¼
7 So Pac clt 4s '49 reg	52½	52	52
36 So Pac 3¾s '46	85	84⅜	84⅝
35 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	52½	51½	51¾

Foreign Bonds

13 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	69¾	69¾	69¾
2 Argentine 4½s 48	93	93	93
1 Australia 5s 55	54½	54½	54½
2 Australia 5s 57	54½	54¼	54½
6 Australia 4½s 56	49¼	49	49
6 Belgium 7s 55	85	85	85
1 Belgium 6½s 49	86	86	86
2 Brazil 8s 41	23¾	23¾	23¾
17 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19¼	19¼	19¼
4 Brazil 6½s 27-57	19¼	19¼	19¼
4 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	20	20	20
2 Brisbane 5s 57	57	56½	57
1 Brisbane 5s 58	53	53	53
1 Canada 5s 52	101⅜	101½	101⅝
1 Canada 3s 67	95¼	95¼	95⅛
3 Canada 2½s 45	99	99	99
5 Canada 2¾s 44	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61	13	13	13
5 Chile MtgBk6½s61asd	13	13	13
4 Chile MtgBk6s62asd	13¼	13	13⅛
2 Chile 6s 60	13½	13½	13½
5 Chile 6s 60 asd	13¾	13½	13¾
15 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	13¾	13½	13⅝
5 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	10	10	10
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	40	40	40
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	39¾	39¾	39¾
14 Colomb 3s 70	30⅜	30¾	30⅜
11 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	97	97	97
3 Cuba 5½s 45 ct	106	106	106
1 Cuba 5½s 53	101	101	101
105 Cuba 4½s 77	77½	77	77½
1 Estonia Rep 7s 67	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
4 Mex 10 4s asd 45	5½	5½	5½
3 Panama 3¾s 94 A st	60	60	60
2 Peru 1st 6s 60	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
15 Rio De Jan 6½s 53	9¼	9⅛	9¼
5 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	11¼	11¼	11¼
20 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	9¼	8¾	9¼
5 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	65	65	65
25 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	58⅛	58	58
8 Urug aj 3¾s&4¼s'79	55¼	55½	55¾
10 rug 4½s 4¾s 78	57	57	57

Total bond sales today (in dollars): 5,524,000; previous day, 7,603,500; Week ago, 12,628,400; year ago, 9,442,400; two years ago, 6,129,000; Jan 1 to date, 24,208,200; year ago, 35,382,650; two years ago, 41,961,050.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 6 .....

Div. in $	High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.00 Bigel-Sanf pf	103	103	103	104
8.75 Bos & Albany	79	78	79	78
2.00 Bos Edison	24½	24	24½	24¼
5.00 Bos Elevated	45¼	45	45	45
... Bos & Me pr pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
... B&M st D pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	1⅝
.72b Bos Pers Prop	10	9¾	9¾	9
... Pielps Dodge	16	16	16	14¾
.50a Copper Range	4½	4½	4½	5
... East Bos Co	30c	30c	30c	20c
2.25a East Gas&F pf	32½	32	32¾	31¼
... East Mass St Ry	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3.00c Eastern SS pf	40	40	40	38
1.25b Employers Gro	24	24	24	24
2.50 First Nat Stor	37½	37½	37½	39
... Heivetia	7c	7c	7c	10c
... Mass Util As	15c	15c	15c	16c
4.00a Mergenthaler	27¾	27¾	27¾	28½
1.25a Nor Rac A	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
7.00a NE Tel&Tel	101¾	101⅛	101⅜	101⅝
... North Butte	35c	35c	35c	35c
... NE Tel rts	6c	5c	5c	5c
.67½a Shawmut As	9	9	9	8½
1.60 Torrington	28	28	28	27½
3.50b Unit Shoe M	56⅜	55	55¼	56
1.50 Unit Shoe M pf	43¼	43	43¼	42½
Utah M & T	30c	25c	30c	20c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bIncluding extras. cPaid in 1941 on account of accumulations.

Municipal Awards

Watertown, Mass., $300,000 Revenue Notes due Nov. 26, 1942. Merchants National Bank of Boston .36, Second National Bank of Boston and Boston Safe Deposit & Trust .363, National Shawmut Bank of Boston .43, and Central Hanover Bank and Trust .43.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below

Auto Industry Sets Pattern for War Conversion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 — The master pattern for the gigantic task of converting American industry from peace to war basis has been set.

It emerges from the unprecedented automobile industry conference here. Before it is done it will be applied to other industries. Rubber, food, printing, transportation, farm equipment, industrial machinery, and textile industries are some of the first mentioned. It involves an unprecedented degree of labor-management collaboration.

It has placed Edsel Ford and Richard Frankensteen, Congress of Industrial Organizations organizer who once received a beating outside the Ford Rover Rouge plant, on the same co-operating committee. It is the blueprint and design for what appears to lie ahead for mass production plants of the greatest industrial nation on earth.

For the most part great cordiality exists. Some executives of the automotive industry still question whether they will be able to carry out the staggering burden which the Army and Navy seek to impose on the time set. Whether this burden is really impossible, or whether the doubts are an echo of earlier resistance alleged by the House committee of John H. Tolan (D) of California, remains to be tested. On this experiment probably rests the success or failure of the whole big war industry conversion drive.

Choice Not Voluntary

Choice of the auto industry for the experiment was not voluntary. Over a year ago a few defense authorities urged 100 per cent auto industry war conversion like Britain's. Instead, the industry took on war production as a sideline, and simultaneously produced a near-record passenger automobile output. What has caused the swift change now is the shutting off of rubber. The auto industry uses three-fourths of America's rubber supply.

Defeats in the Pacific interrupting rubber imports made the shutdown of the auto industry inevitable in any case. The Government ordered no more passenger cars made after January. The industry is eager to replace lost car production with full-scale war orders, and labor is eager to get back to work. Thus the automobile industry is picked for the great experiment by natural circumstances combined with its obvious productive abilities.

Only a few months ago, Tolan committee evidence shows, automobile executives were testifying that they could not produce more war goods. Executives from one of the biggest corporations argued that "only 15 per cent of their productive capacity was convertible."

Now suddenly, however, by the most drastic process ever applied to a mass-production industry, mandatory Government sanction has been substituted for permissive, and with the full support of the industry close to 100 per cent war production will be sought.

Three Cardinal Points

The three-point pattern of the conversion process is outlined in conferences which continued here. Cardinal points, which can be applied to any industry, are:

1. Imposition of mandatory quotas on peacetime products.
2. Pooling all resources within an industry, minimizing private competitive advantage.
3. Labor - management cooperation, through an advisory joint council.

The automobile industry had planned a $2,500,000,000 war output for 1942. It has total war contracts of $4,500,000,000. Now a production goal of $5,000,000,000 for the year is urged by Army and Navy chiefs and they are ready to grant contracts to achieve that result.

The great tool in securing such unheard-of production is the plan to pool all resources. The industry never has reached a $5,000,000,000 volume of business in its own lines, executives pointed out here, on a private and competitive basis. Now the experiment that begins will show what production can be achieved when the whole industry is run as one company, and one shop, with every machine, process and bit of engineering and administrative genius applied to one goal.

Committee Members

The major instrumentality of the program is a so-called "conversion committee" of 10 men, five drawn from management and five drawn from labor. Members are: Management, Edsel Ford, Detroit, President of the Ford Motor Company; C. C. Carlton, Lansing, Mich., President of the Motor Wheel Corporation; Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind.; R. F. Black, President of White Motor Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors. Labor, Walter P. Reuther, Director of the General Motors Division of C. I. O. United Automobile Workers; George F. Addes, Secretary-Treasurer of U. A. W.-C. I. O.; Richard T. Frankensteen, Director of the C. I. O.-U. A. W. Aviation Division; Richard Reisinger, International Board member, U. A. W.-C. I. O., and Earl Melton, international representative of the American Federation of Labor International Association of Machinists.

C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors Corporation, expressed the common feeling of management in declaring the industry "will do the best it can" on the great task. He repeated arguments, however, heard earlier before the Tolan committee, stressing the difficulties. A complete retooling job in General Motors would take a year, he said. He said he doubted whether industry could raise its 1942 war output of $2,500,000,000 by a very large margin.

Contrasted with this view, the Tolan committee reported that independent production engineers and trade union witnesses asserted that from 50 to 80 per cent of the automobile plant capacity could be used for war orders. Such estimates were repeated Monday.

Mr. Wilson and B. E. Hutchinson of the Chrysler Corporation argued that the automobile industry should be allowed to make more automobiles for sale in January, before being stopped altogether. A quota of about 200,000 cars has been set, one half that for the same month in the boom year of 1941, but twice the number originally proposed for January, 1942, before the acute rubber shortage occurred and Office of Production Management declared January would be the final month of production.

Questions in Washington

Observers are wondering whether strong governmental methods will have to be used to break down barriers to complete intercompany co-operation. It was in such a fight in Britain that Lord Beaverbrook, as Minister of Supply who is now in Washington, won a major victory for 100 per cent conversion.

Political questions are being asked in connection with the automobile conference. To what degree has the much-publicized Reuther plan been adopted? Why was conversion not carried out a year ago? Who was responsible? Does not America need its own central Ministry of Supply?

Regarding the Reuther plan, OPM Director William S. Knudsen was asked at a press conference whether the present scheme did not incorporate its basic features and replied that the Reuther plan was proposed "before Pearl Harbor," Sidney Hillman, Associate OPM Director, answered, "You can draw your own conclusions."

The following analysis shows that a good part of the Reuther plan has been adopted, although vital phases are modified. The matter is important for political reasons, because a determined effort it under way here to subordinate Mr. Knudsen to some other supply chief. Mr. Knudsen is blamed for failure to heed the Reuther plan, although he appears to have acted with the approval of President Roosevelt.

Parts of the Reuther-C. I. O. blueprint that appear to have been accepted are:

1. Use of Government authority to require war conversion.
2. Insistence that industry can produce more war goods.
3. Requirement that war orders take precedence instead of being a sideline to automobile production.
4. Insistence that industry must pool its resources, in a unified whole.

Mr. Reuther also advanced the proposal for a nine-man board to administer the "500-plane-a-day" program, composed of three representatives of management, three of labor and three from the public.

Labor-management collaboration was an important factor in the Reuther program, as in C. I. O. President Philip Murray's "industrial council" proposal.

Critics declared technical details of the Reuther plan were impractical. Chief difference between the Reuther plan and that set up Monday, however, is that the Reuther council would have had administrative powers, whereas the 10-man auto "Conversion Committee" is advisory, with final authority resting with OPM.

While the Reuther and Murray proposals were presented originally as instrumentalities for speeding defense production, critics pointed out that it would give labor equal status with management in directing, through industry councils, the general policies of major industries, in some such manner as these industries were directed by code authorities under NRA.

Defense Orders

DETROIT, Jan. 6 (AP) — K. T. Keller, President of Chrysler Corporation, announced he had been asked by the War Department to triple the Chrysler tank capacity and to double the Chrysler production of antiaircraft guns.

"The Government has asked us to do this as quickly as possible," Mr. Keller said. "We of the Chrysler Corporation told the Government we are willing and anxious to do it."

Washington authorities said the new tank production order would give employment to 12,000 more workmen and an additional 10,000 will be employed on the manufacture of the guns. How large the contract was, in millions of dollars, was not disclosed.

Canada to Act

OTTAWA, Jan. 6 (AP)—An order freezing all stocks of new passenger automobiles in the hands of Canadian dealers is expected soon from the Dominion Munitions and Supply Department.

It was understood that only final formalities remain to be cleared up before issuance of the order. The Wartime Industries Control Board already has announced drastic curtailment of production of automobiles and light trucks with a view of virtual discontinuance by March 31.

The People Can Get Production: Editorial Page.

'What Are We Fighting For" Going To Army Camps as History Lesson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—American soldiers, many of whom formerly had pacifist leanings, are about to be educated on the subject "What are we fighting for?"

The lessons, inaugurated by the War Department, will concern world events since 1931.

Fifteen lectures will be given at each Army post by selected Army officers. These will be supplemented by short informal talks by company officers, interpreting the day-by-day news from the point of view of America's military situation.

Maps will be installed in the soldiers' day rooms and the significant fluctuations of the war throughout the world will be charted on them.

The Army's "Current Events" program is based on a successful British experiment and on America's experience in other wars that its Army is unbeatable once it knows and cherishes what it is fighting for.

Basic material for the introductory lectures has been prepared by the instructors of the Department of Economics, Government and History at the U. S. Military Academy, the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton, and the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Outstanding civilian speakers who have agreed to appear on camp platforms include Prof. Arnold Whitridge of Yale University; Prof. Bruce Hopper of Harvard University; Prof. Douglas G. Haring of Syracuse University; Prof. Earl Cruickshank of Vanderbilt University; Dr. Frank Graham, President of the University of North Carolina; Vilhjalmur Stefansson, explorer; Tyler Dennett, foreign expert; and the writers, Herbert Agar, Raymond Clapper, Hanson W. Baldwin, Edgar Mowrer, and Carl Crow.

The lectures, in general, will cover history of the post-World War period affecting American defense policy; details of military encounters of the present war, development of foreign policy since 1938, specific dangers to national safety, and the responsibility of the individual thereto.

There will be no examinations, but lecture attendance will be compulsory.

'Safe Fourth' Wanted —But Not for Enemies

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6 (AP)—An anti-fireworks ordinance, passed two years ago to make the Fourth of July "safe and sane," will be amended hastily to prevent it from giving "aid and comfort" to the national enemy, it was disclosed at City Hall.

The ordinance forbids possession, sale, dislay or transportation of explosives, as well as the setting off of fireworks. If literally enforced, it would apply to the Government's multi-million dollar small arms plant and other St. Louis factories producing firearms and explosives.

Somewhat nettled by this realization, city officials have drawn up an amendment exempting war defense plants from the ban and will introduce it in the Board of Aldermen next Friday.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES

FOOD SALES ORGANIZATION interested in additional lines for Chicago territory; 25 years' food industry experience. IRWIN R. TUCKER COMPANY 306 W. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

KEW GARDENS, L. I.—2½ rooms; SUBLET 5 months; attractive location; excellent business couple; near 8th Ave., subway; immediate occupancy. GARDINER, 80-15 Grenfell Avenue. PL 3-7010.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

N. Y. C., West 238th St.—Sublet 2½, all outside; southern exposure, unobstructed view; sacrifice $35. KI 3-2159—10 to 12 a. m.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office available mornings, 551 Fifth Ave. Tel. MU. 2-8389 or (Brooklyn) Shore Road 8-6114.

PAYING GUESTS

PEACEFUL ACRES

Winter vacations or week ends in lovely New Hampshire hills; all winter sports available; furnace heat, modern conveniences. L. W. RING, Enfield, N. H.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Newly decorated single and double room near bus, Eighth Ave. subway; business people preferred. Call WI. 6-4757.

MIAMI, FLA. — Attractive new guest-house; beautiful open surroundings; convenient to everything. Penn-Hall, 7326 Biscayne Boulevard.

N. Y. C.—Hudson view; 100 percent fireproof; 5 windows, housekeeping (one private bath). THOMPSON, 235 West 108th (Broadway.)

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55—Attractive sunny rooms, private bath; kitchen privileges; desirable location. ROACH, CI. 7-6300 after 2.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Man with selling ability, acquainted with furniture and works of art, to make himself generally useful in Auction Gallery; chance for advancement; write, stating experience, religion and salary expected. Box X-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

REAL ESTATE, management, maintenance, renewals; licensed, bondable; seeks permanent connection. Write Box S-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AVAILABLE January 15; experienced in public relations, sales, contact, promotion, correspondence, advertising research; college graduate. Write Box S-49, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WOMAN with some knowledge of sewing, alteration work and dressmaking desires work with a dressmaker. Write Box S-48, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING studio, specializing alterations, remodeling service, excellent fittings; reasonable. 200 East 78th, N. Y. C. (Apt. 2-A). RI 4-5933.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FURRIERS

CHAS. FLEMING —FURS 345 7th Ave. (at 30th St.) New York, N. Y. Penna. 6-2279

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St.—LIB. 3913

TEACHERS

JULIA E. BROUGHTON, 14 years instructor N. Y. University, 11 years organist in N. Y. church; piano $1.50 to $3.00, organ $2.00-$4.00, according to length of lesson; harmony, ear training, sight reading for singers and instrumentalists. 700 West End Ave., N. Y. C. Phone MO. 2-9896, preferably 6-7 p. m.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

POST VACANT

CHESHIRE — Cook-housekeeper required for Mountlands; Christian Science house. 3, Enville Road, Bowdon, Cheshire.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BERKS., COLD ASH, NEAR NEWBURY—"SUNACRES GUEST HOUSE" will solve your household problems; its keynotes are comfort, warmth and excellent food; an ideal district for winter residence. Personally managed by the owners, MR. and MRS. NORMAN HALL. Telephone Thatcham 3244.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
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Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN, Tel. 2752

HANTS — Knellwood House, Farnborough — First class private hotel, beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply Miss St. John.

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LONDON: Private hotel, 13, St. George's Sq., Westminster — H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. Miss Baker, VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

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Good Boarding Residence, every comfort Tel. Jes. 906.

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SOUTHPORT (Talbot Private Hotel) Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2158
Where peace and beauty still remain

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Excellent Family Hotel
Splendid situation facing the Lake of Geneva
Incl. terms from Fr. 7.- to Fr. 12.-

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Eigene Landwirtschaft. Bes. G. Stumm

England

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Bailey's
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
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You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food SELLERS

Seven—one—o—one
Call us over the coals
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
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Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
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SERVICE and SATISFACTION at
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PROVISION EXPERTS and Really High-Class Grocers
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We are specialists in the making and fitting of Loose Covers. Quotations and advice without obligation.
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FURS and FUR COATS.
RENOVATIONS.
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ENGLAND

BURY
(Continued)

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PIANOS AND RADIO
Agents for all the best makers
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Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

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HIGH CLASS DRAPERS
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THE BEAUTY OF A WELL-GROOMED HEAD
Invest in our Macdonald, Jamal or Kerka Permanent Waving
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KENDAL

WATSON BROS.
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Agents for
Dexter Stormproofs
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Westmorland
Tel. 348

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Purveyors of Groceries
to His Majesty King George VI

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12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

SLOAN LTD.
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AGENTS for
RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
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42/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 6116

MANCHESTER

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Standard and Portable New and Second Hand
Carbons and Ribbons
Duplicators and Inks
All Stationery Supplies
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
24 BROWN ST., MANCHESTER

Crossword Quiz Answers

L	A	P	I	N		S	P	A	I	N
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871

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
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All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

KEEP YOUR FEET WARM WITH
BOOTEES
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

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FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
Local Agents for
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etc.
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for Social and Business Stationery. Greeting Cards for All Occasions. All Makes of Fountain Pens and Pencils.
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Victoria Street Corner
Manchester

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

MIDDLESBROUGH

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Complete Family Store
Drapery, Furnishing, Restaurant, Mens Wear, Removals, etc.
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REGIMENTAL BROOCHES in Silver, Gold and Diamonds
Diamond Rings
Watchmaker to the Admiralty

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BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
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For intelligent and cheerful service
BOOKS, STATIONERY
KING STREET

For
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A. CHETWIN
18 Castleton Street Phone 84705

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Foot Comfort and Fashion
Fitted by Experts
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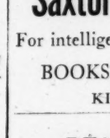
SHEFFIELD



Permanent Waving
Hairdressing, etc.
Manicure
Beauty Preparations
Marian Cooper
Palatine Chambers, Pinstone St. Tel. 25826

Comfort Shoe Shop
Agents for
LOTUS & DELTA
footwear
186, WHITMAN ROAD

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

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MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS' BABIES'
CLOTHING and OUTFITTING
Also
TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS and Now
A Barber's Shop for Men
STEWART & STEWART
OF PINSTONE ST. Tel. 24295

Costello
Coats, Gowns, Furs
Outfitting
36 FARGATE

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The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

Fishmonger and Poulterer
T. WATKINSON
New laid eggs from our own farm
Van delivery to all parts
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High Class Fruiterer and Greengrocer
NOTED FOR QUALITY
Market Hall Tel. 3789

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(Miss M. L. Huntington)
Beauty Salon
Registered
Eugene Permanent Wave
2, D, Seabank Road, Tel. 2623

SOUTHPORT'S SOCIAL RENDEZVOUS
MIRAMAR
Proprietress, MRS. A. F. DONNELLY
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137-139, Lord Street, Southport Ph. 55470
Open Daily till 11 p. m.
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Morning Refreshment, Light Luncheons, Teas, Suppers, Tea Dances, Evening Dances

STOCKPORT

Chatterions Stockport DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE
STO. 2650

GEORGE MEANLEY
(Proprietor J. T. Green)
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
6, Gt. Underbank, Stockport
Also 247, London Rd., Hazel Grove
Tel. Gt. Moor 3604
Agent for PORTLAND, BECTIVE, DIANA, MASCOT FOOTWEAR. Phone Sto. 4727

BAXTER & CO.
Printers and Stationers
Fountain Pens are our Speciality
Repairs on the premises
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CIRCULATING LIBRARY
14, Bridge St., Stockport Tel. STO. 4301

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Electricity House
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For Everything Electrical
Public Showrooms for display and demonstration

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W. B. MILNE
Plumbing and Heating
Gleneagles Marine Gardens
WHITLEY BAY Phone 883

ENGLAND

YORK

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GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER
Men's Smart Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits, Shirts, Ties, Socks, Underwear, Pyjama Suits, Hats, Caps, Dressing Gowns. Large Stock of Fancy Goods.
Suits to Special Measure
21, PARLIAMENT STREET YORK

THE TEA SHOP
(13 Lendal)
Queen Anne House and Garden

LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Home-made Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery, etc.
Tel. 4025

Scotland

GLASGOW

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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A. GARDNER & SON
Limited
Established 1832
The Leading Furnishing House of Scotland
We hold immense stocks in all Departments. Enquiries and inspection invited.
Estimates Free
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Jewellers and Silversmiths
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Of All Descriptions

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Colliery Agent and Merchant
Stobeross Mineral Station, Glasgow, C. 3
Prompt Attention to all orders. Keenest prices. Now that you have your cellars full keep them full.
ESTABLISHED 1879 TEL. CENT. 2728

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TWO-SEATERS
PHONE:
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Private Cars for Hire
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Modern Houses for Sale and to Let Furnished
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Also at 141-145 High St., Ayr.
5 Gilmour St., Paisley

JOINER WORK for HOUSE SHOP FACTORY
Phone BELL 1616.
J.W.BLACK
64 RHYMER ST.
GLASGOW. N.
Estab. 1886

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
683 Great Western Road, Glasgow
Tel. Western 2207

HELENSBURGH

Tailoring and Valeting
THE NORMAN SERVICE
87 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh
Tel. 95
Alterations—Repairs Cleaning of every kind

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The Christian Science Publishing Society
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MC-2
Coupon

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just Apples

There are many tales of heroism and unselfishness that have not been recorded in the official histories of the last World War. One of them has to do with a courageous canteener and nine shriveled apples.

Nineteen wounded soldiers were brought from a Brest hospital and put on board an American transport to be taken home. Due to a minor accident to the ship requiring several days' repair, the soldiers were taken back to the hospital. Their state of mind was one of discouragement and disappointment. Miss Edith Gibbons of Cleveland, a Y. M. C. A. canteener, went to see them. She asked them what they would like.

"Apples," they chorused. "We have not seen any since we left the States."

It seemed a simple request, for Brest was the apple center of France, but no apples were to be found. Out in the harbor lay the Leviathan, just in from America. Miss Gibbons was sure there would be apples on board, so she hunted up a man with a launch and soon reached the side of the ship.

A rope ladder swung from the side seemed to be the only way to reach the deck. Miss Gibbons thought of the boys longing for their apples and started up the side. The ladder began to sway so the launchman held it. She was up a few more rungs when she heard the launch's engine. The Frenchman, with his fee in his pocket, was headed for shore. The canteener shouted but there was no reply. The only thing to do was to go on climbing. There was no alternative with the ocean below and the decks of the Leviathan above. Finally, with great effort, she reached the main deck where an officer was gazing out to sea.

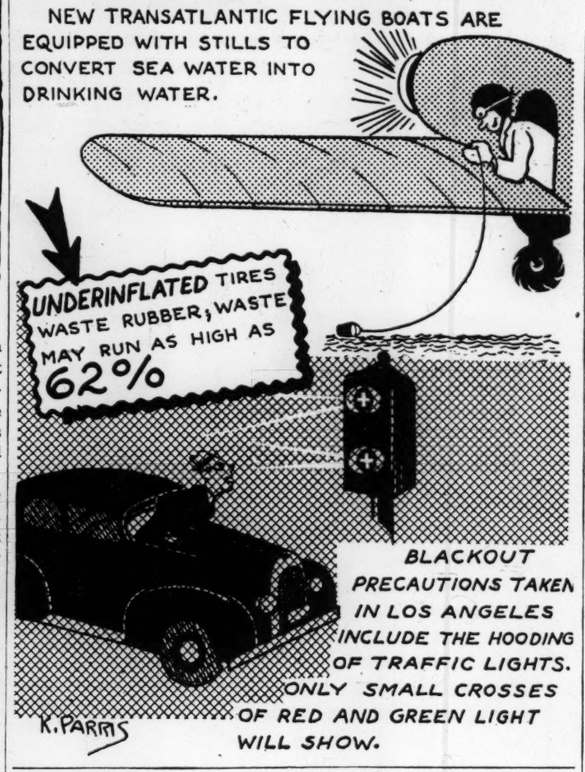
"Hello," said Miss Gibbons. The surprised officer looked down at the ladder and then at her lacerated hands. "You might have fallen," he said.

"But I didn't," she answered.

When the purpose of her visit was made known, the steward was summoned. He shook his head and said that the last apples had been served for breakfast. Miss Gibbons insisted there must be some on board, so a search was made by the steward who later appeared with nine somewhat shriveled apples.

Then Miss Gibbons went back in the style of an admiral, down the steps into a launch that took her ashore with flag flying. The story of her strenuous efforts to get what they wanted made the soldiers appreciate the nine apples that were eventually divided among nineteen men.

FACTS AND FIGURES


NEW TRANSATLANTIC FLYING BOATS ARE EQUIPPED WITH STILLS TO CONVERT SEA WATER INTO DRINKING WATER.
UNDERINFLATED TIRES WASTE RUBBER; WASTE MAY RUN AS HIGH AS 62%
BLACKOUT PRECAUTIONS TAKEN IN LOS ANGELES INCLUDE THE HOODING OF TRAFFIC LIGHTS. ONLY SMALL CROSSES OF RED AND GREEN LIGHT WILL SHOW.
K. PARRIS

Living for Less

Sheets and Towels

Buy sheets and towels for long wear. In sheets look for tensile strength and smooth, even weave. Experts say a 64-thread count is the smallest you should buy and that a high count muslin generally gives more wear for the money than percale. Sheets 108 inches

long cut down tuck-under strain. Avoid sized sheets. (If a powdery film arises when two parts of the sheet are rubbed together, it is sized.) Choose turkish towels with a firm weave to hold surface loops in place. Prolong sheet and towel life by folding and pressing in a different place each time.

—AP Feature Service

Brevities

Detroit News: What we're afraid of now is "Abbott and Costello in the Two-Man Submarine."

Chicago Daily News: We all have the satisfaction of knowing that we needed to brush up on Asiatic geography.

Daily Anecdote

Accepted

The editor of a certain well-known magazine once called on Chauncey M. Depew and asked the distinguished orator for an article of comment on the affairs of the day.

"Mr. Depew," he said, "my magazine has three hundred thousand readers. By addressing them you will gain at least one hundred thousand friends, all of whom will some day vote for you for the Presidency,"

"Will they?" asked Depew.

He took a letter from a drawer and said, "Just read this."

The editor read:

Honorable Chauncey M. Depew:

"If you will stop cackling for a while, and give the country a rest on the thousand and one subjects that seem to be your specialty, yours truly will not only be thankful to you, but will, of his own accord, blow your trumpet whenever the necessity for doing so arises.

"Yours respectfully,

"Joshua S— R—"

"I," said Depew, "have decided to take his advice."

Daily Quotation

I COUNT this thing to be grandly true: that a noble deed is a step toward God.—J. G. HOLLAND.

In Lighter Vein

Something

"In these hard times we should put a bridle on our appetites."

"I would rather put a bit in my mouth."—Answers.

Giving Him Time

Customer: "But I can't pay you for this suit for three months."

Tailor: "Oh, that's all right. Don't worry about that."

Customer: "Well, thanks. When will it be ready?"

Tailor: "In about three months."

Difficult Job

Reporter (to veteran of Libyan campaign): "Was there any shade in the desert?"

Soldier: "Yes, but I couldn't get in it."

Reporter: "Why not?"

Soldier: "Well, have you tried to sit in your own shadow?"

Interpreted

A Welsh regimental choir was singing outside the officers' mess after dinner.

The colonel called the unmusical sergeant-major.

"Look here," he said, "go and tell the choir to sing 'Sweet and Low.'"

The sergeant-major went out and bawled to the leader: "If you blokes can't make less noise the colonel says you've got to clear off."—Tit-Bits.

Answers

"Say, Jock, will you ask someone where the Free French cafe is?"

The Art of Assembly

Officers and Their Duties

There are only two officers required by general parliamentary law, the presiding officer, commonly called the president, or chairman; the scribe, usually called the clerk, or secretary. Nearly all permanent organizations have also a treasurer and a corresponding secretary. In that case the scribe, or clerk, is called the recording secretary. In small organizations the office of secretary and treasurer are frequently combined. Sometimes there is also a permanent auditor who is also an officer. In some clubs the parliamentarian ranks as an officer.

It would be unreasonable to expect every officer to be familiar with his duties when elected, but no person should accept an office who is not willing to prepare himself immediately to perform his duties efficiently.

Each officer should be familiar with the bylaws of his organization, the parliamentary authority adopted by that organization, and the particular duties pertaining to his own office. In addition, each should be anxious to learn everything possible for the good of his club, or organization, and co-operate at all times with other officers, to help the organization accomplish its purpose.

Title of Presiding Officer

There are numerous titles that are applied by various societies to the presiding genius of their particular organization. The name of president is the most common and that is the one we will use in this connection.

The words chairman and president are used interchangeably so often that some confusion frequently arises. A president is usually a chairman but a chairman is not necessarily a president. The president of an organization is always the president even though someone else may be at the moment conducting a meeting. In such a case the president is at that time entitled to all the privileges of the floor, he can introduce motions and enter into debate and he votes like any other member.

A chairman is a chairman only when he is manipulating the affairs of a society when actually in session. The president is the head of the society at all times.

Except under unusual circumstances or local arrangements, the president is expected to preside over all meetings and to enforce the discipline of the organization. It is his duty to represent the organization at all meetings, conventions, and in all places where such representation is desired. He should strive to uphold the dignity of the organization and to maintain its high purpose and ideals. He should never lose sight of the fact that he is the president of the entire membership and not of a faction, and all of his acts and decisions should extend justice and courtesy.

Points on Presiding

When presiding, the president should always refer to himself in the third person, either as "Your President" or as "The Chair." The latter is always the term to use when making an official ruling, because it is the office and not the person that rules on the subject. He should stand when stating a motion and when putting it to vote. When listening to reports or to debate he may be seated but he should show the strictest attention to all that is being said, for the speakers address their remarks to the chair and not to the house. While listening courteously to the speakers he should be alert to all that is transpiring in the hall.

If the president wishes to speak on any subject he should call the vice-president or some other member to the chair, but this is a privilege that should rarely be indulged. The more noncommittal a presiding officer remains, the less partisan interest he displays, the more influence he can command.

The president votes like any other member when voting by ballot. In case of a tie (in viva voce voting) he may cast the deciding vote if he desires, but he is not obliged to do so. When there is a difference of only one vote, the president may vote with the minority to create a tie. On a vote by roll call the president votes last. Some clubs make him a member of all committees; in that case he may attend all committee meetings but is not obliged to do so.

That president is wise who confines his activities to his own specific duties and to a general supervision of club affairs and refrains from participation in the duties of subordinates, either individual or collective. Too much interference from the president relieves subordinates from responsibility and discourages initiative.

Awana Slaker-James

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Ashes Remain After Wood Is Burned?

Trees and other land plants obtain food from the soil and the air. The food from the soil is taken up by the roots in the form of water and water-solutions of various substances.

Among other substances the roots take up mineral salts. These minerals, which the plant needs just as it does air, water, and sunlight, go into the making of the plant and become an integral part of it.

While the salts available for plant use at any given spot are the same for all plants, the roots to some extent make a selection, different species taking up widely differing amounts of minerals. A specimen of one kind of plant, for example, may absorb twice as much calcium as does a neighboring plant of another species.

In burning, most of the material of which the wood is made changes from the solid to the gaseous form and disappears into the air. The minerals, however, do not burn, and remain as ashes. Not all trees and plants leave the same amount of ash. The willow, for example, leaves more than twice as much ash or residue as does oak, while elm wood stands somewhere between the two in residue proportion.

The higher plants need iron, cal-

THE MINERAL CONTENT OF FOODS MAY BE DETERMINED BY BURNING THE FOOD COMPLETELY AND ANALYZING THE ASHES FOR THE KIND AND AMOUNT OF MINERAL SALTS PRESENT

cium, magnesium, potassium, phosphorus, sulphur, and nitrogen. Under natural conditions plants shed their leaves and eventually disintegrate on the spot where they grew, thus returning their mineral content to the soil. Crop plants, carried away in harvesting, do not do this, so the farmer must supply the missing substances by the use of fertilizer. It is a good plan to spread wood ashes over the surface of crop land, for the snow and rain will carry the minerals back into the soil to enrich it.

Some wood ash is quite valuable. Potash, for example, is much used in soapmaking. Ashes also are used in certain forms of bleaching, dyeing, glassmaking, and ashes sometimes are mixed with mortar.

—W. P. Keasbey

Little Sister

By Virginia Carman

I'M APT TO START OUT IN A JAM
WHEN 'CINDA HAS TO BAKE
BUT WHEN IT COMES TO FINISHING
I'M SURE TO TAKE THE CAKE

Who Is This?

By Frank P. Foster, II

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

Who was the Italian whose beautiful tenor voice was universally admired? He could also draw exceedingly clever cartoons and was always, in spite of his unprecedented success, one of the best of good fellows to all with whom he came in contact. Even the stagehands at the Metropolitan Opera House, while they knew that he was the world's greatest tenor, regarded him as their friend.

(Score—100)

He was born February 25, 1873, and, in his youth, was apprenticed to a mechanical engineer. He first sang in choirs in Naples when he was eleven years old. His first great operatic success was as Marcello in "La Boheme," at Milan in 1898.

(Score—75)

He made his first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in 1903, where for eighteen years he was the leading tenor.

(Score—75)

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on Page)

Who Is This?

Answer: Enrico Caruso.

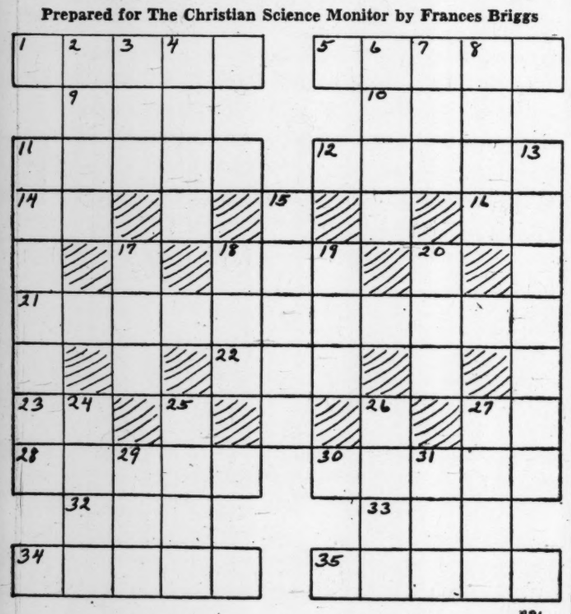
A Verse for Today . . .

My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest.

—Ex. 33:14

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is rabbit fur called?
5—What country would you visit to see the Escorial?
9—What was one of the twelve tribes of Israel?
10—What is the fruiting spike of a cereal plant?
11—What lake lies between Michigan and Canada?
12—In what city is the celebrated Jardin des Plantes?
14—Where was Lillian Russell born (abbr.)?
16—What is symbol for scandium?
18—A bireme was propelled by what (sing.)?
21—Little Nell lived with what relative in "Old Curiosity Shop"?
22—What is a newt?
23—If you were in Budapest, in what direction would you travel to reach Berlin (abbr.)?
27—Symbol for selenium is what?
28—What peninsula is formed by Gulf of Suez and Gulf of Akabah?
30—What travels at rate of about 186,000 miles a second?
32—What city of French Morocco gave its name to a kind of cap?
33—Capuchin monkey is what?
34—What Mother Goose character was especially fond of pumpkins?
35—What is one of three winged monsters of classical mythology?

Down

2—What mountain of Guatemala is so named because it discharges water at intervals, as a volcano does fire?
3—Equality as to value.
4—Juggernaut, drawn by Hindus on a great car, is what?
6—What fruit has grit cells?
7—What is a river of Switzerland?
8—The pupil is in what part of the eye?
11—Who is the professor of phonetics in Shaw's "Pygmalion"?
13—Flowers of common pimpernel are generally of what color?
15—What is a Welshman's nickname?
17—Shaped covering for the head is what?
18—Poem.
19—What is one of the larger murines?
20—Timid.
24—Whom did 34 Across keep in a pumpkin shell?
25—What is a labyrinth?
26—What Italian city is near mouth of River Arno?
27—What was it that Captain James Lawrence did not want men to give up?
29—Something intended to ensnare is what?
31—What is a needlefish?

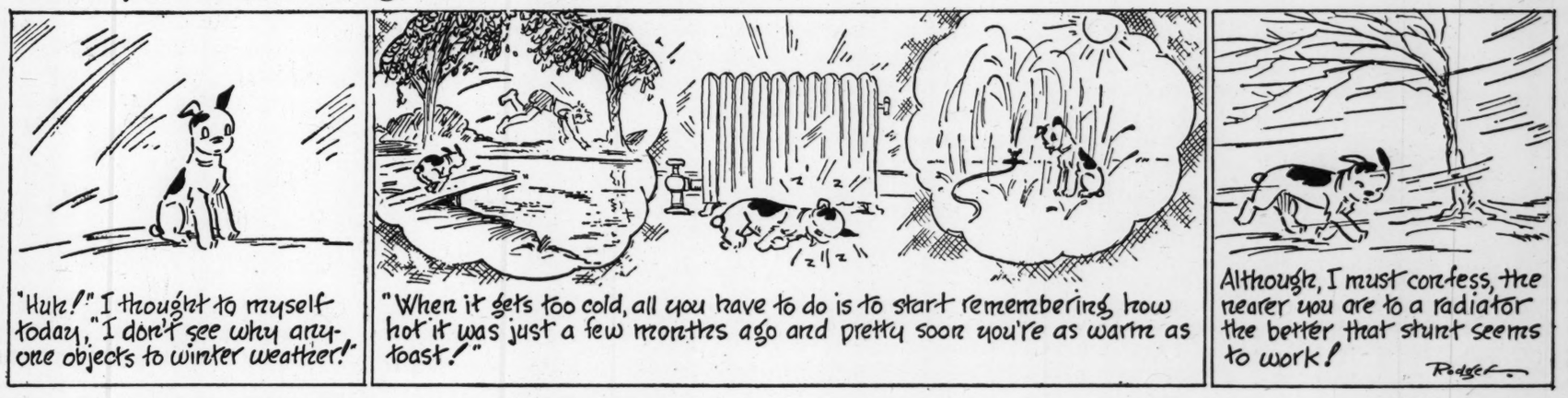
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Backfire*

By Le Pelley

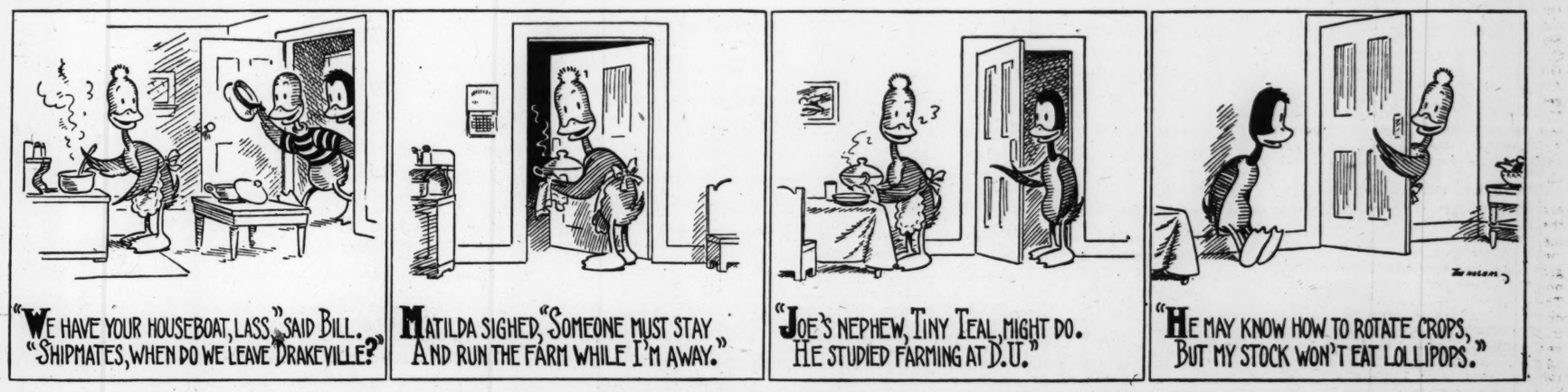
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It's a Good Stunt If You Can Work It!*

By Rodgers


"Huh!" I thought to myself today, "I don't see why anyone objects to winter weather!"
"When it gets too cold, all you have to do is to start remembering how hot it was just a few months ago and pretty soon you're as warm as toast!"
Although, I must confess, the nearer you are to a radiator the better that stunt seems to work!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*But Can Tiny Milk a Cow?*

By The Hagers


"WE HAVE YOUR HOUSEBOAT, LASS," SAID BILL. "SHIPMATES, WHEN DO WE LEAVE DRAKEVILLE?"
MATILDA SIGHED, "SOMEONE MUST STAY AND RUN THE FARM WHILE I'M AWAY."
"JOE'S NEPHEW, TINY TEAL, MIGHT DO. HE STUDIED FARMING AT D.U."
"HE MAY KNOW HOW TO ROTATE CROPS, BUT MY STOCK WON'T EAT LOLLIPOPS."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The People Can Get Production

The American people, rubbing their eyes after Pearl Harbor, are only now awakening to the fact that a business-as-usual boom has absorbed labor, equipment, and materials which should have gone into defense production. The American people are looking for a scapegoat. Labor, which for many months bore the brunt of public censure for delaying production, is pointing the finger at industry, with particular emphasis on the motorcar makers.

The automobile industry, facing a ban on pleasure-car production, is finding ways now to do what it said a year ago it could not do—shift most of its equipment to making planes, tanks, guns. To the public this may look like an admission of guilt, and for the time being, industry is likely to feel the displeasure hitherto vented on labor.

Now, as earlier, some unfairness may result. For in both cases the Government—and back of Government, the people—should take most of the blame.

The public created the boom; management and labor took advantage of it to seek profits and wages. The Government and OPM failed to demand measures which would have put war production ahead of private purposes. Possibly nothing but a Pearl Harbor, followed by a Manila, would have changed the mental climate and put public opinion behind such a demand.

Now we have it and the search for a scapegoat should cease. The only gain in looking back to assess blame is guidance in avoiding repetition of the same mistakes. The industry-labor-government conference to plan readjustment of the motorcar industry to war production offers hope that some of the lessons have been learned and that better teamwork lies ahead.

In this instance labor has made a strong case for consultation in the planning of production. Some 400,000 automobile workers face a longer or shorter period of unemployment while plants are changed over to the making of weapons. They are claiming that if the plan they proposed in September, 1940—the Reuther plan for using automobile plant tools for the making of planes—had been adopted the present hardships would have been avoided.

Yet by the Reuther plan only a part of the changeover now required would have been achieved without the trouble now entailed. There might have been some cushioning of employment by use of reserve tools and a more gradual changeover. But the big loss from failure to try the Reuther plan is the loss of whatever planes could have been produced. That is the loss the public should be interested in even more than in the loss of employment to which labor points.

The point here is that this loss is typical of the major failure of the American war production program so far. That is the failure to shift available equipment to such work instead of taking time to build new plants. This has been notably expressed in the concentration of contracts among big companies, instead of spreading them to small plants. The Government, OPM and the Army and Navy procurement divisions are more to blame than industry. Shakeups are imperative.

It is upon Government particularly that unceasing pressures must now be brought to obtain rapid, complete and willing conversion of every industrial resource which can conceivably be devoted to war production. This is largely a matter of the public's awareness and effective insistence. Next year it will not be necessary to search for scapegoats or to bemoan new defeats due to lack of equipment—if the American people really decide to drop business-as-usual and demand the steps that decision implies.

To Economize or Not?

With the necessities of war piling new billions on the Federal budget, and new problems on the taxpayers, many persons are turning hopefully to their local governments for some sign of tax relief. In Boston, voters have looked to Mayor Tobin for this type of aid, and he has responded with a slight cut in city taxes.

As the first Mayor in Boston's history to be given eight consecutive years in which to reorganize and improve city affairs, Mr. Tobin was inaugurated yesterday for his second four-year term. It was disappointing, however, to note in his inaugural address a seeming abandonment of his economy tenets and a plea for Boston to draw further upon its already strained financial resources to embark upon a war-time spending program.

With welfare expenses down and politics ruled out "for the duration," many will still hope that Mr. Tobin will use this unusual opportunity to institute the modern business practices which he has long advocated for several costly city departments. Such steps would save more than any new civil defense activities are likely to cost, would set Boston on a firm basis to meet its post-war spending needs, and would assure citizens with new Federal taxes to pay that here is one place where economy is still practicable.

Otis Skinner

Most of the readers of these words, it is to be hoped, saw Otis Skinner as the Neapolitan organ grinder in Booth Tarkington's comedy "Mister Antonio." In that part Mr. Skinner's free and sweeping style, his color, his gusto, his flamboyance if you will, had full scope. Indeed he was never one to enjoy making theatrical miniatures. As Tony he had a grand sermon of generosity to preach to those who think they can be only as tolerant as their self-interest permits. Tony playfully called himself a fool for going out of his way to befriend the helpless, but he couldn't help himself because he had "a boss inside o' me" who made him obey.

Whether the moral in a play was capable of direct presentation, as in the melodramatic "Mister Antonio," or of indirect implication, as in "The Merchant of Venice," Otis Skinner had the reputation in the profession of always playing his parts to the hilt. That did not mean that he was always just the same, whatever the part. He was above all a player sensitive to the mood of the audience, whether that mood was subtle or hearty.

In his fifty-five years on the stage, Mr. Skinner played every type of stage entertainment from Negro minstrels to Shakespearean tragedy. One of his latest performances was as Uncle Tom in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and he held back nothing then, even as when playing the part of the egregious Petruchio in "The Taming of the Shrew," on the occasion of his memorable performances with Ada Rehan. He appeared in sixteen Shakespeare plays, acting altogether thirty-eight parts in them, appearing with Booth, Modjeska, Barrett, and all the best of the others of his time. Altogether 325 roles stand to his credit. Today, as Otis Skinner's name is mentioned, who that ever saw him can fail to glow with the warmth of his memory?

Commanding the Pacific

As Prime Minister Churchill has recently pointed out, the scope of this war is too great to be encompassed by a single human mind. The unified strategy of the Allies therefore does not envisage a single supreme commander for the entire military and naval effort. Apparently there will be a series of commands. The first of these has been established in the Pacific under General Wavell.

The appointment is reported to have been suggested by President Roosevelt. The final decision was doubtless prompted by recognition of General Wavell's great reputation and popularity throughout the military forces of the free nations.

He deserves his honors. His foresight made him a champion of mechanization long before the majority of Britain's leaders had been persuaded as to its merits. In the Libyan campaign against the Italian armies he showed himself an able practitioner of the theories he had espoused. His association with General Allenby in desert warfare in the First World War had provided him with something more substantial than glamour, namely, a confidence in the adaptability of tanks and airplanes to desert terrain.

Moreover, General Wavell has for some time been building up a great army of the East in India and Burma. His has been the responsibility for defense of Australia and New Zealand. He had already commanded Australian troops in Africa with a success that should stimulate confidence among the Australian forces in the Far East. All this experience has prepared him as perhaps no other military leader is prepared, to undertake the supreme command in the Pacific.

This tremendous responsibility will be lightened in great measure by the assistance of Major General Brett, chief of the United States Air Corps, and Admiral Hart, commander in chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet. The knowledge and experience thus unified in the Pacific command are more than impressive, and they cover all branches of modern warfare.

Our Readers Say—

Student Shock Brigades

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The average college student is torn between the desire to pursue his studies and desire to serve his country. In a hurriedly formulated plan, a procedure has been worked out which would enable the student to do both. The plan, which calls for the volunteer organization of Civilian Students' Emergency Service Shock Brigades, under the supervision of the Committee of Public Safety, was outlined to several faculty members of local universities, most of whom have given their approval to it.

The procedure heretofore has been to urge "every student who can spare an hour or two a week" to register with his school committee on national defense, and to designate those activities, useful in civilian defense, in which he has had experience. The school would then co-operate by referring the names of students who volunteer for defense activities to their committees.

In contradistinction to this method, the Shock Brigades, while still immediately under the direction of the Committee of Public Safety, would be organized as a unit under a Public Safety Committee approved co-ordinator for each college or university. Organized into these school groups, the Shock Brigades would work as a co-ordinated unit, instead of as individuals.

It will be expected of each volunteer that he allot a portion of his time to defense training in his school so that he will shortly become adept at executing almost any task in civilian defense.

In the meantime, approximately 50,000 intelligent youths in some fifty colleges and universities, strategically scattered throughout Massachusetts, are losing valuable time. The plan needs only the approval of the Committee of Public Safety to be put in operation.

SAUL E. JOFFES
Graduate Assistant in the Department of Government, Boston University
Mattapan, Mass.

Soldiers' Rights

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We have said a lot about defending democracy and the rights of man abroad. Isn't this a proper time to think over the problem of democracy right in our own back yards?

Soldiers can't vote—except where certain States have provided. With the new law to register almost all men for the draft, we confront the hazard of having our right of franchise taken away from us en masse. I propose an Amendment to the Constitution which would insure the ballot to every soldier.

And there must be the same safeguards for secrecy of the ballot for soldiers as for civilians. Remember, the right of everyone to vote is one of those rights we are fighting so hard to preserve!

VERN NOBLE
Mobridge, S. D.

St. Pierre and Miquelon

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why all the fuss about the taking over of the islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon?

It seems to me one of the really smart things so far pulled on this side and the same thing should happen at Martinique. It should have happened long ago.

With de Gaulle in control America's supply lines crossing the North Atlantic are just that much safer and the same holds for Martinique and the Canal Zone.

So here's to de Gaulle and his Free French and to all other Frenchmen in or out of occupied France, who still believe in, hope and pray for de Gaulle and his followers.

Miami, Fla. CLARENCE E. DARROW

Let G. & S.'s "Mikado" Play On

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Those who dislike hearing Gilbert & Sullivan's "Mikado" at this time may be assured that it is not Japanese at all, but very English. Isaac Goldberg, in his "Story of Gilbert & Sullivan," says on page 309:

> "The Mikado" is Topsy-Turvydom tricked out in cherry blossoms and chrysanthemums; it is London tripping in Liberty silks. It is the native pricked up in terms of the exotic. Gilbert was never more English than when he concealed himself in the flowing robes of his imported potentate.
>
> A miniature Japanese village had been established at Knightsbridge and to it English society was flocking, "drinking tea and reveling in the excitement of this mild exoticism." This, then, furnished Gilbert with a peg upon which to hang still another caricature of Victorian England.

And so, although we, like Bunthorne,

"do *not* long for all one sees
That's Japanese—"

let us continue to enjoy this delightful piece of fooling.

SARAH C. FENDERSON
Cambridge, Mass.

Hong Kong, Wake, and Crete

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I generally appreciate your editorials very much, but I cannot agree with you as to the rôle of the British in Crete's defense.

Let us, however, keep to one simple and clear principle: there shall be a war program and this war program is to be performed.

To save Moscow was by no means a point of the English strategic plans when British manpower and weapons were rushed to Greece. There was, obviously, on the part of the English no planning whatsoever.

I admit that at times the mapping of a war plan both effective and practicable will require a good deal of courage, courage to abandon at times areas costly to hold.

Small nations, assailed by a mighty aggressor, without any hope to stand the foe at all, may, for their honor's sake, shed their blood in vain. Essentially different is the case with a great nation which has no doubt as to her final victory.

C. BEER
Brighton, Mass.

[Editor's note: The editorial in question did not say the British planned to help Moscow by defending Greece and Crete, but to point out that that was the effect of their action—which to many at the time seemed honorable but futile support of a gallant ally. We agree that it is necessary to have a plan, but under it the defense of secondary bases may prove wise. The defense of Hong Kong may have helped in saving Singapore.]

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

It's Easier When One Looks a Few Steps Ahead

Down the Middle of the Road

War and Emotion

By Erwin D. Canham

Despite events and perils which have no parallel for these nations in world history, Britain and its English-speaking allies have fought the war for two years and a half with less emotion than even their traditional phlegm would have freely permitted. And the United States is conducting its part of the war, notably with the Japanese, in an atmosphere which has not as yet turned on the well-springs of hate and fury.

If this dispassionate but determined attitude on the part of the Allies continues, it will be a historical phenomenon of the greatest rarity, and it will be a magnificent achievement. It used to be said that war could not be waged without hate and the resultant emotional frenzies—spasms which usually resulted in a serious reaction.

But this war is being waged effectively and sacrificially by the Allies without the usual kind of flamboyant hate. Even atrocity stories and other emotional stimulants are relatively few. It is of course the case that enough terror stories—sadly true and verified—had been chalked up against the Nazis to make the invention of atrocities altogether redundant.

⁂

On the one hand, the British were subjected for months to air bombardment of the most terrible kind, Nearly every civilian was forced to extreme hardships. "Total war" came to London and Coventry and the Clydeside, and it caused great suffering. Many kinds of food became short or vanished altogether, and countless conveniences were given up for the duration. And yet the British went on speaking of their enemy as "Jerry" in a manner which seemed to be definitely detached if not amiable, conveying no fear, terror, or hate.

On the other hand, when the United States was attacked at Pearl Harbor, when its ships were shelled off the California coast, when its citizens and wards in the Philippines were bombed ferociously and subjected to the sufferings of conquest, there were still no real and general signs of hate or passion here. Indignation and cold anger and grim determination, yes. But not nationwide emotionalism.

This coolness of the English-speaking nations is all the more extraordinary because we live with immensely powerful emotion-provokers. Talkies and radio hold a power to stir people as no earlier media have held. But so far, this power has been somewhat restrained or it has been turned toward a constructive kind of patriotism. In fact, we doubt if the producers of talkie and radio quite realize yet that actually being in war has put an edge upon people's emotions and that it would be possible to arouse them by these media as they have never been aroused.

⁂

Several times since December 7, our radio has moved us—almost as if unintentionally—in a manner hinting at profound potentialities. Perhaps others have had the same experience. The other evening, a man sang some simple patriotic songs and referred to the willingness of Americans to do their duty "over there." He was just an entertainer, not a propagandist, yet he moved our little household deeply. What will happen when the full forces of these intense devices are applied to stirring the people remains to be seen. Our propaganda and morale chiefs might as well realize that they are handling instruments of vast power, and be careful in their use.

Partly, of course, we have been conditioned to the incredible by its constant recurrence. We are bathed in a sea of incredibilia. Therefore we are blasé. Have we lost our imagination? Perhaps. For instance, our emotional reaction to the magnificent defense of Wake Island by its little Marine garrison was far more subdued than any student of American public opinion would have forecast. Custer's last stand and the Alamo, not to mention numerous inconclusive and almost comic-opera events in American history, deeply stirred the Americans of their time and have remained sagas in our history. Of course Wake Island will be remembered in the same way, but we contemporaries certainly took it in our emotional stride.

It is probably a good thing that we are behaving in this unexpected and un-American manner. The main thing is for our actions to speak louder than either our words or our emotions. Emotional fireworks are not necessary to vigorous action. We do not have to hate. It is much better that we do not, because the ultimate peace-making will probably be a good deal sounder for it. You don't have an emotional hang-over when you don't go on an emotional spree.

⁂

Perhaps it is too soon to draw sweeping conclusions about American wartime behavior. Japanese action in Manila, or mistreatment of other Americans who have fallen into enemy hands, might set off a wave of national fury. But to this hour, the indications are that Americans will continue to regard their enemies pretty much as mad dogs. You don't hate a mad dog, but you do something about him.

Up to now, Americans have wanted nothing so much as to have a crack at their enemies—in sufficient force and with adequate weapons. And they are setting about the task of getting force and weapons, without letting rage waste their energies. If we are prepared, to the very end, to make all the needed sacrifices—of effort and luxury and comfort and money and blood—our emotional restraint will be to the glory of civilization.

Mirror of World Opinion

Plan for Peace Now

We do not hold with those who say that this is no time to be thinking of peace. What better time than now, when each day brings a thousand fresh reminders that we have never thought of peace enough to make it lasting?

Win the war—yes; as speedily and conclusively as possible. Employ every ounce of useful talent and energy to that end. Let no visionaries, prematurely clamoring for an end to bloodshed, stay the victory. . . .

America has never lost a war; we have lost several peaces, including the last one. If we are not to bungle another, we must start planning for it, even as we fight.

. . . Millions would neither understand nor tolerate another retreat from reality like that of 1920. Nor would those other millions—the young men and women who were born to the sorry heritage of the last war and who approached this war with cynical misgivings.

—*Chicago Sun.*

The Wide Horizon

Our Enemies' Will to War

By R. H. Markham

One of the most vital forces in the present struggle is the will to war of the Germans and the Japanese. Most Americans, by tradition, training and sentiment, "abhor war." Most Germans and Japanese have been trained by tradition and constant admonition to accept war as natural and inescapable.

American mothers have been supported and applauded by most of the American nation in their cry that they didn't raise their boys to be soldiers. Most German and Japanese mothers have been taught that they must raise boys to be soldiers.

Such a will to fight when generally accepted and backed by a tremendous volume of public sentiment, is a mighty force. When combined with mechanical ability, a capacity to organize and a tradition of victory, it makes a nation extremely formidable.

⁂

At present two prime elements enter into the will to war of the Germans and the Japanese. One is that both peoples feel the urge of a world mission; the other is an austere, rigid discipline in duty doing.

In Germany and Japan, the urge to make over the world is strong. Naziism is a challenge to its followers to create a new order, dominate the world and lead humanity. Japan, also, burns with the desire to establish a "new structure," impose a "new co-prosperity sphere" and dominate the world. This is as fresh as a newly kindled fire, and it is also an old-deep-seated Japanese aspiration.

However, such a flame, even though bright and hot, may be ephemeral. It may flare up and go out. So a warring nation is doubly strong, when to crusading ardor is added an abiding and compelling sense of duty. Discipline, readiness to sacrifice, loyalty to persistent obligations make "iron men." These qualities mark the German and Japanese national character. In one case they come to most complete expression in Prussianism, in the other in feudal loyalty to the Empire and Emperor.

The Germans themselves describe Prussianism somewhat as follows: It is "soul discipline," "a living idea." It is austerity, self-limitation, fortitude.

Prussianism is "an aristocratic self-ordering of life," according to a hierarchy of duties. A Prussian gives and takes orders, he accepts his place in an orderly whole and plays his part; he obeys, works, fights, as duty requires.

Prussianism is character disciplining itself, it is self-renunciation by an act of choice, it is fitting into a whole, whose validity is not questioned. To be a Prussian means to sacrifice, to be loyal, to serve, to go to war.

This is a German picture and presents what many Germans consider ideal aspects of Prussianism. Plainly it is a gray picture without flowers, glowing colors, curls or lace. But beyond all doubt, Prussianism is a discipline that makes people hard, strong and sure of themselves. Cromwell and the early Puritans had some similar qualities. So did the early Romans.

⁂

Traditional Japanese discipline is of the same nature. The Emperor lives in an austere manner and demands that of his subjects. He disciplines himself and expects discipline from all. He serves Japan and orders all to serve.

Duty is a very imperious Japanese conception. It is as an iron mould, holding everyone rigid. It is as a straight path, from which no one may stray. It is above pain, pleasure, personal ambition.

For a loyal, disciplined Japanese, length of life is less important than the way of life; living right takes precedence over living happily or abundantly.

"Honor" means measuring up to the accepted standard, playing the game, being loyal at all costs. This is so important that for many a Japanese suicide is preferable to life without "honor."

Plainly, when a crusading spirit is combined with this stern sense of duty doing, a mighty will to fight results. A lad unflinchingly takes up his gun, then goes forth to establish a "new order" and fulfill his obligations to a code that is dearer to him than life. A mother with tearless eye hands her son his gun, then sends him forth to establish a "new order" and measure up to a code more precious than family or mother love.

This may seem horrifying but it gives soldiers mighty power.

One hundred and fifty million people of whom many have such standards and sentiments are trying to destroy America. It can parry their blows only if Americans are moved by a deeper devotion, a higher purpose, a greater willingness to sacrifice, and a nobler world vision.

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